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Trends in Regional Wage Differentials in
Manufacturing, 1907-46

Labor Relations in the U. S. Zone of Germany

Cooperatives in Postwar Europe:
Part 2.—Scandinavia and Finland

United States Department of Labor • Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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This Issue in Brief . . .

HOW MUCH MORE OR HOW MUCH LESS PAY, on the average, do workers in manufacturing in a specific geographic region receive in comparison with manufacturing workers in another region? *TRENDS IN REGIONAL WAGE DIFFERENTIALS IN MANUFACTURING, 1907-46* (p. 371) attempts to answer this question and to raise and answer others. The article compares manufacturing hourly earnings for four time periods (1907, 1919, 1931-32, and 1945-46) for four regions (South, Far West, Middle West, and Northeast) and concludes broadly that a higher degree of comparative wage uniformity existed in 1945-46 than during the first and third periods, but that the rate of difference between high and low regions in 1919 was about the same as in 1945-46. Evaluation of the over-all movements of wage differentials (for various industries) in each region revealed: (a) narrowing (percentage-wise) of regional differentials between 1932 and 1946; (b) the tendency for greater differentials in cents-per-hour in 1945-46 than earlier; (c) no important change in the ranking of the regions over the entire 40-year span. The present article is the second published by the Bureau in this field.

The labor force in the U. S. Zone of Germany in June of last year was in excess of 7 million, of whom nearly 5 million were gainfully employed at wage- or salary-paying jobs; about 3 out of every 10 of these were trade-union members, a threefold increase in 18 months. In *LABOR RELATIONS IN THE U. S. ZONE OF GERMANY* (p. 378), labor-management relations are shown to be in the formative stage and at times complicated by the overlapping functions of works councils and unions. In general, collective bargaining, because of the wage freeze and the less rapid development of employers' associations, has not resumed the importance it had under the Weimar Republic.

There have been few work stoppages due to employer-worker disputes and there is practically no official mediation machinery. Labor courts are frequently used in certain types of cases.

Other prewar economic organizations and relationships are resuming their wonted place in European countries. *COOPERATIVES IN POSTWAR EUROPE* (p. 386) continues a four-part series with a discussion of the co-op movements in Scandinavia and Finland, where consumers' cooperatives have served from a fourth to nearly a half of the populations. In those countries which suffered invasion and occupation, the cooperatives lost premises and factories. But in all countries except Finland, cooperative membership has increased steadily since 1939.

The extent to which workers fell victim to neurotic illness during war years is indicated in *NEUROSIS AMONG BRITISH FACTORY WORKERS* (p. 403). This is a study of 3,000 adults in factories during 1942-44. A tenth of those studied suffered disabling neurotic illnesses and a fifth had minor forms of neurosis. The rates were higher for women than for men. Workers who had changed occupations or residence (some under compulsion) were no more ill than others. Fatigue and inadequate diet were noted as contributing factors to neurosis. Persons who disliked their work and were bored had an above average incidence of neurosis.

In the United States an increasing number of workers are attempting to find satisfying experiences in the classroom. *A NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF WORKERS EDUCATION IN 1947* (p. 406) concludes that the calendar year just passed witnessed larger attendance at schools, institutes and training camps than ever before, with many programs offering well-integrated full-day classes for periods ranging up to 14 weeks.

Railroad workers last July began collecting their first sick insurance benefits and, according to *SICKNESS BENEFITS FOR RAILROAD WORKERS, 1947* (p. 402), 72,626 of them collected about 10.7 million dollars between July and December. In addition, 2,050 women railroad workers collected \$624,000 in maternity benefits. Initial claims averaged \$29.44, subsequent claims, \$42.15.

The Labor Month Review

CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION during the month had immediate effects upon the general tone of the economy, and important implications for developments in the months ahead. The possibility of new demands upon the Nation's manpower resources arose following the President's request for a draft for the armed forces and universal military training. Industrial relations assumed greater importance, particularly in view of the changed international outlook. Prospects of a new procurement program for the armed forces and for allocations of steel for civilian purposes added firmness to industrial prices. And the cost of living, which had halted in its upward climb during February, did not appear to have changed significantly in March.

Industrial Relations

Several provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act were brought into play for the first time during March (see p. 411). Three boards of inquiry were appointed by the President under section 206 of the act. One was appointed to explore the issues in a dispute between the Atomic Energy Commission and Labor Council (AFL) and the corporation operating the Oak Ridge atomic energy laboratory. The board reported that national security limited the freedom of the union to call a strike and that continuous operation of the plant was essential. Another board, in the strike of approximately 100,000 members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), reported on April 1. In the bituminous coal stoppage, the third board of inquiry encountered some difficulty in obtaining testimony from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, until a court order was obtained. Mr. Lewis insisted to the board that he had not called a strike and that the miners had quit work on their own initiative. On March 21, the board found that the miners had been "induced to take concerted action" and that a

strike was in progress. The President then obtained a temporary restraining order to halt the strike under section 208 of the Labor Management Relations Act. No immediate action in response to the order was taken by the miners, and on April 7 the Government filed a request for contempt action against the union and Mr. Lewis. Subsequently, the dispute over pensions which had caused the stoppage was settled, and a large part of the miners returned to work at Mr. Lewis' order. Nevertheless, Mr. Lewis and the union were found guilty of civil and criminal contempt. The union was fined \$1,400,000 and its president, \$20,000 on the criminal contempt conviction.

The attempt of the International Typographical Union to counter the anticlosed shop provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act by a policy of refusing to sign contracts but posting notices of terms under which members of the union were to work, was met by an injunction against the union from a Federal District Court during the month. The court's order required that, pending disposition of the issue by the NLRB, the union cease refusing to bargain for a collective contract; cease recommending provisions for cancellation of a contract on 60 days' notice and provisions which require union membership as a condition of employment; and cease sanctioning strikes in support of the old "no contract" policy.

In the many cases arising out of the new labor law during the month, organized labor won one major contention. A Federal District Court held that the restriction on political expenditures by unions is an unconstitutional abridgement of "freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly." The case involved the endorsement by Philip Murray and the CIO, in their union publication, of a Maryland congressional candidate.

In a unanimous NLRB decision at the end of March, the matter of whether an individual can "front," in a representation election, for a union which has not filed the affidavit nor furnished financial data required by the Labor Management Relations Act, was decided negatively. The Board, in its first decision of this kind, held that a person who actually is an agent of a union that has not filed non-Communist affidavits cannot be placed on the ballot as an individual in a representation election.

The large number of workers involved in the coal and meat packing stoppages brought the

number of workers on strike at the end of March to the highest point since the spring of 1947. There seemed to be no indication, however, of a large wave of strikes in spite of numerous unsettled wage situations.

Wage Developments

A few important wage settlements were concluded during March, but on the whole it was more a month of wage negotiations than of settlements. An arbitration award gave the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO) and the American Communications Association (CIO) an increase of 6.3 percent on base rates and overtime pay, retroactive to December 15, 1947. Increases were also granted to New York State employees and in several municipalities throughout the country.

On March 27, the emergency fact-finding board appointed by the President under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act recommended an increase of 15½ cents an hour and limited changes in working rules for approximately 150,000 engineers, firemen, and switchmen, retroactive to November 1, 1947. The board's recommendations were declared unsatisfactory by the three brotherhoods whose leaders proposed further negotiations with the carriers during the 30-day waiting period which expires April 27.

Wage negotiations were in progress during March and early April in the electrical equipment, automobile, and steel industries.

Production workers in manufacturing industries averaged \$51.52 a week in mid-February—a slight decline from January, resulting from a drop in average weekly hours from 40.5 to 40.0. Estimated hourly earnings, exclusive of premium overtime pay, rose slightly in February, continuing the steady increase to a new high. Since the middle of October, estimated average hourly earnings, exclusive of overtime, have increased by approximately 3½ cents, reflecting in large measure the numerous wage increases during that period.

Manpower Demands

By early March, little change was noted in the number of persons in the labor force or in the number employed. A slight increase in agricultural employment was accompanied by a small decline in the number of unemployed. The increase in agricultural employment, however, was not up to seasonal expectations owing to bad

weather in those parts of the country which would ordinarily hire new workers.

With nonagricultural employment near an all-time peak, the question arose as to the effect which the proposed withdrawal of several hundred thousand young men, for military service, would have on the manpower requirements of industry. Present indications make it appear unlikely that such a draft would create serious manpower problems for industry in view of the relatively young age group affected and the probability of liberal deferments for those with necessary skills. It is not regarded as likely, on the basis of present information, that the additional military and industrial demands would exceed the normal annual increment to the labor force of about 700,000.

The Price Situation

The prospect for a marked decline in living costs as a result of the February decline in farm prices was dimmed when it became apparent that the declines in food prices were of moderate proportions and other retail prices continued to advance. The spectacular decline in the wholesale prices of grains and certain foods, which occurred during February, brought an average drop in retail food prices of only 2.4 percent. The retail prices of other goods and services continued to rise from January to February and the Bureau's consumer price index for mid-February was 167.5 percent of the 1935-39 average, about 1 percent below the all-time peak of January. Indications are that slightly lower food prices in March were about offset by rises in other index components.

Wholesale prices at the end of March were slightly higher than the month before. After a month of price uncertainty, a succession of events changed business attitudes concerning prices, and made the prospect of a general price decline seem more remote than previously. The adoption of the European Recovery Program promised further buying for export markets. The move to enlarge the armed forces gave strength to textile, leather and processed food products. The prospect of additional military equipment was expected to lead to orders for metals and machinery; and the stoppage in the bituminous-coal mines lessened the likelihood that the demand for heavy goods would soon be supplied. The passage of the law reducing income taxes was expected to add to purchasing power for both consumption and investment.

Regional Wage Differentials: 1907-46

Long-term Movement of Manufacturing Wages
in the South, the Far West, the Middle West,
and the Northeast

JOSEPH W. BLOCH¹

example, southern furniture workers earn less than those in the North partly because such differentials also exist in other industries.

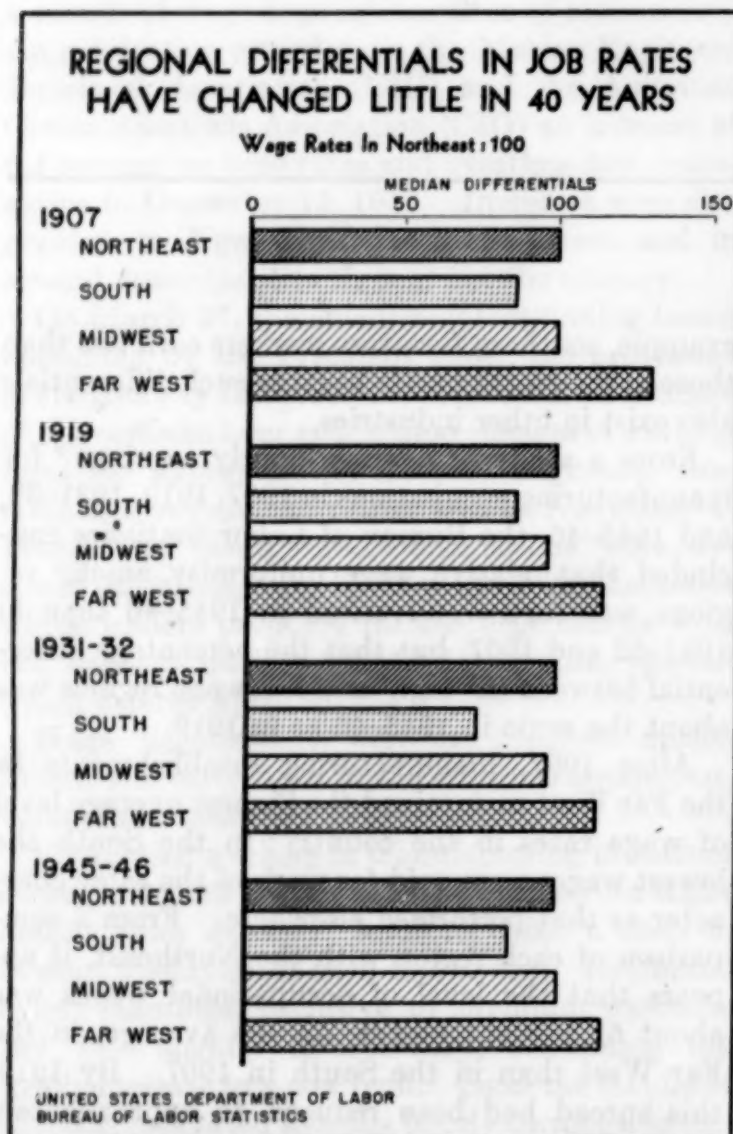
From a study of average hourly earnings² for manufacturing occupations in 1907, 1919, 1931-32, and 1945-46, the Bureau of Labor Statistics concluded that relative wage uniformity among regions was further advanced in 1945-46 than in 1931-32 and 1907, but that the percentage differential between the high- and low-wage regions was about the same in 1945-46 as in 1919.

After 1907, manufacturing establishments in the Far West maintained the highest average level of wage rates in the country; in the South the lowest wages were paid for work of the same character as that performed elsewhere. From a comparison of each region with the Northeast, it appears that the level of occupational wages was about 51 percent higher, on the average, in the Far West than in the South in 1907. By 1919, this spread had been reduced to approximately 32 percent by reason of the loss in position of the Far West. The over-all differential widened after 1919 as the South lost ground, and in 1931-32 the spread between the Far West and the South amounted to 53 percent. Later improvement in

¹ "Occupational earnings" and "job" or "wage rates" are used interchangeably in this article. The difference between earnings and rates, strictly defined, is of little significance in the context of this study.

the position of the South accounts for the reduction in the Far West-South differential to about 35 percent by 1945-46.

However, largely because hourly wages were higher in 1945-46 than ever before, the cents-per-hour differences among regional manufacturing wages were larger in 1945-46 than in the three earlier periods.



As a result of the study of the changing status of each region it was possible to evaluate the overall movement of geographic wage differentials. The major conclusions are:

(1) Percentagewise, geographic wage differentials narrowed between 1932 and 1945-46 in manufacturing, in building and printing trades, and in farming. The data for the years prior to 1932, however, do not support the conclusion that this narrowing of differentials was a consequence of long-term pressure.

(2) In terms of cents-per-hour, wage differentials among regions and cities tend to correspond with the level of money earnings. Thus, geographic wage differentials, in money, were generally greater in 1945-46 than at any previous period.

(3) It is significant that this study did not show a more profound modification of regional wage differentials. Over the 40-year-period, changes in manufacturing wage differentials among regions had, on balance, no far-reaching effect. For example, there was no significant change in the ranking of the four regions studied: the Far West remained the high-wage region, the South the low-wage region, and the Middle West and the Northeast were in the middle at about the same level. Moreover, except for the decline in the position of the Far West between 1907 and 1919 and the loss and subsequent gain in the South between 1919 and 1945-46, the size of the differentials between regions was extraordinarily persistent.

The practice of establishing job rates with relation to prevailing wage levels in the immediate locality appears to be deeply rooted in the Nation's wage-determination methods. Thus, in the absence of stronger counter-forces regional differentials tend to be self-perpetuating. This dependence upon local conditions in the determination of wages contrasts sharply with the pricing policy of industrial establishments competing in regional or national markets. Localization, which was dominant in early American industry, has persisted longer in wage setting than in price setting. It is a question whether regional differentials in the prices of essential commodities purchased by wage earners vary with or are as substantial as regional differentials in wage rates. A study of this relationship would throw considerable light on the regional wage problem.

Background of Study

Those persons dealing with differentials prevailing within their own plants or industries must take account of the status of all differentials. However, to evaluate the present status of regional wage differentials it is important to know what trends are in operation. The purpose of the study was to measure, insofar as available data permit, the long-range movement of regional dif-

ge differentials—both absolute and relative³—in manufacturing wage rates as a whole rather than in terms of specific industries.

More specifically, the major trends in regional wage differentials are measured in terms of occupational wage rates, differentiated by industry and sex of workers. For each period covered, the hourly earnings of workers of roughly equivalent skill levels, doing essentially the same type of work in the same industries, are compared. Being limited to similar employments, such a comparison is not significantly influenced by regional differences in industrial make-up, nor by inter-regional shifts in industry or labor, nor by the differences among regions in the composition of the labor force for a given industry (e. g., the ratio of skilled to unskilled and of men to women).⁴

This analysis is limited to four periods for which the Bureau collected occupational wage data covering a large and diversified group of industries—1907, 1919, 1931–32, and 1945–46.⁵ These periods have the advantage of being spaced rather evenly, and represent severe depression as well as postwar peaks. Of course, the data covering four such periods cannot form a connected series, but they indicate long-range movement and identify those intervals in which significant changes in regional differentials took place.

It is important to distinguish between the two forms in which differentials might be expressed: One is absolute in terms of cents-per-hour, and the other is relative, in the form of an index, ratio, or percentage. Although at any given time the absolute differential has meaning if interpreted within the framework of existing standards, its significance changes with money wage levels. For example, the 10-cent difference between average earnings, of 20 and 30 cents looms large as labor cost and buying power when compared with the difference between 80- and 90-cent averages. For the most part, therefore, this study is based upon relative differentials.

A comparison of occupational wage rates is one of many possible measurements of regional differences. This approach throws little light, except by very broad inference, upon changes in total earnings and the relative well-being of all workers in each region. Moreover, in some industries there are characteristic regional differences in technique and equipment, quality of product, method of wage payment, and productivity; hence differentials in occupational earnings cannot be taken as indications of equivalent differences in labor cost. In particular industries, these factors go far towards explaining regional wage differentials, but in the composite picture of regional differentials presented here the effects of these factors are partly offset by others.

The industries covered during each period were diversified enough to be considered as an approximate representation of all manufacturing industries. The data for these periods consist of average hourly earnings for selected occupations, by region, industry, and sex of workers. The regional alignment that appeared to have most significance in terms of historical differentials and that could be applied to the data for all four periods was as follows:

- Northeast (including New England and Middle Atlantic States).
- Middle West (including Great Lakes and other Midwestern States).
- South (including Southeast and Southwest States).
- Far West (including Mountain and Pacific States).

The procedures employed in selecting, combining, and integrating the available data are important features of a study of this nature. Briefly, in order to obtain a statistical measure of regional differentials that is not affected by differences among regions in the importance of each industry and occupation, the following method was employed: In each of the four periods covered, average hourly earnings for each occupational group in the South, Far West, and Middle West were converted to percentages of the earnings for corresponding groups in the Northeast. The median percentage was then selected as the best indication of the average differential between each region and the Northeast. This method was used in the calculation of differentials for all occupations, occupations in which men were engaged, occupations in which women were engaged, and those of the male occupations that could be classified as skilled. Although comparison with the Northeast results from use of this method, it also gives an approximation of the relationships between occupational earnings in each region and those in all other regions. For example, if in one period occupational earnings in the Far West were, on the average, 110 percent of corresponding earnings in the Northeast, and in the South 90 percent of earnings in the Northeast, the advantage of the Far West over the South can be assumed to be about 22 percent (i. e., $110 \div 90$).

Position of the South

The status of occupational earnings in the South relative to the rest of the country, or usually to the North, has long been considered the core of the regional wage problem. The persistence of lower wage levels in the South has, among other things, influenced the pattern of industry location and labor migration.⁶ During recent years, the wage gap between the South and other regions has narrowed; yet over the 40 years covered by this study the relative wage position of the South showed no progressive improvement that might be attributable to long-term forces affecting the industry and the population of the South. Notwithstanding gains in recent years, the percentage gap between manufacturing job rates in the South and in other regions was as wide in 1945–46 as in 1919. In

⁶ See Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 898, *Labor in the South*, 1947, especially chapters 1 and 2.

relation to the industrially dominant Northeast and Northwest, the wage position of the South was the same at the end as at the beginning of the 40 years.⁷

Regions as broadly defined as the South and the Northeast include varying industry and area wage levels. Therefore, a job-for-job comparison between the two regions, cutting across industry lines, exhibits a wide range of differentials. Thus, for each southern occupational group in which earnings were less than 75 percent of the Northeast average in 1907 there was one for which hourly earnings were higher in the South than in the northern region. In 1945-46, a similar situation prevailed. However, the wide and uneven distribution of differentials between the two regions that was characteristic in 1907 and 1919 had developed into a rather symmetrical pattern by 1946. Of course, this cannot be attributed to changes in the South alone. Similar tendencies were noted in other regional comparisons presented in this article.

On the whole, the southern wage level for all jobs covered was no closer to that of the Northeast in 1945-46 than it had been in 1907 and 1919 (see chart). The considerable improvement in the position of the South relative to the Northeast which took place between 1931-32 and 1945-46 merely reduced the differential to that prevailing during the two early periods. In both 1907 and 1919 southern occupational rates were, on the average, slightly more than 85 percent of corresponding Northeast rates; in 1931-32, the median relationship dropped to 74 percent; but between 1932 and 1945-46, southern wage rates increased proportionately more than Northeast rates and the ratio again became 85 percent.

The widening of differentials between the South and the Northeast between 1919 and 1931-32 and the narrowing between 1932 and 1945-46 are highly significant as indicators of the forces that tend to narrow regional differentials.⁸ The widening of the gap between the two regions during the earlier period probably is related to the 1930-32 depression. However, as the accompanying chart illustrates, the Northeast, Far West, and Middle

West maintained fairly stable relationships one another through 1919, 1931-32, and 1945-46; hence there is reason to believe that the conditions that made for the changing status of the South were peculiar to that region.

The reasons for the improvement in the position of manufacturing wages in the South between 1931-32 and 1945-46 are more readily apparent than those for the earlier loss. Because of the relatively low wages paid in the South, this region was undoubtedly affected to a greater proportionate extent than others by the NRA codes, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and other Federal wage legislation; by the spread of unionization and by the full employment of the war years. Whether or not the spread between the South and the Northeast continues to narrow, the 1945-46 position of the South relative to the Northeast reflected no progressive improvement over the 40 years covered, such as might be attributable to the working of long-term forces.⁹

In general, the over-all tendencies described above apply also to skilled male jobs, to semiskilled and unskilled male jobs, and, with slight modification, to all female jobs studied. The wage position of skilled men in the South relative to that of similarly skilled men in the Northeast was substantially better than that for the semiskilled and unskilled (combined) in all four periods. In 1907 and 1919 (see table), the southern skilled group earned approximately 95 percent of northeastern rates, on the average, as contrasted with 83 percent for all male jobs and somewhat less than this amount considering only the semiskilled and unskilled male jobs. The increased differentials of 1931-32 brought the skilled in the South down to 83 percent of Northeast levels; for the less skilled the loss was even greater. The recovery of both groups in the South between 1932 and 1945-46 failed by narrow margins to bring them to the relative positions they held in 1919. Thus, in 1945-46 all southern male occupational groups were paid about 84 percent of corresponding job earnings in the Northeast. However, skilled groups in the South were within 10 percent of Northeast wage levels.

⁷ In farm wage rates, the differential against the South had increased between 1907 and 1946. Even in terms of union rates for skilled building and printing trades, southern cities were not in their most advantageous positions at the end of the 1907-46 period.

⁸ In terms of wage rates paid to farm labor, the differential between the South and the rest of the country also widened between 1919 and 1932 and narrowed between 1932 and 1945-46.

⁹ Moreover, over this 40-year period, there appeared to be no long-run constant improvement in the relative position of union rates for skilled building and printing workers in southern cities such as might be attributable to general economic forces affecting the region as a whole. Rather, the various movements of southern cities toward and away from the average level and from each other might be explained best in terms of local and short-run factors.

Skilled workers were consistently in a more favorable position than other groups in the South, at the range of differentials between southern and northeastern skilled occupations was quite wide. In all periods, a substantial proportion of southern skilled groups earned less than 80 percent of the rates for similar workers in the northern region. This variation reveals that the acquisition of a skilled status did not, in itself, assure the southern worker a wage equal or close to that received by like workers in other regions.

Median regional differences in occupational wage rates in manufacturing industries, by skill and sex, selected periods

[Wage rates for corresponding occupations in the Northeast=100]

Occupational category and period	Median relation to Northeast (in percent)		
	South	Middle West	Far West
All occupations:			
1907	86	100	130
1919	87	97	115
1931-32	74	97	113
1945-46	85	101	115
Men's occupations:			
1907	88	100	131
1919	88	98	117
1931-32	74	97	114
1945-46	84	102	115
Men's skilled occupations:			
1907	93	99	131
1919	95	98	(1)
1931-32	83	96	(1)
1945-46	91	101	113
Women's occupations:			
1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
1919	81	92	(1)
1931-32	73	(1)	(1)
1945-46	87	98	114

(1) Number of occupations covered too small to justify selection of median.

The median relationships also indicate that the percentage wage advantage of the skilled over the semiskilled and unskilled was greater in the South than in the Northeast (and other regions) in all periods. Moreover, the wider spread between the pay of skilled and unskilled in the South was due to the fact that the wage standards of the low-skilled occupations in the South, as a group, were further below those of low skilled in other regions than were those of the skilled.

In contrast with the situation of men workers, the wage position of women in the South relative to the Northeast appeared to be substantially better in 1945-46 than during the earlier periods studied. In 1919, occupational earnings of women in the South were, on the average, about 81 percent of corresponding earnings in the Northeast, as compared with 88 percent for men's jobs. Women's occupations were affected less than

men's by the subsequent widening of differentials, and, in 1931-32, were at about the same level, that is, approximately 73 percent of northern wage levels. The 1945-46 data indicated that the women's group in the South was paid 87 percent of comparable rates in the Northeast—a somewhat better position than that of men's occupations (84 percent).

In the abstract, the changes in the position of the South might have resulted from the changing status of the Northeast and not from the changing status of the South relative to the country as a whole. For example, the differentials between the South and the Northeast might have decreased between 1932 and 1945-46 as a consequence of a smaller increase in wages in the latter region as against the rest of the country or of other factors affecting the Northeast region alone. However, the data for the Middle West and the Far West, discussed later in this article, show little change in relationships between each of these regions and the Northeast in the three later periods, and thus support the following conclusion: In the main, the widening of differentials between the South and the Northeast between 1919 and 1931-32 was caused by the South losing ground to the rest of the country in terms of occupational wages for men, and the subsequent reduction of differentials between 1931-32 and 1945-46 resulted from an improvement in the position of the South relative to other regions. The fragmentary data for women's occupations present an inconclusive picture.

Position of the Far West

The Far West, and particularly the Pacific Coast, has long been a high-wage region and, in 1907, was in a particularly favorable wage position. By 1946, the relative wage status of the Far West was appreciably lower.¹⁰ Probably continuing a tendency that had been set in motion earlier, it appears that the major decline in the position of the Far West took place between 1907 and the early 1920's.

Manufacturing wages in the Far West were substantially above those in the Northeast in all four periods studied. In 1907, about a fifth of

¹⁰ A loss in relative status over this period, particularly in the early part, was also experienced by Far West cities with respect to union rates for skilled building and printing occupations, and by the Mountain States with respect to farm wage rates. In contrast, the Pacific States showed a rather steady advance in farm wage status over this period.

the Far West occupational groups covered had hourly earnings as much as 50 percent or more above those of like groups in the Northeast; only a negligible number were at a wage disadvantage. Between 1907 and 1945-46 the differentials were reduced; in the recent period only about 6 percent of the occupations in the Far West showed 50 percent or more pay than in the Northeast and the proportion of jobs for which wage rates were lower in the Far West than in the Northeast was slightly above 10 percent. Occupational differentials for 1945-46 had quite a wide range, but approximately 44 percent of the Far West occupational groups showed wages from 5 to 20 percent more than those received in the Northeast.

As the chart illustrates, the Far West at least since 1919 has not held the substantial wage advantage it had over the Northeast and the Middle West in 1907. The average wage differential of the Far West over the Northeast amounted to 30 percent in 1907. By 1919, the spread had been reduced to 15 percent, and was maintained at approximately that level during 1931-32 and 1945-46. This evidence of a long-term stability in the Far West manufacturing wage differential is inconclusive insofar as short-run changes might be concerned. It does, however, bear out the conclusion that the growth of industry and the heavy immigration of population that have characterized the development of the Far West during the past three decades apparently have not created a strong impetus towards the equalization of wage rates as between the Far West and the Northeast and Middle West.

In men's occupations alone, much the same showing was made. Among these occupations, the number classified as skilled was not sufficient in 1919 and 1931-32 to provide reliable averages, but the medians for skilled men in 1907 and 1945-46 differed only slightly from those shown for all men's occupations. Thus, the loss of wage advantage between 1907 and 1919, and the relative stability thereafter, can be attributed to the different skill levels in roughly the same measure.

In 1945-46, the only period for which the number of women's occupations covered in the Far West was sufficient to make possible a comparison with other regions, the wage position of women in the Far West relative to similarly employed women in the Northeast was about as favorable

as that for men. The average differential between the Far West and the Middle West was slightly larger for women than for men; compared with the South the opposite was true.

Position of the Middle West

The job-for-job comparison between the two great industrial regions, the Middle West and the Northeast, revealed a wide range of wage differentials. However, in each period covered the proportion of occupations in which earnings were greater in the Northeast than in the Middle West was approximately the same as the proportion in which earnings were less. The median differential (3 percent at its highest) did not disclose an appreciable gap between the wage levels of the Middle West and the Northeast in any period. Average relationships between manufacturing wage rates in the Middle West and the Northeast remained comparatively stable throughout the four periods covered by this study.

The Middle West-Northeast differentials for men's occupations and for the skilled group of occupations, considered separately, were about the same as for all occupations, as the table shows. The slight difference between the median differentials for the skilled occupations and for all men's occupations, in favor of the latter, indicates that the unskilled and semiskilled in the Middle West generally held a slight advantage over the skilled in wage status relative to the Northeast. It also indicates that the wage spread between the skilled and other groups was slightly smaller in the Middle West than in the Northeast. Although women in the Middle West showed an improvement in wage status relative to the Northeast in 1945-46 as against 1919, in both periods women's occupations held less favorable positions than men's in relation to wage rates for similar jobs in the Northeast.

Broadly, the average wage differentials between the Middle West and the South and Far West took much the same course over the periods covered as those between the two latter regions and the Northeast. Compared with the Far West and the South, the Middle West showed a gain in status between 1907 and 1945-46—a considerable narrowing of differentials with respect to the high-wage Far West region and a slight widening of the spread over the low-wage southern region.

Position of the Northeast

To evaluate the effect of the changes on the position of the Northeast, the main points already presented are recast below in such a way as to emphasize the region's relative status.

Between the 1907 and the 1945-46 periods, the Northeast advanced in relation to the Far West, its status relative to the South and Middle West remained about the same. The wage advantage of the Northeast over the South increased substantially between 1919 and 1931-32 and decreased to about the same extent between 1931-32 and 1945-46, thus bringing the Northeast South differential to the 1907 and 1919 level. The Northeast-Far West average differential, which favored the latter region throughout the 40 years covered, narrowed markedly between 1907 and 1919. The magnitude of the differential in 1945-46 was substantially smaller than in 1907 but was about the same as in 1919. Compared with the Middle West, the Northeast tended to gain slightly relative status between 1907 and 1919 but ex-

perienced an offsetting loss between 1932 and 1945-46. Between 1932 and 1945-46, the Northeast lost ground to each of the other regions—only a superficial loss relative to the Middle West and Far West but a considerable loss relative to the South. This movement reversed the trend that operated between 1907 and 1932.¹¹

The differentials between the Northeast and other regions with respect to men's occupations and the skilled groups among these occupations followed much the same course as that described for all occupations. However, in 1945-46, women factory workers in the Northeast did not hold the same favorable wage advantage over similarly employed workers in the South and Middle West that they held in 1919. This loss in relative status for women in the Northeast was not matched by an equivalent loss for men.

¹¹ The pattern of gain in status followed by a loss marked the trend in wage differentials between the two northeastern farm regions and the country as a whole. The New England and Middle Atlantic farm regions improved their relative wage positions considerably between 1919 and 1932, but lost ground almost as drastically between 1932 and 1945-46. The standing of both regions was somewhat better in 1946 than in 1919 and 1910.

Labor Relations in the U. S. Zone of Germany

OSCAR WEIGERT¹

RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT in the U. S. Zone, as in other parts of occupied Germany, are still in a formative phase. *Land*-wide unions and union federations have been established in Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden, and Hesse, the three southwestern German *Länder*² forming the greater part of the U. S. Zone. Unions in these three *Länder* and the local unions of Bremen,³ the fourth *Land*, had a membership of almost 1½ million workers at the end of October 1947. Works councils representing unorganized workers as well as union members operate in the

¹ Of the Bureau's Office of Foreign Labor Conditions.

² *Länder* (singular, *Land*) is the term generally applied to a political unit which is somewhat similar to a State in the United States.

³ The *Land* Bremen consists mainly of the two cities Bremen and Bremerhaven.

great majority of enterprises. The development of employers' organizations is less advanced than that of unions and works councils. For this and other reasons, particularly the legally imposed wage freeze, collective bargaining has so far not attained the importance it had prior to its abolition by the Nazi régime. Work stoppages, sporadic on the whole, have in most cases been demonstrations against scarcity of food and other consumer goods, rather than a result of labor-management disputes. Official mediation machinery has as yet been little developed. Labor courts, however, are frequently used to resolve juridical labor disputes, and almost all such courts contemplated in the U. S. Zone are in operation.

Under the Weimar Republic, fundamental principles such as labor's right to organize and participate in the determination of employment conditions were embodied in the national constitution. Details of labor relations were regulated by national laws. Wages and other labor standards were established in part by collective agreements between trade-unions and employers' associations belonging to nation-wide federations, and in part by awards of national public arbitration agencies. The tradition of a nation-wide democratic scheme of labor relations, though interrupted by the 12 years of the Nazi régime,⁴ still permeates the thinking of German labor leaders and labor administrators. It is also apparent in the newly promulgated constitutions of the *Länder* in the U. S. Zone and has influenced the legislative measures of the Allied Control Council (the supreme four-power agency) in Berlin.

⁴ For an account of labor relations in Nazi Germany, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1945 (p. 498).

TABLE 1.—Area and population of Germany, by Occupation Zones, and Berlin, Oct. 29, 1946

Region	Area Square kilometers	Population							
		Oct. 29, 1946		Change from 1939 to 1946		Number of persons per sq. km.		Number, by sex	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent	1939	1946	Males	Females
Total.....	356,678	65,911,180	100.0	+6,090,980	+10.2	168	185	29,315,918	36,595,262
U. S. Zone.....	107,461	17,174,367	26.1	+2,916,167	+20.5	133	160	7,784,721	9,389,646
British Zone.....	97,714	22,303,042	33.8	+2,514,742	+12.7	203	228	10,197,800	12,105,242
French Zone.....	42,814	5,939,807	9.0	-269,193	-4.3	145	139	2,632,856	3,306,951
Soviet Zone.....	107,805	17,313,581	26.3	+2,087,681	+13.7	180	189	7,409,988	9,903,593
Berlin.....	884	3,180,383	4.8	-1,158,417	-26.4	(?)	(?)	1,290,553	1,889,830

¹ These figures include Berlin.

² Included in Soviet Zone.

SOURCE.—Compiled from various tables in *The Population of Germany*, Special Report of the Military Governor, U. S. Zone, Mar. 15, 1947.

Under the Occupation, the pattern of labor relations in each of the zones has been strongly influenced by the economic and political policies of the particular occupying power.⁵ Fundamental differences in general conditions and in labor relations exist between the three western zones and the Soviet Zone. On the other hand, labor policies of the U. S. and British Military Governments have become increasingly coordinated.

General Conditions in U. S. Zone

The four Occupation Zones are unequal in area, population, and economic potential. Comparative data on area and population, based on preliminary results of a census taken at the end of October 1946, are given in table 1.

The labor force of the U. S. Zone numbered about 7,209,000 at the end of June 1947. By the end of September 1947, nearly 4,816,000 were employed as wage and salaried workers; 30.8 percent were women. (See table 2.)

TABLE 2.—Employed wage and salaried workers, by economic groups and branches of industry, U. S. Zone and total Germany, end September 1947

(In thousands of persons)

Major economic group and branch of industry	U. S. Zone	Total Germany
All groups.....	4,815.7	20,548.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing.....	622.3	2,859.3
Industry, handicrafts.....	2,265.2	9,904.0
Mining.....	31.6	801.2
Quarrying, stoneworking, cement, brick, tile, ceramics, and glass production.....	115.6	364.3
Metal production.....	31.1	289.3
Metalworking, machinery, vehicle and rolling stock production, steel construction.....	476.4	1,937.8
Electrical manufacturing.....	126.1	422.5
Optics and precision instruments.....	43.5	153.1
Chemicals.....	87.8	458.9
Textiles.....	128.9	715.7
Paper and paper processing.....	34.2	147.0
Printing and graphic arts.....	43.7	186.1
Leather and linoleum.....	46.1	121.0
Rubber and asbestos.....	18.4	68.6
Woodworking, musical instruments, toys.....	224.0	788.4
Food processing.....	179.7	733.7
Clothing.....	210.3	875.6
Building and allied trades.....	422.4	1,634.6
Water, gas, electricity.....	45.4	206.2
Commerce and transportation ¹	799.2	3,314.2
Public and private services ²	890.8	3,470.8
Domestic service.....	238.2	1,000.6

¹ Includes railways, post, and telegraph systems.

² Includes indigenous employees of occupation forces.

SOURCE.—Report of Military Governor for Germany (U. S. Zone), Statistical Annex, November 1947.

Manufacturing industries are highly developed in the U. S. Zone, but it lacks the raw materials needed to supply these industries; further, only

³ The parts of Eastern Germany under Polish administration, and the Saar, now economically merged with France, are not considered in this article.

10 percent of the coal and about 15 percent of the steel required for its economy are produced in the zone. Even before the war, this particular region was dependent upon food imports from abroad and from other parts of Germany. Under the occupation, its food position has become critical because of an increase in population and a considerable decline in the principal food crops.

Allied Policies on Labor Relations

Policies on labor relations in the U. S. Zone have developed within a framework created by inter-Allied statements and enactments. Even before the Occupation, the European Advisory Commission (a three-power body set up for drafting the future controls on Germany) stated that German workers should be permitted "to establish organizations for the purpose of collective bargaining and mutual social and economic assistance." The Potsdam Agreement of August 2, 1945, carried a similar statement.

A more detailed though fragmentary program of labor relations for all parts of Germany grew from laws, orders, and directives issued by the Allied Control Council in Berlin. The main parts of this program are:

(1) Directive No. 31 of June 3, 1946, allowing federation of trade-unions within the limits of a zone, provided the unions are organized on "a democratic basis" and their federation results "from the freely expressed desires" of members.

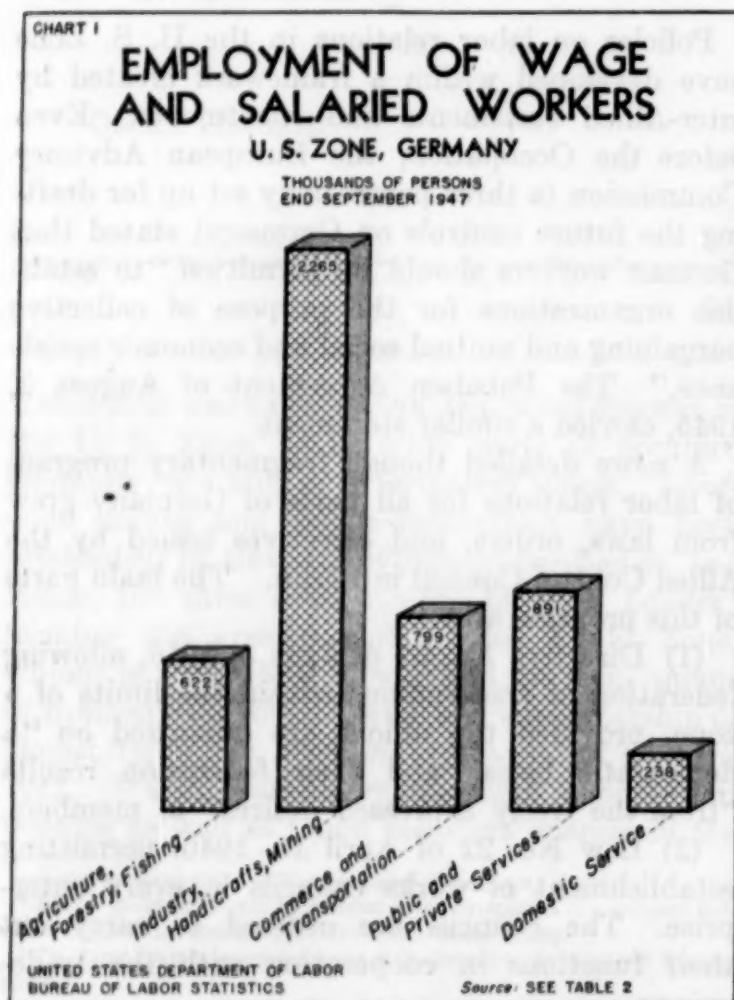
(2) Law No. 22 of April 10, 1946, permitting establishment of works councils in every enterprise. The councils are ordered to carry out their functions in cooperation with the trade-unions.

(3) Law No. 21 of March 30, 1946, under which labor courts, first developed under the Weimar Republic, are reestablished with exclusive jurisdiction in various types of juridical labor disputes. Trade-unions or their federations, and employers or their associations, are to present nominations for chairmen, vice chairmen, and assessors to the *Land* authorities who make the appointments.

(4) Law No. 35 of August 20, 1946, setting up machinery for conciliation and arbitration. With the exception of conflicts affecting the interests of the Occupation, labor conflicts shall be submitted for arbitration only with the consent of both parties, and an award made by an Arbitra-

tion Commission shall be binding only if accepted by both parties.

No general statute on collective bargaining has been issued by the Allied Authority. However, Control Council directives on wages and hours expressly authorize collective bargaining within the limits they set. This authorization has gained in importance since the original wage freeze was somewhat loosened.



United States Policies on Labor Relations

Military Government policies in the U. S. Zone have consistently encouraged the formation of independent and democratic trade-unions and the development of collective bargaining. In the early phases of the Occupation, the various steps leading to the formation of a union or a federation of unions were prescribed in detail and depended upon permission by the United States authorities. At present, general principles governing trade-unions and trade-union federations are stated in Military Government regulations, and the unions

are expected to comply with these provisions without specific controls.

The functions of unions as defined by Military Government regulations include, in addition to collective bargaining and the settlement of labor disputes, participation in the education of the German people in democracy, in denazification and elimination of militarism, in the establishment and development of a peaceful economy, and in the elimination of monopolistic business organization.

These regulations stress the concern of trade unions with activities of works councils and relate to the councils' obligation, under Control Council Law No. 22, to cooperate with the trade-unions. Basic functions of the councils are limited to those specified in the law. However, individual works councils, in agreement with the trade-unions, have the right to develop their relationships with management through shop agreements.

The creation of employers' associations was not encouraged by the U. S. Military Government, in the earlier phases of the Occupation. Later it was found necessary, in the interest of collective bargaining, to authorize business and professional associations to establish "employer representation." Under the current regulations, each association must be limited to one major industry or trade. No federations of employers' associations have yet been permitted in the U. S. Zone.⁶

Military Government regulations stress the need to prevent labor conflicts under the Occupation and to settle them peacefully. Strikes and lock-outs are, however, forbidden only when they threaten military security or an objective of the Occupation and in such cases the Military Government may require the resumption of work.

Länder Legislation on Labor Relations

Programs of labor relations were incorporated in the constitutions which the four *Länder* comprising the U. S. Zone have adopted with the approval of the Military Government. These constitutions establish freedom of association for workers and for employers and recognize collective agreements as binding contracts. Although workers are given the right of representation within the individual enterprise, the right of the workers

⁶ A single association, representing employers from various industries, has been established under the British Military Government in the *Länder* of Bremen before it was assigned to the U. S. Zone.

representatives to participate in managerial decisions is variously defined in the constitutions. In the Hesse, Württemberg-Baden, and Bremen constitutions expressly recognize the legality of strikes, but only if they are conducted by trade-unions. The Hessian constitution forbids lock-outs. Some of these constitutional provisions must be supplemented by special legislation to become applicable. In this connection, *Land* bills on works councils are currently being considered in all four *Länder*. Laws or regulations at the *Land* level were also necessary to carry out some of the Allied Control Council laws, such as those on labor courts and on conciliation and arbitration.

The New Trade-Union Movement

Before 1933, the German trade-union movement consisted of three major groups: the "free" or Socialist trade-unions, the Christian National trade-unions, and the Democratic (*Hirsch-Duncker*) trade-unions. Each of them represented a specific ideology, and each was closely connected with one or more political parties. The Christian National and the Democratic unions were particularly strong among salaried employees and civil servants, while most of the organized manual workers—79 percent in 1931—belonged to the Socialist wing. A Communist opposition group within the Socialist unions, together with some small separate Communist unions, formed the "Revolutionary Trade-Union Opposition." In contrast with these pre-Nazi developments, a single and unified trade-union movement currently exists in the U. S. Zone, and also in other parts of Germany.

The new trade-union movement started spontaneously. Its development was aided by the U. S. Military Government, which stipulated rank and file initiative for labor organization, even if this meant (as it did) slowing down the growth of the movement. Union membership is voluntary, in accordance with pre-Nazi tradition.

Trade-union leaders in the U. S. Zone stress their movement's independence of political parties as a prerequisite of its unification. They emphasize, however, that the movement must be actively interested in political matters, because the immediate political problems of a defeated Germany can be attacked successfully only with union participation; essential parts of the trade-

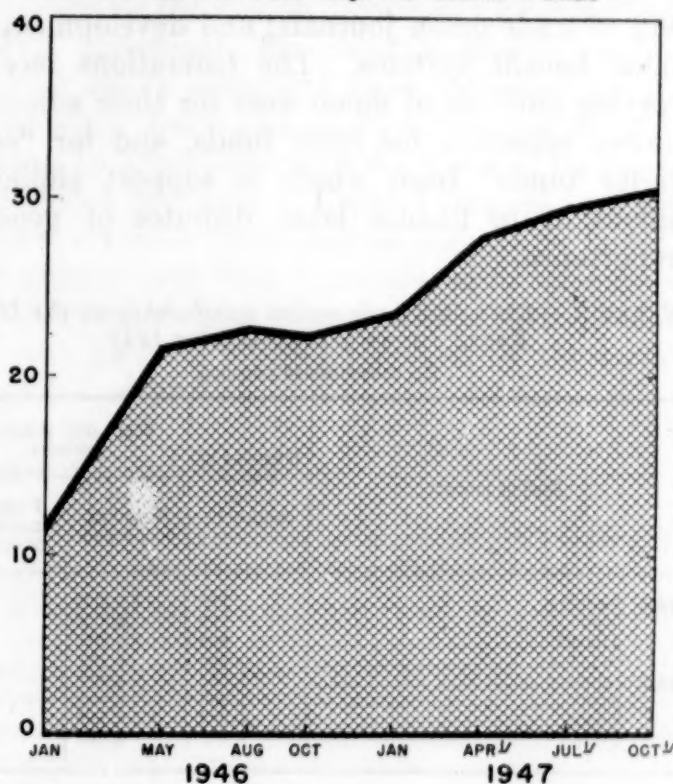
union program can not be accomplished except by political means. In this connection, the union leaders refer particularly to the program of "industrial democracy" or "democratic socialism" which in the new unified movement has taken the place of the former diversified ideologies. An essential part of this program is the participation of the trade-unions, on equal footing with the employers, in the agencies of economic planning and control.

Trade-unions and trade-union federations in the U. S. Zone are *Land*-wide organizations, with the exception of those in the *Land* Bremen where

CHART 2

TRADE-UNION GROWTH IN U. S. ZONE, GERMANY

As A Percent Of Total Wage And Salaried Workers



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EXCLUDING BERLIN
1/ INCLUDING BREMEN
Source: SEE TABLE 3

separate organizations exist in each of its two cities. There are 15 unions each in Württemberg-Baden and Hesse, 14 in Bavaria, and 9 in the city of Bremen. All wage earners' unions are organized on an industry basis. White-collar workers have their own trade-unions; they belong to the same federations as the unions of wage earners.

The constitutions of the *Land*-wide trade-union federations assure substantial autonomy to mem-

ber unions and give them considerable influence in the formation and implementation of federation policies. Local union councils and, in Hesse and Bavaria, regional union agencies are organizational parts of the federations.

Throughout the U. S. Zone, collective bargaining is the prerogative of the affiliated unions. They also decide upon work stoppages and similar actions in labor disputes, in accordance with general rules established by the federations. The federations represent the movement as a whole, particularly in dealing with the public, the legislatures, the German governments, and the Occupation authorities. Their functions, as listed in their constitutions, include fighting the remaining Nazi and militarist influences; training trade-union officials and union members; collection and analysis of economic information and statistics; publication of trade-union journals; and development of union benefit systems. The federations receive varying portions of union dues for their administrative expenses, for relief funds, and for "solidarity funds" from which to support affiliated unions or to finance labor disputes of general importance.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated trade-union membership in the U. S. Zone,¹ January 1946-October 1947*
(In thousands of persons)

End of month	Number of trade-union members	Wage and salaried workers	
		Number employed	Percent in trade-unions ²
1946: January.....	378	3,259	11.6
May.....	717	3,332	21.5
August.....	829	3,664	22.6
October.....	920	4,137	22.2
1947: January.....	1,021	4,364	23.4
April.....	1,263	4,565	27.7
July.....	1,388	4,719	29.4
October.....	1,470	4,816	30.5

¹ Excluding Berlin. Including the Land Bremen for April, July, and October 1947.

Bremen became part of the U. S. Zone on Jan. 21, 1947.

² As of total wage and salary earners in preceding month, except where otherwise specified.

³ Wage and salaried workers, February 1946.

⁴ Wage and salaried workers, June 1946.

SOURCE.—Based on data from the Report of Military Governor (U. S. Zone), Statistical Annex, March 1947 through November 1947.

The constitutions of affiliated unions follow a general pattern in each *Land*. At annual conventions, elected representatives of the membership establish broad policies and elect officers and members of executive boards and other bodies. The work of local units is controlled by the local membership.

There are no nation-wide reports on trade-union membership in Germany today. However, table 3 gives a summary of trade-union growth in the U. S. Zone and table 4 gives the latest available estimates of membership in all four zones and Berlin.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated trade-union membership for Germany as a whole, June 30, 1947*
(In thousands of persons)

Region	Number of trade-union members	Wage and salaried workers	
		Total number employed	Percent in trade-unions
Total Germany.....	8,337	20,163	41.3
U. S. Zone.....	1,357	4,719	28.8
British Zone.....	2,300	6,791	33.9
Soviet Zone.....	3,676	5,836	62.8
French Zone.....	402	1,461	27.5
Berlin.....	602	1,356	44.4

SOURCE.—Based on data from the Report of Military Governor (U. S. Zone), Statistical Annex, August and September 1947.

The degree of organization in the U. S. Zone and the share of women and youthful workers in the trade-union membership, are indicated in table 5.

Works Councils

Reestablishment of works councils—suppressed by the Nazi régime—was a spontaneous move by German workers, as in the case of trade-unions. General conditions, in many cases, favored the development of a labor relations pattern for individual enterprises rather than for whole industries or broad geographical areas. The early policy of the U. S. Military Government furthered this development by authorizing immediate labor representation within the plant and by the slowing down of trade-union organization.

Control Council Law No. 22 of April 10, 1946, gave legal status to the councils, but did not prescribe their establishment. In the series of elections of works council members which followed, the trade-unions participated more and more actively; the great majority of works council members in the U. S. Zone are union members. An estimate by the U. S. Military Government gives the number of councils on June 30, 1947, as 16,974, and the number of members as 49,323.

Particularly in the earlier phases of the Occupation, friction between trade-unions and individual

trade-unions had been reported. Recently, however, top trade-union officials have stated that serious differences had arisen in the relations of unions and councils in the U. S. Zone. Unions are usually active in works council negotiations on factory agreements (*Betriebsvereinbarungen*). Both the Bavarian and the Württemberg-Baden trade-union federations have drafted models for such agreements. According to the Bavarian draft, which is particularly specific, the following rights and duties should be claimed by the councils:

(1) The council should participate in the determination of a production program for the enterprise, and should have a full voice in the determination of prices. It should have the right to obtain from management the information necessary for these tasks.

(2) The council should check the application of collective agreements which cover all or some of the workers in the enterprise. Only where no such agreement exists should the council be authorized to negotiate for provisional regulation of employment conditions. In all other cases, it should bargain with management on details which the collective agreement leaves for regulation at the plant level, such as piece rates and production standards, beginning and end of working hours, extent of overtime, and Sunday and night work.

(3) The council should review all personnel matters, such as hiring, firing, promotion, transfer, and classification of employees. It should countersign apprenticeship contracts.

(4) The council should check the application of protective labor legislation, participate in meas-

ures of safety, hygiene, and welfare, and have a full voice in the administration and allocation of factory-owned houses and gardens.

The new employers' organizations in Württemberg-Baden and in Bavaria are objecting to parts of these model agreements, especially the provisions dealing with production matters. They contend that these provisions exceed the limits to which works councils can extend their functions by shop agreement without violating the Control Council law. The Hessian Employers' Association is voicing similar arguments against the draft of a works council law currently being discussed in the Hessian Diet.

Meanwhile, works councils throughout the U. S. Zone are negotiating with individual employers about shop agreements which more or less resemble the models described. Even without formal agreement, the councils are to varying degrees active along the lines indicated by the trade-union drafts and in the settlement of grievances. In accordance with the German tradition, and with a provision in Control Council Law No. 22, employment conditions as defined by factory agreements have been incorporated in some cases in factory regulations (*Betriebsordnungen*). Models for such regulations were prepared by the trade-union federations.

Employers' Organizations

Under the Weimar Republic, employers throughout Germany were represented in labor relations by a highly developed network of associations

TABLE 5.—Trade-union membership by economic group, sex, and age, U. S. Zone, end of October 1947

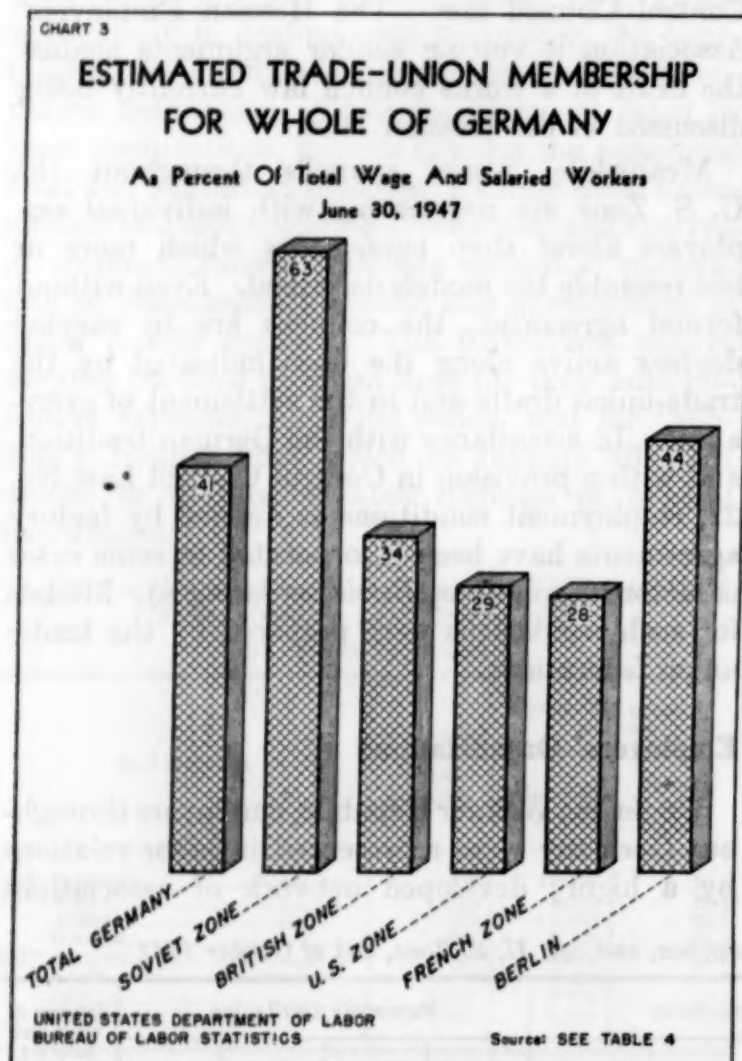
Economic group	Trade-union membership				Percentage distribution				Percent of wage and salaried workers in unions, September 1947
	Total number	Males	Females	Under 21 years of age ¹	Total	Males	Females	Under 21 years of age	
All groups.....	1,469,984	1,232,867	237,117	148,205	100.0	83.9	16.1	10.1	34
Metal.....	359,298	319,398	39,900	49,389	24.4	88.9	11.1	13.7	53
Public service, utilities.....	234,056	200,701	33,355	11,190	15.9	85.7	14.3	4.8	53
Railroads.....	178,803	174,618	4,185	8,398	12.2	97.7	2.3	4.7	81
Building materials, construction.....	140,044	132,696	7,348	11,450	9.5	94.8	5.2	8.2	28
Clothing, textile, leather.....	117,083	61,617	55,466	22,196	8.0	52.6	47.4	19.0	30
Chemicals, glass, ceramics.....	93,098	68,553	24,545	11,593	6.3	73.6	26.4	12.5	63
Food, beverages, restaurants.....	74,950	50,468	24,482	7,220	5.1	67.3	32.7	9.6	31
Woodworking.....	55,852	50,124	5,728	6,962	3.8	89.7	10.3	12.5	25
Post and telegraph.....	42,710	36,955	5,755	4,664	2.9	86.5	13.5	10.7	55
Printing and paper.....	39,392	30,258	9,134	5,003	2.7	76.8	23.2	12.7	51
Mining.....	24,869	24,052	817	2,362	1.7	96.7	3.3	9.5	79
Agriculture, forestry.....	22,737	19,965	2,772	1,949	1.6	87.8	12.2	8.6	4
Others.....	87,092	63,462	23,630	5,929	5.9	72.9	27.1	6.8	13

¹ In Hesse, under 18.

² Including domestic servants and persons employed by the occupation forces.

SOURCE.—Report of Military Governor (U. S. Zone), Statistical Annex, November 1947 (pp. 10 and 11).

and federations. Some of these organizations dealt exclusively with labor issues; others, however, were trade associations with broader economic objectives. The most important employers' organization, the Federation of German Employers' Associations, included in 1926 almost 3,000 affiliated federations and associations, representing employers with more than 6 million employees.



The employers' organizations which dealt exclusively with labor issues were dissolved under the Nazis, but the trade associations were allowed to continue their nonlabor economic activities. The labor unions object to the former on the ground that many of them, in the opinion of labor, handled labor relations during the Weimar period, with unjustifiable aggressiveness, and accuse some associations of having supported the rise of nazism.

A close relationship is currently existent between

trade associations with over-all objectives and employers' organizations active in labor relations in the U. S. Zone. Sometimes the trade associations themselves enter into collective bargaining. More frequently, single trade associations or several trade associations serving the same group of industries form, from among their membership, autonomous organizations exclusively for representation in labor relations. Attempts to create *Land-wide* federations of such employers' organizations have been disapproved by Military Government as violating its regulations. The development of employers' organizations varies among different industries. No figures are available for the entire U. S. Zone. In Württemberg-Baden at least 120 industrial employers' organizations have been established for collective bargaining but not all of them are actually operating.

Collective Agreements

From the beginning of the Occupation, regulation of employment conditions by collective bargaining appeared in all trade-union programs in the U. S. Zone as one of the principal trade union objectives, equal in rank with demands for political and industrial democracy. Actually, the time of trade-union representatives was absorbed for many months by problems of union organization and by efforts to obtain food and other necessities of life for their members. In relation to wages and hours, bargaining is permitted only in exceptional cases defined by Allied directives. These exceptions have been broadened lately, however, and collective bargaining has started to gain real importance, particularly since industry-wide employers' organizations have been re-established.

In practice, almost all collective agreements being concluded in the U. S. Zone are limited to a single issue, such as wages or hours. Up to October 1947, more than 100 collective agreements had been signed under the amendments to the Control Council directive on wages which allow "increases in the wages of women and minors to levels paid to men for identical work with identical productivity," and increases to bring wages up to 50 pfennig an hour for workers whose earnings are lower. Other agreements establish higher wage rates for industries (mining, construction and building materials, textiles, clothing,

ectives and forestry, and the railroads) for which collective bargaining within certain limits has been permitted by the Allied Control Council.

Most of the agreements reached so far apply to the entire industry within a given *Land*. In only a few cases have unions concluded agreements with individual employers, sometimes with and sometimes without co-signature by the works council. In general, the trade-unions cling to the policy established under the Weimar Republic and consider shop agreements as the works council's responsibility, even in cases where the provisions of such agreements may create a precedent for future industry-wide agreements.

Work Stoppages

No complete reports are available on work stoppages in the U. S. Zone. Actually, such stoppages are rare, of very short duration, and only exceptionally caused by labor-management disputes. Most of the work stoppages have had the character of demonstrations, directed against the scarcity of food, or alleged deficiencies in food collection or distribution, and sometimes against Allied policies concerning the freezing of wages and the dismantling of industrial plants. Most conspicuous were the total work stoppages, caused by food scarcity in Bavaria and Württemberg, in January-February 1948. The stoppages were officially conducted by the trade-union federations, and millions of workers participated.

Conciliation and Arbitration; Labor Courts

The slow development of collective bargaining and the comparative absence of work stoppages caused by labor disputes is reflected in the small number of mediation requests. Government conciliators are available in the four *Länder* of the U. S. Zone. The arbitration committees provided for by the Control Council law have not yet been established. In Hesse, a significant step leading back to early phases of arbitration in Germany has been taken: joint conciliation and arbitration machinery was established by an agreement between the Hesse Chemical Union and the employer organization in the chemical industry, operating under chairmen appointed alternately by each side.

A network of labor courts has been established throughout the U. S. Zone; these courts have exclusive jurisdiction in civil actions arising out of labor disputes. Official reports on the activities of the labor courts indicate that 6,313 cases were filed from January to October 1947. The great majority of cases concerned wage issues and dismissals. Public and private services, entertainment, agriculture, and the building trades ranked first as areas of friction. In the first half of 1947, 44.5 percent of the cases resolved were settled by compromise in court.

Developments Across Zonal Boundaries

In all parts of Germany, trade-union leaders emphasized from the beginning of the Occupation that their unions should be regarded as parts of a nation-wide organization to be created as soon as feasible under general conditions and under the policies of the occupying powers. On the other hand, union leaders in western Germany, particularly in the U. S. Zone, recognized that the highly centralized union federations in the Soviet Zone and in Berlin could not easily be merged with the western federations whose affiliated unions enjoy high degrees of autonomy, and that there is a growing difference in spirit between the western and the eastern German labor movements, owing to their divergent political and economic setting.

Matters of common interest were discussed in a number of interzonal meetings, attended by representatives of individual unions, or representatives of zonal and *Land* federations from western and eastern Germany. The latest conference of this sort, held in February 1948, decided that a Central German Trade Union Council should be elected by the zonal and *Land* federations, composed of delegates from all zones and from Berlin, but left the definition of its functions and powers to an interzonal meeting scheduled for May 1948.

Moves are under way for a closer coordination of unions as well as of employers' organizations throughout both the U. S. and British Zones. Both groups have established bizonal offices in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, directed by representatives from both zones. Some individual unions, outstanding among them the railway unions, are preparing for a bizonal merger in the near future.

Cooperatives in Postwar Europe

Part 2.—Scandinavia and Finland

FLORENCE E. PARKER¹

IN ALL OF SCANDINAVIA, the cooperative movement played an important part in the economic life of the countries before World War II. The population served by the consumers' cooperatives constituted over a fourth of the total population in Norway, about a third in Denmark and Sweden, and nearly half in Finland.

During the war, Sweden remained neutral and uninvaded, and of course suffered no physical damage from the hostilities. Denmark, Finland, and Norway were invaded, and all three countries sustained destruction of property. Cooperatives lost some of their premises and factories, and some of their leaders and employees in both countries were killed in resistance activity or were deported to work or prison camps. Nazi measures were most strongly resisted in Norway. In Denmark, although cooperative membership meetings were forbidden and the cooperatives were subjected (as in Norway also) to drastic regulation, the consumers' cooperative business activities went on without much interruption, largely because of their close connection with the powerful agricultural cooperatives which the Germans did not wish to antagonize.

In Denmark and Norway, the cooperative wholesales, foreseeing at the outset of hostilities probable interference with or cessation of over-

seas commerce, had accumulated great stores of goods with which to supply their members. However, in Denmark the Germans compelled the cooperative wholesale to share its supplies with private dealers and in Norway they suspended the legal requirement that cooperatives deal only with members.

In Finland, the war and the territorial changes resulting from the defense against the Soviet Union first alone and later with Germany, involved property damage and dislocations of population, as well as great reparations obligations. Although these conditions affected the cooperatives, their membership continued to grow, except in 1944 when large areas of Finnish territory had to be ceded to the Soviet Union. By 1945, however, the total had climbed to a point higher than in 1943.

In the other three countries cooperative membership has expanded steadily since 1939.

In Sweden the money volume of business also showed an almost unbroken rise, although some of this was due to increased prices. In Denmark and Norway, business fell off somewhat during the middle war years, partly because of supply difficulties. The cooperative wholesales, which in all these countries had been important importers and manufacturers, expanded into new lines of production in order to supply their member associations, and this expansion continued into the postwar period.

In all four countries the cooperative movement emerged from the war intact, although with equipment and plant deteriorated, and in some cases means of intercommunication (such as periodicals, educational activity, and transportation facilities) had to be built up again. The postwar problems of these countries have been largely those resulting from the world trade situation, as all are greatly dependent on international trade. In all, there is still a good deal of Government regulation and control of trade and commerce.

Denmark

In probably no country in Europe before the war had cooperative associations played a greater part in raising the level of income and living than in Denmark. This fact, as well as the powerful influence of the cooperatives among the people

¹ Of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics.

Later articles will deal with central Europe and eastern Europe. General sources of data are not given here, in order to conserve space, but may be obtained on request.

the wish of the Germans to utilize the output of the agricultural associations for Nazi purposes, may account for the rather mild treatment of the cooperative movement when Denmark was invaded in April 1940.

Probably the greatest difficulties encountered by the distributive cooperatives arose from the supply situation and allocation procedures. The economic life of the country was geared to its foreign trade. In an effort to meet war conditions, Government quotas were imposed but, being based on 1931, made no allowance for the very considerable growth that had taken place in the consumers' cooperative movement—a much greater increase than had been shown by private trade. The cooperative business in produce (largely imported and increasingly scarce) fell in volume but in such items as textiles and hardware (which could be obtained from Germany) increased considerably. Although no attempt was made to obtain new cooperative members, membership continued to grow slowly.

Even before the war, the cooperative wholesale—Faellesforengen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (FDB)—had been a large manufacturer. Its policy, however, was to undertake production only when forced to do so by unduly high prices, difficulties in obtaining supplies from private sources, etc. As imports were cut off, the wholesale began to experiment in new fields. Substitutes were resorted to in some cases. It created new types of low-cost wood furniture. Its production of coffee, chocolate, tea, and margarine stopped completely during the early war years, for lack of raw materials. In other products, such as confectionery, rope, twine, soap, shoes and leather, the raw materials for which were domestic in origin, it could maintain or even increase output. Its flour mill, the largest in the country, continued to operate practically at capacity. Late in the war, the Germans ordered from it large quantities of groats and flour, "but only small quantities were delivered."²

A factory for the processing and spinning of flax was started in 1941, and in the same year the wholesale acquired a publishing plant. The former was undertaken largely out of regard "for the social economy" and to provide new raw material,

the latter to make good books more widely available and to break a booksellers' monopoly.

One effect of the supply difficulties was to keep down inventories, preventing losses from slackening demand for wartime substitutes and resulting in improved liquidity of assets and solvency of the cooperatives. Outstanding debts were reduced by about a third between 1939 and 1944. The cooperatives continued to make patronage refunds all during the war, although the average fell from 6.7 percent (of sales) in 1939 to 3.9 percent in 1944.

No statistics on cooperatives are available for later than 1945. In that year (table 1) membership was still increasing, but sales of both local associations and the wholesale showed a decline from the previous year. Value of goods produced by FDB also declined.³

TABLE 1.—Trend of membership and business of cooperative wholesale of Denmark and its affiliates, 1939–45¹

Year	Associations affiliated with FDB			Cooperative wholesale, FDB		Indexes of prices	
	Number	Members	Business (in thousands)	Business (in thousands)	Value of own production (in thousands)	Retail (food)	Wholesale
1939-----	1,870	392,000	Kroner 359,000	Kroner 216,200	Kroner 65,100	106	99
1940-----	1,868	403,000	387,000	221,600	62,100	129	145
1941-----	(*) 412,000	395,000	395,000	225,500	48,700	157	171
1942-----	1,944	420,000	398,500	209,900	46,300	162	179
1943-----	1,943	424,000	395,000	203,600	51,000	161	180
1944-----	1,871	427,400	418,300	213,100	57,900	162	182
1945-----	1,885	435,400	395,000	191,300	52,700	163	179

¹ Data are from Statistisk Aarbog (Denmark, Statistiske Department); despatches from United States representatives in Denmark; Review of International Cooperation (Denmark); and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

² No data.

³ An unofficial report (Cooperative News Service, January 23, 1948) gives the total business of consumers' cooperatives in 1946 and 1947 as 95 and 115 million dollars, respectively, and of the wholesale as 52 and 58 million dollars, but no indication of the value used in making the conversion into United States currency is given.

In 1946, the economy of Denmark was still suffering from the diminution of the overseas trade, especially with Great Britain (with resultant decrease in national income), from depletion of agricultural land for lack of (imported) fertilizer, and from dearth of many necessary commodities.

In Copenhagen, alleged discrimination against cooperatives by the building-materials cartel led to the formation of a cooperative organization to act as wholesaler and importer of building materials and home furnishings. Other developments included the establishment of a petroleum coopera-

² Danish Consumer Cooperative Societies During Five Years of Occupation (Copenhagen, Faellesforengen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger), p. 4.

tive, of a network of 85 cooperative laundries in various sections of the country, of a cooperative theater organization, of an association to import farm machinery, and of a factory to manufacture penicillin.

Finland

Less than 3 months after the outbreak of World War II, hostilities began between Finland and Russia. By the peace treaty signed in March 1940, Finland ceded about 14,000 square miles of territory (of a total of 148,000) to Russia. The ceded land contained about a tenth of the whole Finnish consumers' cooperative movement and a number of cooperative productive enterprises. Nearly half a million inhabitants from this region had to be assimilated into the remainder of Finland.

In June 1941, Finland joined Germany and went to war against the Soviet Union, and in November of that year the ceded territory was again incorporated into Finland.

The cooperative movement continued to grow during this period and by 1942, counting members and their families, was serving over half of the population. An increasingly difficult supply situation—with a corresponding decrease in the physical volume of goods handled—was more than counteracted by increased prices, with the result of substantial increases in the money value of business done. Although, by the end of 1942, the productive plants regained from Russia had been put back into operation, total cooperative production showed a considerable decline from 1941.

Conditions grew worse again in 1944 when Finland lost to the Soviet Union about a ninth of its whole territory and had to absorb into the remainder of the country some half million Finns displaced under the treaty. Nevertheless, the consumers' cooperative business continued to grow. By the end of the war, savings deposits (always a substantial factor in the funds of the cooperative movement) which had been withdrawn in great amounts during the early years of the war, began to flow back into the associations in an increasing stream. During the whole time of hostilities, also, educational and other meetings of members continued to be held and the volume of cooperative publications actually increased.

Since shortly after the First World War the consumers' cooperative movement had been divided into two branches: (1) The politically "neutral" associations in small towns and rural areas federated into the General Union of Consumers' Cooperatives (called "YOL" from the initials of its Finnish name) and having their own wholesale "SOK"; and (2) the "progressive" associations consisting mostly of workers in urban areas, with their own federation, Central Union of Finnish Distributive Associations ("KK"), and wholesale "OTK."⁴

TABLE 2.—Trend of membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in Finland, 1937-46¹

Year	YOL ("neutral") group					Indexes of prices	
	Local associations			Wholesale (SOK)		Retail (food)	Wholesale
	Number	Members	Business (in thousands)	Business (in thousands)	Value of own production (in thousands)		
1937.....	417	280,000	Markka 2,823,000	Markka 1,520,074	Markka 315,869	100	100
1939.....	418	317,652	3,208,379	1,645,935	356,425	104	98
1940.....	(²)	295,124	3,555,823	(²)	(²)	128	123
1941.....	(²)	(²)	3,973,500	1,168,900	(²)	151	161
1942.....	(²)	360,000	4,400,000	1,170,000	344,200	177	194
1943.....	412	380,400	5,523,000	2,153,000	(²)	197	226
1944.....	375	372,000	5,541,800	2,006,000	(²)	200	230
1945.....	373	397,858	9,385,300	3,780,200	759,900	312	339
1946.....	370	416,313	16,872,300	7,158,600	1,634,900	491	563
KK ("progressive") group							
	Local associations			Wholesale (OTK)			
	Number	Members	Business (in thousands)	Business (in thousands)	Value of own production (in thousands)		
1937.....	122	282,600	1,860,000	1,094,751	(²)	100	100
1939.....	127	323,081	(²)	1,257,252	243,259	104	98
1940.....	119	317,158	(²)	(²)	(²)	128	123
1941.....	(²)	336,672	3,079,300	1,610,800	289,900	151	161
1942.....	(²)	358,279	3,295,000	1,612,000	239,600	177	194
1943.....	129	363,267	3,919,000	1,094,751	366,000	197	226
1944.....	(²)	342,090	4,254,000	2,034,000	(²)	200	230
1945.....	120	369,699	7,105,000	3,638,400	743,000	312	339
1946.....	130	425,073	12,560,000	7,067,000	1,448,000	491	563
1947.....	(²)	448,500	(²)	9,675,000	2,200,000		

¹ Data are from Review of International Cooperation (London), Cooperative Information (Geneva), and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

² No data.

Conditions during the war compelled the two to collaborate more closely than they had ever done before. This resulted in greater efficiency and the introduction of an "active price policy" throughout the whole cooperative movement, thus reducing margins and lowering patronage refunds to 1 to 2 percent of sales.

⁴ Both wholesales had gone into production. SOK manufactured hosiery, chemical products, chicory, flour, macaroni, bakery goods, preserves, margarine, matches, paper, lumber, bricks, and brushes; it also roasted coffee. OTK made fertilizer and chemical products; and also pickled herring and roasted coffee.

War the inflation and the prevalence of black markets had been among the chief problems that Finland had to meet. The extent of the rise in the price level has been reflected in the reports of cooperative business done, but actual tonnage has increased somewhat. Official statistics compiled from tax returns indicate that the share of cooperative movement in wholesale trade rose slightly from 34.5 to 34.6 percent, in the period 1942-45, and in retail trade from 30.1 to 33.5 percent. The money value of retail cooperative sales increased by 68 percent from 1944 to 1945 and nearly 80 percent from 1945 to 1946 (table 2). At the end of 1946, so great had been the development of cooperatives that a director of the Bank of Finland called Finland "the most cooperatively organized country in the world."

Norway

Before the outbreak of the war there were in Norway 1,080 consumers' cooperatives. Of these, 59 were members of a national federation, Norges Cooperative Landsforening (NKL). The latter manufactured margarine, tobacco products, soap, shoes, flour, candy, woolen goods, and leather; about 40 percent of its annual business consisted of goods made in its own plants.

When Norway was invaded, in April 1940, the cooperative warehouses in the harbor of Narvik were destroyed and the margarine factory damaged; nevertheless, the cooperatives were at first able to supply their members with most commodities. Eventually, scarcity of goods and drastic rationing decreased the cooperatives' volume of business, although the local associations' business held up better than that of the wholesale (table 3).

The retail associations were scattered throughout Norway. Even in peacetime, communication and transport were difficult because of the extremely mountainous character of the country. Some of the most northernmost associations could be reached only by boat. However, one result of their isolation was that the local cooperatives carried larger inventories and undertook to an unusual degree the production of such things as bakery and meat products, cheese, margarine, leather products, etc. In 1938, the local associations were operating over 200 productive plants.

Their self-sufficiency was, of course, an advantage under wartime conditions.

The wholesale's annual reports indicate the difficulties under which it, like other businesses, had to operate. From a prewar volume of over 62½ million kroner, its business declined steadily each year through 1944, to only slightly over 37 million kroner. In 1944, it sustained a loss on its operations for the first time, amounting to 9,600 kroner. The following year it had nearly a 40-percent increase in business but again a loss, amounting to 1,135,900 kroner, was incurred, attributed to a narrowing of gross margins on the goods handled and a general increase in operating costs. Its affiliated associations fared better, their operations in 1945 resulting in combined net earnings of 7.3 million kroner on a total volume of 212 million kroner.

Efforts to nazify the movement were stubbornly resisted all through the occupation, and "the Nazis did not succeed in any of their attempts to impose the 'fuehrer' principle on cooperation, perhaps * * * because the Germans were afraid that encroachments on the rights of cooperation should lead to trouble all over the country." 5

Many cooperatives suffered damage to premises and plant, which they have had to replace or repair. This was especially true in Finnmark and Troms (in the most northern part of the country) where the Germans destroyed everything in their retreat, when the Russians liberated that part of Norway in the autumn of 1944. Almost immediately the cooperators opened their stores, in sheds, cellars of ruined buildings, and anywhere they could find shelter. Rehabilitation is going on all over the country, financed in part from a fund instituted by NKL to which undamaged associations have contributed.

Despite the scarcity of goods, many new associations have been formed and "new members crowd to the societies." 6 By the end of 1946, NKL had in affiliation 1,001 associations—a 20-percent gain over the previous year. These associations had an aggregate business in 1946 of 314 million kroner, a volume attained in spite of the fact that supplies were still being allocated on the basis of the pre-

5 People's Yearbook (Cooperative Wholesale Society, Manchester, England), 1947, pp. 114, 115.

6 Statement by chairman of NKL, in People's Yearbook, 1947, p. 117.

war business, although the movement is now serving nearly a third of Norway's population.

The business of the wholesale also increased to over 80 million kroner (from 52 millions in 1945). NKL decided to start manufacture of radios and other electrical apparatus and to start district associations for the distribution and servicing of these appliances. A clothing factory was also planned.

TABLE 3.—Trend of membership and business of cooperative wholesale of Norway and its affiliates, 1939-46¹

Year	Associations affiliated with NKL			Cooperative wholesale, NKL: Business (in thousands)	Indexes of prices	
	Num-ber	Members	Business (in thousands)		Retail (food)	Wholesale
1939.....	659	181,050	Kroner 195,246	Kroner 62,650	106	100
1940.....	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	127	131
1941.....	666	196,234	210,021	53,162	152	160
1942.....	673	200,490	200,691	49,835	158	170
1943.....	693	201,736	193,530	44,401	160	172
1944.....	727	206,359	185,600	37,168	161	174
1945.....	832	225,738	212,000	51,902	163	174
1946.....	1,001	239,854	314,000	80,510	163	166

¹ Data are from Statistisk Arboks for Norge; reports of NKL; Review of International Cooperation (London); and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

² No data.

An important event was the reopening, early in 1947, of a large building constructed just before the war, which was to have served as a cooperative school. In order to keep the building intact and in cooperative hands, it was turned into a children's home during the war.

Closer collaboration among the various parts of the cooperative movement is also planned. Previous to the war each section—housing, distributive, agricultural, fishery—had gone its own way. A new organization was formed in 1946 to serve as a central agency for the import and distribution of petroleum products, working in cooperation with the new International Cooperative Petroleum Association and uniting in its membership various of the branches of the cooperative movement.

Sweden

During the war, the total number of cooperative associations in Sweden increased by over a fourth. Large increases took place in the number of housing associations and electricity associations and small increases in the number of cooperative restaurants. The distributive cooperatives declined somewhat, owing to amalgamations of local asso-

ciations, but their membership showed a steady increase. Their business also increased, but a large part of the rise in the early years of the war was attributable to higher prices. In Sweden, however, the cooperatives, instead of selling at current prices, have pursued an active price policy, setting their prices at what they consider to be a reasonable level, which may be undifferentiated from that of private dealers. This resulted in a reduction in the rate of patronage refund (3 percent is usual in Sweden) but benefited all consumers as the concerted policy of the cooperatives exercised a considerable influence on the general retail price level, which has remained practically unchanged since 1942 (table 4).

TABLE 4.—Trend of membership and business of consumer cooperatives in Sweden, 1939-46¹

Year	Associations affiliated with KF			Cooperative wholesale (KF)		Indexes of prices	
	Num-ber	Members	Business (in thousands)	Business (in thousands)	Value of own production (in thousands)	Retail (food)	Wholesale
1939.....	717	669,429	Kronor 587,700	Kronor 269,350	Kronor 144,535	107	
1940.....	711	700,051	673,200	279,070	149,700	122	
1941.....	678	736,508	720,800	270,940	137,270	140	
1942.....	676	765,700	731,070	288,740	185,320	151	
1943.....	676	789,608	786,600	{ 273,100 475,680 }	210,633	149	
1944.....	674	808,331	928,900	{ 312,000 515,230 }	259,934	148	
1945.....	676	829,352	980,000	{ 319,000 534,320 }	313,160	147	
1946.....	(4)	851,600	1,137,090	{ 383,450 500,210 }	323,730	148	

¹ Data are from Kooperativ Verksamhet i Sverige, Review of International Cooperation (London), and United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

² Business with cooperatives.

³ Business with all others.

⁴ No data.

Over 90 percent of the retail cooperatives, with nearly 98 percent of the total membership, are affiliated with the wholesale, Kooperativa Förbundet (KF).

In 1940, KF, which had attained a world-wide reputation as "trust buster,"⁷ undertook a number of new ventures in production. It bought a controlling interest in a large paper plant, established a charcoal factory, a plant producing fish oil, and

⁷ By going into production, it had been able to reduce the retail prices of such things as margarine, soap, vegetable oils, flour, superphosphate fertilizer, various rubber products, cash registers, crisp bread, electric-light bulbs, porcelain products (dishes, bathroom fixtures, etc.), and artificial silk. As a result of its successes, it was able to obtain price reductions in certain other lines merely by threatening to go into production. Other products of its factories before the war included shoes, coffee, leather and leather goods, preserved fruit, men's shirts and other clothing, insulation material, agricultural implements, and limestone. Its own production was and is larger, in proportion to its total business, than that of any other national cooperative wholesale.

making synthetic rubber (the last-named using only Swedish raw materials). It also undertook, jointly with several private textile firms, a factory for the production of cellulose (rayon); it already had one such plant of its own, as well as a plant making artificial wool. An unusual venture was the patenting of a machine for railroad tickets which, operated by the traveler, yielded a ticket showing destination and price.

Sweden had no problem of reconstruction of damaged property. Its problems have been those arising from national conditions resulting from world trade disorganization.

The local consumers' cooperatives in 1945 and 1946 increased their resources by an amount larger than was accumulated during the whole first quarter of the present century. They likewise showed a remarkable increase in volume of business, as did the wholesale also. The latter organization has been particularly active since the end of the war. In 1945, it had taken the lead in the formation of a cooperative for the import and distribution of petroleum products; by January 1947, the latter was reported to be handling about 10 percent of the petroleum business in Sweden. In May 1946, KF bought a half interest in a 13,500-ton tanker, to transport petroleum products purchased from Consumers Cooperative Association (Kansas City, Mo.). A year later it purchased the nation-wide network of gasoline facilities owned by Shell Oil of Sweden. Reports indicate that the cooperatives hope to prevent the

proposed nationalization of the petroleum industry by a demonstration of efficiency and a reduction of the price level.

In 1947, KF acquired a factory to make boilers for house heating, oil burners, and drainage tile, and bought out the Swedish branch of the German electric-bulb trust. In 1940, a threat to start production of linoleum led to an agreement with an international trust by which the latter reduced prices 15 percent. This agreement seems to have lapsed during the war, for KF recently has been reported as girding for another attack, having bought 25 percent of the shares of the Swedish branch of the cartel, which it will use to force a reduction in prices.

Although the membership of the Swedish cooperative movement includes persons from all walks of life, over 40 percent are industrial and other workers. Also, as KF alone employs over 35,000 workers, its labor policies affect a great many persons. It is of interest, therefore, that in June 1946 KF and the Confederation of Trade-Union signed a new collective agreement, whereby KF bound itself to provide in its factories and shops wages and working conditions at least as good as those in "well-run" enterprises in the same field and to work with the labor organization in obtaining security in employment and good working conditions. The confederation, on its part, agreed not to press for wage levels and other conditions better than obtained from "capitalistic enterprises."

Indexes of prices	
Retail (food)	Wholesale
107	
122	
140	
151	
149	
148	
147	
148	

of International
in of Statistics

Summaries of Special Reports

Local City Truck Driving: Union Scales, July 1, 1947¹

UNION MOTORTRUCK DRIVERS AND HELPERS received an average increase of 15 percent in their basic hourly rates between July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947.² In money terms, the increase during this 12-month period, which roughly covered the period of second postwar contract changes, amounted to 18 cents for drivers and 14 cents for helpers, bringing the levels of minimum hourly pay to \$1.32 and \$1.10,³ respectively. Numerous additional increases have occurred since the July 1947 survey date.

Historically, long working hours have characterized the local trucking industry, but there has been a marked tendency in recent years toward a 40-hour straight-time workweek for the drivers and helpers. On July 1, 1947, almost two-thirds of the drivers worked under union agreements providing for payment of overtime rates after 40 hours in contrast to slightly less than half of the drivers in 1946.

However, some of the agreements provided for a longer work schedule with premium pay for the extra hours. The index (1939=100) of straight-time weekly hours for drivers and helpers combined on July 1, 1947, was 94.0. On the average, the standard workweek was 43 hours, about 2 hours less than in the preceding year.

¹ Prepared by Annette Siml of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. Additional data, including a listing of union scales by commodity classification and type of truck, by city, will be presented in a forthcoming bulletin.

² According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey.

Local union officials in 75 cities reported union scales in effect on July 1, 1947, for 210,912 motortruck drivers and 31,837 helpers engaged in local city trucking. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedule of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining by employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the agreed minimum which may be paid to union members because of long service, for special qualifications, or for other reasons, are not included.

³ In deriving the averages presented in this article, the individual rates have been weighted by the number of union members working at the rate. All rates reported for the current year are used in computing the averages. They are not an exact measure for time-to-time comparisons because of changes in the classifications studied and in union membership.

Wage-Rate Changes, 1946 to 1947

Contract renewals during the 1-year period generally resulted in higher wage rates and occasionally a reduction in standard (straight-time) working hours. More than four-fifths of the drivers received wage increases, the advances typically ranging from 10 to 25 percent. Hourly rates in effect on July 1, 1947, varied from 82 cents for grain truck drivers in Birmingham to \$2.29 for experienced oil and gasoline drivers in Youngstown, but the most frequent contract scales were \$1.25 and \$1.30. In fact, agreements covering almost two-thirds of the drivers specified hourly rates of \$1.25 or more. One year earlier, the rates for more than two-thirds of the organized drivers were below the \$1.25 level.

TABLE 1.—Wage-rate changes in union scales for local city trucking, July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1947

Change in hourly rates	Percent of—		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
No change.....	16.1	15.8	18.1
Increases: Total receiving.....	83.9	84.2	81.9
Less than 5 percent.....	1.3	1.1	2.1
5 but less than 10 percent.....	8.8	9.1	7.1
10 but less than 15 percent.....	26.8	26.7	26.1
15 but less than 20 percent.....	16.2	16.2	15.1
20 but less than 25 percent.....	10.5	10.9	9.1
25 but less than 30 percent.....	6.6	5.8	11.1
30 but less than 35 percent.....	6.2	6.4	4.1
35 but less than 40 percent.....	4.8	5.1	2.1
40 but less than 45 percent.....	1.5	1.7	(1)
45 but less than 50 percent.....	.5	.6	.1
50 percent or more.....	.7	.6	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

The extent and percentage distribution of rate increases for helpers followed fairly closely the wage change pattern for drivers, since the rate increase in cents per hour for drivers and their helpers was usually the same. There were exceptions, of course, in which the drivers received greater rate increases. Many of the high-rate drivers, such as building construction and oil and gasoline drivers, do not have helpers, which accounts in part for the narrower spread in helpers' rates. The lowest hourly rate was 48 cents for helpers of the pre-

viously mentioned grain truck drivers in Birmingham, and the highest, \$1.71 an hour, for retail furniture drivers' helpers in New York City. The hourly rate differential between drivers and helpers in the latter instance was 14 cents. On July 1, 1947, over half the helpers had minimum rates varying from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour; in the preceding year, rates for about the same proportion of helpers were from 85 cents up to \$1.10.

In considering city and regional wage-rate levels, it should be noted that the average rate for each city is based on scales for heterogeneous groups of drivers and helpers, and that these groups vary widely from city to city. This fact alone accounts partly for inter-city and inter-regional differences in wage levels; within each city there is likewise a wide range of rates. The relative position of the wage level for a particular city in comparison with others depends largely upon city size and its geographical location.

On July 1, 1947, average hourly rates for all types of drivers ranged from 89 cents in Atlanta to \$1.54 in San Francisco. Seattle was the only other city in which wage levels exceeded

\$1.50 per hour. New York City, with an hourly average rate of \$1.48, ranked third and Los Angeles had the next highest rate, \$1.47.

In two other West Coast cities surveyed, Portland and Spokane, average rates were also higher than the general average (\$1.32 an hour) for all cities combined. All but 11 cities, 10 of which were located in the South, reported average minimum scales of \$1 or more. Portland, Maine, was the only northern city with an average hourly rate of less than \$1.

In terms of increases during the year, the average cents-per-hour change in individual cities varied from 1 to 30. Chicago registered the largest gain, 30 cents an hour; in 32 other cities, the hourly increases were 15 cents or more.

In general, wage scales for drivers and helpers in cities located in the North and Pacific region were higher than those in the South and Southwest area. The one noteworthy exception occurred in cities with a population of 40,000 to 100,000; in this group, average hourly rates for the South and Southwest exceeded that of the North and Pacific area by almost 10 cents an

TABLE 2.—Average hourly wage rates of union motortruck drivers,¹ by city, July 1, 1947, and amounts of increase over previous year

City	Average hourly rate, July 1, 1947	Amount of increase from July 1, 1946 ²		City	Average hourly rate, July 1, 1947	Amount of increase from July 1, 1946 ²	
		Percent	Cents per hour			Percent	Cents per hour
San Francisco, Calif.	\$1.541	15.1	20	Columbus, Ohio	\$1.118	9.7	10
Seattle, Wash.	1.513	11.2	15	Worcester, Mass.	1.117	17.6	17
New York, N. Y.	1.485	13.7	18	Little Rock, Ark.	1.117	25.1	22
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.474	18.1	23	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.114	14.5	14
Newark, N. J.	1.455	13.4	17	Dayton, Ohio	1.109	13.4	13
Spokane, Wash.	1.423	12.6	16	Denver, Colo.	1.105	13.9	13
Chicago, Ill.	1.421	26.6	30	Rock Island (Ill.) district ³	1.105	23.5	21
Detroit, Mich.	1.374	11.0	14	Baltimore, Md.	1.102	13.2	13
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.334	11.7	14	York, Pa.	1.099	1.4	1
Portland, Oreg.	1.325	14.4	17	Salt Lake City, Utah	1.096	9.4	9
Average all cities	1.316	15.5	18	Kansas City, Mo.	1.087	10.1	10
Cleveland, Ohio	1.309	11.5	13	Tampa, Fla.	1.084	2.5	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.289	14.0	16	Washington, D. C.	1.081	6.7	7
Butte, Mont.	1.286	10.6	12	Des Moines, Iowa	1.074	13.6	13
Peoria, Ill.	1.275	13.2	15	Scranton, Pa.	1.071	12.1	12
Toledo, Ohio	1.251	16.9	18	Louisville, Ky.	1.069	21.8	19
St. Louis, Mo.	1.251	20.5	21	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.061	2.5	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.244	20.7	21	Madison, Wis.	1.055	10.4	10
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.236	15.1	16	Mobile, Ala.	1.042	14.0	13
New Haven, Conn.	1.222	19.2	20	Reading, Pa.	1.027	12.7	12
South Bend, Ind.	1.218	14.0	15	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.025	9.5	9
Charleston, W. Va.	1.213	18.7	19	Houston, Tex.	1.006	18.2	15
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.196	14.5	15	Omaha, Nebr.	1.004	16.7	14
St. Paul, Minn.	1.195	15.8	16	Norfolk, Va.	.995	6.3	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.194	12.1	13	Dallas, Tex.	.993	16.4	14
Boston, Mass.	1.191	5.1	6	Nashville, Tenn.	.992	11.5	10
Rochester, N. Y.	1.170	19.5	19	Jacksonville, Fla.	.981	14.8	13
Duluth, Minn.	1.169	15.8	16	Portland, Maine	.974	10.9	10
Providence, R. I.	1.160	16.7	17	Birmingham, Ala.	.973	11.4	10
Youngstown, Ohio	1.159	8.6	9	Richmond, Va.	.954	15.2	13
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.156	23.9	22	New Orleans, La.	.947	9.9	9
Erie, Pa.	1.145	12.4	13	Memphis, Tenn.	.929	4.6	4
Springfield, Mass.	1.138	18.6	18	San Antonio, Tex.	.921	23.1	17
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.137	19.4	18	Atlanta, Ga.	.891	4.4	4

¹ Exclusive of drivers paid on a commission or mileage basis. Weighted according to number receiving each different rate.

² Based on comparable rates; individual rates in effect on July 1, 1946, and July 1, 1947, were weighted by the 1947 union membership.

³ Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

hour. This was due primarily to the unusually high rates specified for building construction drivers in Phoenix which is included in the former region. Of course, wage levels tend to be higher in manufacturing centers and the degree of unionization is significantly greater in most northern and Pacific cities.

Wage-Rate Increases After July 1, 1947⁴

Since July 1, 1947, the date to which the Bureau's annual survey relates, additional rate increases have been widespread. For example, negotiations in August 1947 between the union and 150 trucking companies in St. Louis resulted in hourly rate advances of 22 to 25 cents, affecting 2,200 workers, and a reduction in the basic workweek from 48 to 40 hours. In December 1947, the intercity and cartage companies of Cincinnati granted an hourly increase of 27 cents to about 2,000 drivers. Approximately 600 lumber truck drivers in Chicago also received increases from 20 to 23 cents an hour.

TABLE 3.—Indexes of hourly wage rates and weekly hours for union motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-47

Period	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
May 15, 1936.....	88.5	101.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May 15, 1937.....	94.4	100.9	94.5	100.8	94.2	101.2
June 1, 1938.....	97.8	100.9	97.9	100.8	97.5	101.2
June 1, 1939.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June 1, 1940.....	102.0	99.1	102.1	99.2	102.0	98.7
June 1, 1941.....	106.1	98.5	105.9	98.5	107.0	98.1
July 1, 1942.....	113.6	98.8	113.1	98.6	116.4	100.0
July 1, 1943.....	119.8	98.6	119.2	98.4	123.0	99.8
July 1, 1944.....	122.6	98.5	121.9	98.3	126.8	99.8
July 1, 1945.....	125.2	98.3	124.5	98.1	129.8	99.7
July 1, 1946.....	130.3	96.3	138.4	96.1	145.5	97.5
July 1, 1947.....	160.8	94.0	159.9	93.6	166.8	95.8

¹ Information not computed separately in 1936.

⁴ Because only partial information on wage changes since July 1, 1947, has been obtained, no attempt has been made to estimate their effect on rate levels in this article.

Trend in Union Wages and Hours, 1939 to 1947

The index⁵ of hourly wage rates (June 1, 1939=100) for drivers was 159.9 on July 1, 1947. While wage rates have steadily advanced each year, almost half of the 60-percent increase from 1939 occurred after VJ-day. These gains were influenced to some extent by the changes which occurred over the same period in the prices of commodities of living essentials. Between June 1939 and July 1945, the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers price index for 34 large cities rose by 31 percent, and in the following 2 years by an additional 22 percent, bringing the total change in the 8-year period to approximately 61 percent. It should be further recognized that premium payments for overtime and long service, as well as "fringe" benefits are excluded from this index of union scales.

In 1939, minimum rates for 44 percent of the drivers varied from 60 up to 80 cents an hour. By 1945, less than 10 percent of the drivers' rates fell within this 20-cent rate interval; contracts for about half of them provided from 90 cents to \$1.10 an hour. Two years later, rates of less than \$1 affected only a negligible number.

Weekly hours declined slightly each year after 1939. In that year more than half of the drivers were on a 48-hour straight-time week, and only 1 out of 10 on a 40-hour schedule. These were also the most frequently reported schedules of work in 1945, but two-fifths of the drivers had the longer schedule. By 1947, the typical workweek was 40 hours; only 1 out of 5 drivers worked 48 hours without premium pay. Longer workweeks were relatively uncommon in 1945 and 1947, but in 1939 hours for nearly 20 percent of the drivers varied from 48 to 60.

⁵ In the index series designed for trend determination purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in both years.

Candy and Other Confectionery: Wage Structure, January 1947¹

STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS² of the 51,000 plant workers estimated to be employed in candy and other confectionery establishments averaged 84 cents in January 1947 (table 1). About 23 percent had earnings of at least \$1.00; group nearly as large received less than 65 cents. Considered separately, women, who represented over three-fifths of the plant labor force, averaged 75 cents compared with 98 cents for men.

Prepared by Louis Badenhop of the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. Field work for the survey was under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. Data are based on a survey of 386 establishments having 8 or more employees engaged in manufacturing candy and other confectionery products except solid chocolate bars and chewing gum. These establishments represented about three-fifths of the plants and workers in the industry. Estimated employment on all shifts in plants is shown instead of employment in plants that were actually surveyed.

Further detail is available in a mimeographed report: Wage Structure—Candy and Chocolate, 1947, which includes additional data for chocolate and cocoa establishments.

¹ Exclusive of premium payments for overtime and night work.

men. Hourly earnings of over four-fifths of the women showed a 50-cent range (50 cents to \$1), whereas earnings of a similar proportion of the men varied by 70 cents (60 cents to \$1.30), reflecting in part the wider range of skills among men's jobs.

Geographic and Occupational Variations

Over half of the industry's employment was concentrated in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions. Hourly earnings of workers in these regions averaged 93 and 86 cents, respectively. Earnings among all regions varied from 27 cents below the national average in the Southwest, where small plants predominated, to 9 cents above in the Great Lakes region. For men, average earnings varied from 75 cents in the Southeast to \$1.12 in the Pacific, and for women, from 49 cents in the Southwest to 85 cents in the Great Lakes region.

Plant workers averaged 97 cents in Chicago,

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all plant workers in candy and other confectionery establishments, by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and region, January 1947

Average hourly earnings ¹	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Moun-tain	Pacific
Under 40.0 cents.....	0.1			0.6	0.8					
40.0-42.4 cents.....	1.2			5.0	1.7	(?)	0.1	21.5		
42.5-44.9 cents.....	.1			.2	.3		.1	.2		
45.0-47.4 cents.....	1.0	0.2	0.3	8.8	1.1	0.1	2.7	9.0		
47.5-49.9 cents.....	.3		.1	.8	1.0	(?)	.8	1.3		
50.0-52.4 cents.....	4.0	.5	3.0	11.8	11.4	.7	3.5	28.9	7.2	0.2
52.5-54.9 cents.....	.8	(?)	1.1	1.7	2.9	.3	.4	1.1	1.4	
55.0-57.4 cents.....	4.2	4.8	2.7	15.4	13.4	2.1	1.8	4.5	13.9	.7
57.5-59.9 cents.....	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	.2	2.0	.9	5.1	
60.0-62.4 cents.....	6.3	10.7	5.2	16.7	13.4	3.1	6.4	8.2	9.1	2.0
62.5-64.9 cents.....	2.4	4.5	2.3	3.4	3.3	.8	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.8
65.0-67.4 cents.....	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	9.2	6.8	7.0	3.7	9.7	8.7
67.5-69.9 cents.....	3.4	4.4	3.6	1.4	4.7	3.1	6.4		3.3	.4
70.0-72.4 cents.....	6.5	6.2	7.5	4.3	5.9	5.5	8.2	4.7	7.9	7.6
72.5-74.9 cents.....	2.8	4.4	3.0	.6	3.6	1.6	2.8	.5	.5	5.6
75.0-77.4 cents.....	5.5	6.1	5.0	4.0	4.8	5.5	9.0	1.9	6.1	6.0
77.5-79.9 cents.....	2.3	2.7	3.3	.6	1.6	1.7	3.9	.4	.7	1.4
80.0-84.9 cents.....	9.4	7.4	7.5	3.8	4.8	10.7	9.6	2.8	9.6	26.3
85.0-89.9 cents.....	6.4	7.4	6.7	2.5	3.4	7.4	7.1	1.1	5.1	7.7
90.0-94.9 cents.....	6.1	7.9	6.6	2.7	2.0	7.6	7.1	1.6	3.3	3.6
95.0-99.9 cents.....	5.6	7.5	5.9	.5	2.7	7.3	4.3	.2	3.6	4.5
100.0-104.9 cents.....	4.4	4.1	5.4	.3	1.8	5.8	2.9	1.5	3.5	3.9
105.0-109.9 cents.....	3.2	2.9	3.4		.9	5.4	2.5	.2	.9	1.8
110.0-114.9 cents.....	3.5	2.5	2.9	1.3	.9	6.2	2.7	.2	2.1	3.2
115.0-119.9 cents.....	2.3	1.3	2.9	.5	.2	3.7	1.4	.1	1.3	1.4
120.0-124.9 cents.....	2.3	.9	3.1		.2	3.0	1.4	.3	.9	4.1
125.0-129.9 cents.....	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	.5	2.1	.7	.3	.3	2.1
130.0-134.9 cents.....	1.1	.8	1.3	.2	(?)	1.9	.7	.1	.5	.6
135.0-139.9 cents.....	.9	.7	.8	.4	.2	1.6	.2	.1	1.0	1.0
140.0-144.9 cents.....	.8	.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.3	.1	.3	.3	1.1
145.0-149.9 cents.....	.6	.2	.8	.1	.1	1.1	.1			.2
150.0-159.9 cents.....	1.0	.4	1.2	.2	.4	1.7	.5	.7	.2	.9
160.0-169.9 cents.....	.6	.3	.8		.1	1.0	.1		.3	.6
170.0-179.9 cents.....	.3	.1	.5	.3	(?)	.4	.1	.2		.5
180.0-189.9 cents.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	(?)	.1		.2
190.0-199.9 cents.....	(?)		(?)			.1		.1		.1
200.0 cents and over.....	.1		.1		(?)	(?)		.1	.3	.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of workers.....	51,313	6,065	13,888	1,210	4,909	14,890	3,495	2,156	858	3,842
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$0.84	\$0.81	\$0.86	\$0.63	\$0.67	\$0.93	\$0.79	\$0.57	\$0.74	\$0.88

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

94 cents in New York, and 81 cents in Boston and Philadelphia. These four city areas represented nearly half of the employment in the industry. Earnings of 60 cents an hour in Louisville were the lowest for all areas studied. Women in Chicago and Newark earned 89 cents, representing a favorable margin of 7 cents over the level in the next highest city. This advantage influenced the overall averages considerably in both cities, since earnings of the men in Chicago (\$1.07) and Newark (\$1.06) were exceeded in three other cities studied. Men in San Francisco had the highest hourly average, \$1.17. Variations in occupational structure and in the proportion of men and women workers, owing to the different types of products, were among the factors resulting in wage differences. The leading product in Chicago was bar

goods, and in Boston, fancy boxed candies; in New York and Philadelphia a variety of other confectionery products assumed greater importance.

Among the key occupations studied, working foremen in processing departments had the highest earnings for men workers and janitors the lowest—\$1.34 and 79 cents, respectively (table 2). However, of the 25 jobs studied among the men workers, 15, such as candy makers, machine tenders and maintenance workers, had averages above \$1 an hour. Women, predominating in the lesser-skilled jobs, such as hand packing, dipping, and helping on machines, seldom averaged more than 90 cents. Among the jobs studied in which both men and women were employed in appreciable numbers, men's earnings exceeded those of women in both plant and office jobs.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in candy and other confectionery establishments, by region, January 1947

Occupation and sex	United States		New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
	Number of workers	Average hourly rates									
Men											
Candy makers, class A.....	1,341	\$1.28	\$1.18	\$1.25	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.32	\$1.13	\$1.29	\$1.14	\$1.18
Candy makers, class B.....	1,599	1.02	1.00	1.13	.84	.80	1.07	.97	.83	(²)	1.11
Candy makers' helpers.....	2,872	.84	.86	.88	.66	.71	.92	.85	.65	.87	1.08
Carpenters, maintenance.....	98	1.27	1.40	1.23	(²)	(²)	1.25	(²)			(²)
Cocoa-milling-machine operators.....	80	1.17	(²)	1.02			1.23				
Dippers, machine.....	508	1.14	1.08	1.17	(²)	.94	1.15	1.13		(²)	1.24
Dipping-machine operators' helpers.....	139	.87	.76	.92		.68	.94	.78			(²)
Electricians, maintenance.....	65	1.22	1.24	1.38		(²)	1.13	(²)			
Filling-machine tenders, candy department.....	35	1.11	(²)	1.08			(²)				
Inspectors, candy.....	25	1.13		1.18		(²)	(²)				
Janitors.....	1,176	.79	.82	.79	.59	.62	.82	.78	.62	.77	.80
Machinists, maintenance.....	263	1.29	1.22	1.38		(²)	1.25	(²)		(²)	(²)
Maintenance men, general utility.....	430	1.09	1.10	1.27	.87	.98	1.12	.93	.84	1.11	1.21
Mechanics, maintenance.....	250	1.18	1.32	1.23	(²)	1.04	1.11	1.06			(²)
Melangeur-machine operators.....	59	1.15	(²)	1.09			1.17				
Mogul operators.....	318	1.09	.98	1.14	(²)	.85	1.12	1.07	(²)	(²)	(²)
Mogul-machine operators' helpers.....	847	.90	.83	.91	.74	.71	.93	.82			
Packers, hand, bulk, candy department.....	69	.89	(²)	.85	(²)		1.09	(²)	(²)	(²)	.92
Refining-machine operators.....	55	1.13	1.01	1.17			(²)	1.21			
Roasters (nut or cocoa bean) candy department.....	186	.96	.89	.98	(²)	.72	1.06	1.02	(²)	(²)	(²)
Stock clerks.....	268	.96	.99	.94	1.25	.80	1.01	.76	.84	.95	1.00
Truckers, hand.....	955	.84	.88	.83	(²)	.67	.90	.81	.61	(²)	(²)
Watchmen.....	298	.82	.81	.73		.65	.93	.84	(²)	(²)	(²)
Working foremen, processing departments.....	665	1.34	1.24	1.37	1.32	1.05	1.31	1.32	1.44	1.27	1.55
Wrappers, machine.....	222	.90	.80	.89			1.06	.78	(²)		
Women											
Candy makers' helpers.....	400	.65	.69	.73	.56	.46	.67	.63	.43	(²)	.77
Dippers, machine.....	371	.76	.98	.70	(²)	.64	.77	.79		(²)	.77
Dippers, one hand.....	2,608	.77	.82	.83	.62	.62	.79	.64	.57	.68	.85
Dippers, two hands.....	393	.93		.83		.67	.97	.76		.83	1.12
Dipping-machine operators' helpers.....	2,444	.77	.70	.77	.61	.70	.86	.71	.50	.59	.80
Filling-machine tenders, candy department.....	669	.91	.70	.95	.49		.97	.74		.66	.82
Inspectors, candy.....	493	.86	.69	.84	.53	.73	1.04	.79	(²)	(²)	.85
Janitors.....	168	.63	.65	.66	(²)	.48	.76	(²)		(²)	.80
Mogul-machine operators' helpers.....	80	.79	.79	.82			(²)			(²)	
Packers, hand, bulk, candy department.....	5,564	.80	.74	.72	.54	.62	.93	.70	.46	.56	.73
Packers, hand, bulk, chocolate department.....	97	.78	(²)	.87		.50	.83				
Packers, hand, fancy, candy department.....	5,883	.73	.80	.69	.58	.64	.81	.75	.54	.65	.77
Truckers, hand.....	47	.71	(²)	(²)			.66			(²)	
Working foremen, processing departments.....	697	.93	.83	.92	.75	.80	1.03	.75	(²)	.80	.96
Wrappers, machine.....	1,594	.81	.73	.85	(²)	.75	.85	.75	.46	.67	.73

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient number of workers to justify presentation of an average.

Factors in Wage Differences

Unionization in this industry is not extensive. Agreements were reported in approximately a fourth of the plants, which employed about two-fifths of the workers. Workers in union plants had higher earnings in a substantial number of occupations than those in nonunion establishments, measured on a Nation-wide basis. However, in the leading candy-producing region—the Great Lakes—nonunion workers were in the more favorable position. They had wage advantages, generally of appreciable size, in most of the comparable occupations. In the Middle Atlantic region, women in union plants earned considerably more than in nonunion plants in almost all of the occupations, and union men had wage advantages in those occupations having the greatest number of workers. Further regional comparisons were limited because of the wide variations in the extent of unionization.

A fourth of the establishments reported incentive plans covering at least 25 percent of their workers. The pay of a third of all plant workers in establishments studied was based directly upon individual or group output; the proportion varied from 6 percent of the workers in the Southwest to 43 percent in the Great Lakes region. Men and women incentive workers, on the average, earned approximately a sixth and a third more, respectively, than time workers in those occupations with sufficient workers paid under both methods to warrant comparison. Incentive workers had a decided wage advantage in all occupations studied nationally, and in nearly all occupations within each region.

Considerably higher average earnings were reported for most occupations in plants located in wage areas with cities of at least 100,000 population, compared with smaller-city areas. For most occupations, earnings were also highest in plants employing more than 250 workers; they were somewhat lower in plants with 51 to 250 workers and lowest in plants with 8 to 50 workers. A notable exception was the more skilled candy makers who often earned more in the smallest plants than in either of the other size groups.

Although each of the foregoing factors—union-

ization, method of wage payment, size of community, and size of plant—was responsible for wage differences, the effects of the factors were interrelated. For example, incentive pay plans were more prevalent in larger plants, which were usually located in larger cities. It should also be noted that these various comparisons were confined largely to hand operations because of the limited use of machines in smaller plants and the differences in the adaptability of machines for specific plant products.

Supplementary Wage Practices

In about two-thirds of the confectionery establishments, men worked a scheduled week of 40 hours on the first shift in January 1947; a sixth of the plants had schedules of 48 or more hours. A slightly higher proportion of the plants reported 40-hour schedules for women, with only a tenth reporting 48 or more hours. About 10 percent of the plants operated on a multiple-shift basis. Extra-shift workers (1 of every 10 workers, usually on second shifts) in a majority of these plants received shift differentials—commonly 5 cents an hour or 10 percent added to the first-shift hourly rate.

Nonproduction bonuses (usually Christmas bonuses) were paid to both plant and office workers by approximately half the plants. These bonuses amounted to about 1.3 cents an hour for plant workers and 2.2 cents for office workers on an annual basis when averaged over all workers in the industry.

Plant workers in 3 of every 4 establishments and office workers in 4 of every 5 establishments were entitled to vacations with pay after a year of service. Establishments having formal vacation plans usually allowed 1 week for plant workers, whereas 1 and 2 weeks were reported about equally for office workers. Other paid time off, such as sick leave and lunch periods, was infrequent in the industry.

Roughly a third of the plants provided some type of insurance or pension plan (paid wholly or in part by the employer) for both plant and office workers. Life and health insurance plans, in about equal proportion, were most prevalent.

Machinery Industries: Earnings in November 1947¹

WAGE LEVELS OF SKILLED WORKERS in the machinery industries in November 1947 showed less variation among the 31 large cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics than did average earnings of workers performing less skilled operations.² Straight-time average hourly earnings in the highest wage cities were from 42 to 55 cents an hour above those in the lowest wage cities for skilled jobs; the corresponding range for less skilled groups was generally from 54 to 72 cents.

Hand truckers had nearly a 100-percent range in their average earnings—from 66 cents in Charlotte to \$1.30 an hour in Detroit. For tool and die makers, who typically received the highest pay, average earnings ranged from \$1.45 in At-

lanta, Denver, Dallas, and Providence, to \$2 an hour in San Francisco (a difference of about two fifths). Although earnings averaging \$1.60 or more an hour were reported for production machinists in 4 cities and for class A engine lathe operators in 7 cities, in the majority of wage areas these workers averaged at least 14 cents an hour less than tool and die makers. Indeed, in at least a dozen cities, earnings of production machinists and class A engine lathe operators averaged less than \$1.45 an hour.

The establishments studied were engaged in producing a wide variety of machinery, including engines and turbines, agricultural machinery and tractors, construction and mining machinery, industrial machinery, office and store machines, household and service industry machines, and metalworking machinery (except machine tools and machine tool accessories). Altogether, almost 487,000 of the more than a million workers in the machinery industries were employed in the 31 cities studied in November 1947; these cities represented all sections of the country.

Between October 1946 and November 1947, straight-time earnings for the occupations studied

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division by Donald Helm. Further detail for each of the areas studied will be furnished upon request.

² Earnings exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Information was collected by field representatives of the Bureau from all or a representative sample of establishments in the machinery industries in each of the cities included in the survey. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used in all establishments and areas.

Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in machinery establishments in 31 cities, November 1947

City	Assemblers			Drill-press operators, single and multiple-spindle			Engine-lathe operators			Electricians	Inspectors			Machinists, production	Tool and die makers	Truckers, hand	Welders, hand	
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class A	Class B	Class C		Class A	Class B	Class C				Class A	Class B
Atlanta	\$1.34	\$1.07	\$0.89	(*)	\$0.98	\$0.83	\$1.34	\$1.18	\$0.86	\$1.35	(*)	\$1.05	(*)	\$1.42	\$1.45	\$0.79	\$1.35	\$1.10
Baltimore	1.28	1.14	.98	(*)	1.13	1.03	1.34	1.11	.92	1.35	\$1.43	1.15	(*)	1.47	1.61	.84	1.39	1.10
Birmingham	1.42	1.24	1.16	\$1.34	1.16	1.07	1.49	1.26	(*)	1.45	1.62	(*)	\$1.05	1.46	1.55	.80	1.30	1.10
Boston	1.36	1.21	1.00	1.44	1.17	1.01	1.46	1.24	1.09	1.41	1.48	1.33	1.10	1.32	1.46	1.01	1.38	1.10
Buffalo	1.45	1.22	1.09	1.29	1.13	.96	1.43	1.20	.86	1.35	1.53	1.39	(*)	1.35	1.52	1.03	1.52	1.10
Charlotte	1.16	1.02	.80	(*)	.91	.71	1.19	.99	.84	1.33	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.16	(*)	.66	(*)	(*)
Chattanooga	1.44	1.09	.93	1.31	1.27	.94	1.44	1.31	(*)	1.51	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.40	1.55	.90	1.60	1.10
Chicago-Gary	1.56	1.37	1.24	1.40	1.36	1.25	1.54	1.42	1.37	1.57	1.61	1.37	(*)	1.58	1.78	1.09	1.61	1.10
Cincinnati	1.32	1.17	1.01	1.26	1.15	1.09	1.32	1.14	1.05	1.34	1.45	1.27	1.10	(*)	1.60	.93	1.39	1.10
Cleveland	1.67	1.61	1.26	1.59	1.56	1.22	1.66	1.71	1.20	1.57	1.57	1.47	1.22	1.54	1.77	1.13	1.73	1.10
Dallas	1.19	1.02	.92	1.22	.99	.88	1.49	1.20	(*)	(*)	1.44	(*)	(*)	1.36	1.45	(*)	1.25	1.10
Denver	1.56	1.14	(*)	1.45	1.18	(*)	1.31	1.07	(*)	1.40	1.39	(*)	(*)	1.34	1.45	1.09	1.47	1.10
Detroit	1.66	1.58	1.38	(*)	1.46	1.39	1.67	1.50	(*)	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.43	1.60	1.83	1.30	1.78	1.10
Hartford	1.40	1.21	1.10	(*)	1.30	1.27	1.72	1.33	(*)	1.34	1.62	1.25	1.12	(*)	1.58	1.01	1.53	1.10
Houston	1.46	1.30	1.16	1.47	1.33	.96	1.56	1.32	1.22	1.69	1.61	1.45	(*)	1.49	1.69	.85	1.63	1.10
Indianapolis	1.38	1.26	1.45	1.39	1.36	1.09	1.44	1.34	1.19	1.49	1.47	1.40	1.16	1.48	1.71	1.10	1.41	1.10
Los Angeles	1.48	1.34	1.13	1.40	1.28	1.19	1.56	1.42	1.26	1.75	1.54	1.34	1.22	1.54	1.72	1.10	1.57	1.10
Milwaukee	1.68	1.42	1.44	(*)	1.42	1.38	1.54	1.47	1.24	1.45	1.54	1.39	1.21	1.42	1.61	1.06	1.75	1.10
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.38	1.32	1.02	1.36	1.27	(*)	1.44	1.30	(*)	(*)	1.45	(*)	(*)	1.43	1.59	(*)	1.43	1.10
Newark-Jersey City	1.53	1.33	1.11	1.51	1.25	1.24	1.61	1.32	1.27	1.49	1.46	1.23	1.04	1.42	1.68	1.06	1.52	1.10
New York City	1.53	1.37	1.11	1.48	1.29	1.11	1.57	1.37	1.07	1.56	1.50	1.34	1.11	1.49	1.75	1.03	1.52	1.10
Philadelphia	1.43	1.26	1.11	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.61	1.33	1.14	1.46	1.71	1.38	1.13	1.45	1.71	1.03	1.60	1.10
Pittsburgh	1.41	1.58	1.39	1.47	1.45	1.14	1.50	1.35	1.40	1.49	1.64	1.37	1.17	1.53	1.56	1.05	1.41	1.10
Portland, Oreg.	1.60	1.45	(*)	1.44	(*)	(*)	1.55	(*)	(*)	1.69	1.66	(*)	(*)	1.58	1.77	1.23	1.58	1.10
Providence	1.29	1.14	1.03	1.19	1.06	.97	1.23	1.08	.91	1.35	1.27	1.20	(*)	1.27	1.45	.94	1.46	1.10
St. Louis	1.53	1.28	1.10	(*)	1.32	1.05	1.55	1.35	(*)	1.40	1.39	1.25	1.11	1.65	1.87	.98	1.43	1.10
San Francisco	1.55	1.38	1.21	1.60	1.39	1.27	1.71	1.44	(*)	1.77	1.61	1.37	1.22	1.67	2.00	1.27	1.68	1.10
Seattle	1.65	1.45	1.27	(*)	1.44	(*)	1.66	(*)	(*)	1.67	1.67	(*)	(*)	1.67	1.91	1.26	1.63	1.10
Syracuse	1.69	1.46	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.33	1.49	1.30	1.04	1.41	1.36	1.17	1.05	1.48	1.53	1.01	1.51	1.10
Tulsa	1.23	1.07	.90	1.18	1.05	.77	1.32	1.21	(*)	1.38	1.26	1.03	(*)	1.41	1.55	.91	1.33	1.10
Waterbury	1.44	1.32	1.23	(*)	(*)	1.39	1.43	1.20	(*)	1.39	(*)	1.26	1.09	1.38	1.57	1.05	(*)	1.10

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

by about 9 percent on the average,³ with the majority of increases falling within a range of 6 to 15 percent. Increases of 15 percent or more were most frequently reported in cities in the Northeastern region and in Hartford, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. For the period from January 1945 to November 1947, wage increases averaged about 29 percent, typically ranging from 23 to 36 percent. In percentage terms, the greatest gains were generally registered for the less skilled occupations.

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was reported by 5 out of 8 machinery establishments studied; 1 of 9 worked 45 hours, and 1 in 12 reported a schedule of 50 hours or longer. Workweeks in excess of 40 hours were most common in New England cities, whereas in Pacific Coast cities, a 40-hour week was prevalent.

Paid holidays (typically, 6 a year) were provided for plant workers by 4 out of 7 establishments; however, the extent of this practice varied widely among regions. Such provisions were most common and most liberal in Middle Atlantic cities, where 3 out of 4 establishments provided paid holidays, with 1 out of 4 of these plants reporting more than 6 paid holidays a year. On the other hand, in Southeast and Southwest cities only about one-fifth and one-fourth of the establishments granted paid holidays; typically, establishments in these regions paid for no more than 5 holidays a year.

Formal paid vacation plans were in effect for plant workers in 9 out of 10 establishments studied. In most cases these workers received a 1-week paid vacation after a year's employment; after 5 years of service, paid vacations of 2 weeks were granted in five-eighths of all establishments studied. All but a few establishments in all regions had formal vacation provisions for office workers; more than half paid for 2-week vacations after 1 year of employment and 4 out of 5 provided 2-week periods after 5 years' service. The most liberal vacation plans for plant workers were found in Pacific Coast cities; on the other hand, office workers fared best in New England cities.

³ Refers to median change, considering all cities and occupations.

Wood and Upholstered Furniture: Earnings in September 1947¹

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS in wood furniture production in Los Angeles were typically higher in September 1947 than in 8 other leading production centers. Among the selected occupations, average hourly earnings in this city on a straight-time basis² ranged for men from \$1.08 for machine off-bearers to \$1.58 for hand shaper operators; for 7 additional jobs the average wage amounted to \$1.20 or more (table 1). In 5 comparable occupations, averages in Grand Rapids were at least \$1.20, and all jobs except off-bearers averaged at least \$1 in Grand Rapids, Chicago, and Jamestown (N. Y.). Occupational averages for men in the Winston-Salem-High Point area ranged from 71 cents for off-bearers to \$1.01 for general utility maintenance men. Two additional southern areas, Morganton-Lenoir (N. C.) and Martinsville (Va.), had slightly higher pay levels, with 2 and 4 jobs, respectively, averaging above \$1. Earnings of men hand sanders were only 1 cent an hour above those for women in both Los Angeles and Grand Rapids, whereas in the other area somewhat greater differences in favor of the men were reported. This information was secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey of average hourly earnings in selected occupations in wood and upholstered furniture manufacture for leading production centers, as part of the Bureau's program of occupational wage research. Nine areas were covered for wood furniture manufacture, and 4 for upholstered furniture.

Men's earnings in New York City upholstered furniture plants for the 6 jobs for which data were obtained ranged from \$1.62 for gluers of rough stock to \$2.27 for complete suite upholsterers. These jobs paid substantially less in the Winston-Salem-High Point area (table 2). Wo-

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wage Analysis. Further data for each of the areas studied will be furnished upon request.

Establishments in the selected areas studied included only those primarily engaged in the manufacture of wood or upholstered furniture and employing 8 or more workers.

² The hourly averages include earnings under pay incentive systems, but exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

Welders, h	
Class A	Class B
\$1.35	\$1.10
1.39	1.10
1.30	(9)
1.38	1.10
1.52	1.10
(9)	(9)
1.60	(9)
1.61	1.10
1.39	1.10
1.73	1.10
1.25	1.10
1.47	1.10
1.78	1.10
1.53	(9)
1.63	1.10
1.41	1.10
1.57	1.10
1.75	1.10
1.43	1.10
1.52	1.10
1.52	1.10
1.60	1.10
1.41	1.10
1.58	(9)
1.46	(9)
1.43	1.10
1.68	(9)
1.63	1.10
1.51	1.10
1.33	1.10
(9)	1.10

TABLE 1.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in wood furniture establishments in selected areas, September 1947

Occupation, grade, and sex	Average hourly rates ² in—							
	Chicago, Ill.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	James-town, N. Y.	Jasper-Tell City, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Martinsville, Va.	Morgan-ton-Lenoir, N. C.
Plant occupations								
Men:								
Belt sanders.....	\$1.16	\$1.01	\$1.22	\$1.21	\$1.06	\$1.36	\$0.95	\$0.95
Case-clamp men.....	1.22	1.01	1.38	1.44	1.21	1.34	.96	.89
Chair makers.....	1.23	1.01	1.23	1.11	1.11		.94	
Cut-off saw operators.....	1.12	.95	1.18	1.04	.97	1.43	1.02	1.05
Gluers, rough stock.....	1.02	.92	1.06	1.04	.93	1.30	1.01	.88
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.21	1.11	1.20	1.11	.98	1.56	1.05	1.04
Off-bearers, machine.....	.90	.76	.83	.79	.85	1.08	.78	.74
Packers, furniture.....	1.02	.90	1.16	1.06	1.02	1.29	.79	.78
Rubbers, hand.....	1.15	1.04	1.25	1.33	1.33	1.30	.75	.80
Sanders, hand.....	1.06		1.06	1.22	1.04	1.16	.79	.79
Shaper operators, hand, set-up and operate.....	1.31	1.06	1.33	1.13	.99	1.58	1.02	.98
Women:								
Off-bearers, machine.....		.77	.90	.82			.76	.63
Sanders, hand.....	.89	.83	1.05	.76	.91	1.15	.70	.64
Office occupations								
Women:								
Clerk typist.....	.96	.76	.82	.67	.80	.98	.94	.81
Stenographers, class A.....	1.26	.83	1.11		.94		1.08	.94
Stenographers, class B.....	1.02		.92	.81	.82	1.16		

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work, but includes earnings under incentive systems.

² Where no figures are given, data were insufficient to justify presentation of an average.

men cover sewers averaged \$1.80 in New York and 95 cents in the southern area. In most cases, hourly pay levels of both men and women in Los Angeles were somewhat below those in New York, but slightly above those in Chicago.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected plant occupations in upholstered furniture establishments in selected areas, September 1947

Plant occupation and sex	Average hourly rates ² in—			
	Chi-cago, Ill.	Los Ange-les, Calif.	New York, N. Y.	Winston-Salem-High Point, N. C.
Men				
Cut-off saw operators.....	\$1.31	\$1.44	\$1.71	\$0.84
Frame makers.....	1.45	1.50	1.84	.85
Gluers, rough stock.....	1.15	1.33	1.62	.75
Maintenance men, general utility.....		1.61		.97
Off-bearers, machine.....	.92	1.08		.67
Upholsterers, chairs.....	(5)	2.70	2.19	1.14
Upholsterers, complete work.....	(5)	2.24	2.27	1.38
Upholsterers, section work.....	(5)	1.83	2.18	1.22
Women				
Sewers, cover.....	1.15	1.37	1.80	.95

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work, but includes earnings under incentive systems.

² Dashes indicate insufficient information to justify presentation of an average.

³ No break-down reported for the 3 categories of upholsterers' occupations; combined rate of \$1.09.

A large majority of the job averages in the wood furniture areas surveyed advanced between 20 and 50 percent in the 2-year period since October

1945, the date of a previous Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. Expressed in hourly pay, the greatest gains occurred in Grand Rapids, where averages for most jobs advanced between 30 and 45 cents an hour. In the upholstered furniture branch, gains in hourly pay over October 1945 were comparable to those for similar jobs in wood furniture. The greatest variations in the extent to which earnings had increased were found among upholsterers, whose earnings in many cases were based on incentive pay plans.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Upholstered furniture establishments, with few exceptions, had workweek schedules of 35 hours in New York and 40 hours in the other 3 areas surveyed. A 40-hour schedule was also generally reported in wood furniture establishments located in the Los Angeles, Martinsville, and Winston-Salem-High Point areas, whereas schedules of 44 or more hours were found in the majority of the establishments in the 6 additional areas covered. Establishments with schedules exceeding 40 hours for men often had shorter workweeks for women plant workers.

Paid vacation policies allowing 1 week after 1 year of service were customary in both branches of the industry in most areas. Exceptions, with

majority of the plants reporting no formal policies for plant workers, were the Winston-Salem-High Point area in both industry branches, and the Morganton-Lenoir area in wood furniture; New York City upholstered furniture plants, 1 week vacations were provided in a majority of plants. Many plants allowing 1 week after 1 year of service increased the time to 2 weeks after longer service, usually after 5 years. Most of these plants were located in Chicago, Los Angeles, Fitchburg (Mass.), Grand Rapids, and Jasper-Tell City (Ind.).

In addition to paid vacations, New York City establishments allowed both plant and office workers from 6 to 10 paid holidays. Establishments in other areas usually allowed 6 days for office workers. Both types of establishments in most cases also reported 6 days allowed to plant workers in Chicago; 2 days in Los Angeles; and 1 day in wood furniture, 1 to 2 days in Morganton-Lenoir. In other areas few firms reported paid holidays for plant workers.

Paint and Varnish Manufacture: Earnings in August 1947¹

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS² were, for the most part, highest in San Francisco and Detroit and lowest in Philadelphia and Louisville, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 12 cities in August 1947.³ Earnings in the 9 occupations studied generally varied by about 40 cents between the highest and lowest paying areas. The numerically important group of mixers had average wage rates of \$1.25 or more an hour in cities in the Pacific and Great Lakes States, although in other areas their earnings ranged as low as \$1.01. Earnings of men labelers and pack-

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Wage Analysis Division. Greater detail on wages and wage practices for each city presented here is available on request.

² The 12 cities studied employed about 25,000 workers—Three-fourths of all workers in the paint and varnish industry at the time of the survey. Establishments with fewer than 8 workers were not studied. Data were obtained from company pay-roll records by Bureau field representatives. Uniform job descriptions were used.

³ Hourly wage averages are straight-time earnings and exclude overtime and shift premium pay but include earnings under incentive systems.

Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in paint and varnish establishments in 12 cities, July 1946 and August 1947

Wage area	MEN														
	Labelers and packers			Maintenance men, general utility			Mixers			Technicians			Tinters		
	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change
Boston.....	\$0.95	\$0.79	20.3	\$1.24	\$1.04	19.2	\$1.13	\$0.97	16.5	\$1.25	\$1.47	-15.0	\$1.31	\$1.04	26.0
Chicago.....	1.23	1.06	16.0	1.53	1.19	28.6	1.25	1.11	12.6	(²)	1.22	-----	1.45	1.22	18.9
Cleveland.....	1.10	1.01	8.9	1.42	1.25	13.6	1.27	1.11	14.4	1.28	1.23	4.1	1.46	1.26	15.9
Detroit.....	1.28	1.17	9.4	1.40	1.32	6.1	1.33	1.21	9.9	1.42	1.50	-5.3	1.42	1.42	-----
Los Angeles.....	1.10	1.00	10.0	1.61	(²)	-----	1.25	1.09	14.7	1.35	1.53	-11.8	1.32	1.26	4.8
Louisville.....	.94	.73	28.8	1.21	1.09	11.0	1.02	.85	20.0	1.08	1.19	-9.2	1.25	1.01	23.8
Newark-Jersey City.....	1.07	.92	16.3	1.42	1.22	16.4	1.23	1.10	11.8	1.38	1.24	11.3	1.41	1.21	16.5
New York.....	1.06	.88	20.5	1.35	1.28	5.5	1.17	1.01	15.8	1.31	1.50	-12.7	1.45	1.26	15.1
Philadelphia.....	.89	.81	9.9	1.22	1.07	14.0	1.01	.90	12.2	1.18	1.33	-11.3	1.16	1.00	16.0
Pittsburgh.....	1.03	.89	15.7	1.38	1.15	20.0	1.13	.95	18.9	1.39	1.17	18.8	1.17	.96	21.9
St. Louis.....	1.11	.90	23.3	1.21	1.09	11.0	1.12	.93	20.4	1.50	1.63	-8.0	1.26	1.03	22.3
San Francisco.....	1.30	(²)	-----	(²)	(²)	-----	1.41	1.15	22.6	1.45	1.53	-5.2	1.52	1.38	10.1
Wage area	MEN						WOMEN								
	Truckers, hand			Varnish makers			Labelers and packers			Clerk-typists			Stenographers, class B		
	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change	August 1947	July 1946	Per- cent of change
Boston.....	\$0.96	(²)	-----	\$1.32	\$1.15	14.8	\$0.86	\$0.71	21.1	\$0.73	\$0.69	5.8	\$0.86	\$0.69	24.6
Chicago.....	1.13	\$1.05	7.6	1.43	1.21	18.2	.96	.86	11.6	.96	.79	21.5	.93	.90	3.3
Cleveland.....	1.07	.94	13.8	1.47	1.26	16.7	.89	.82	8.5	.78	.74	5.4	.94	.82	14.6
Detroit.....	1.22	1.04	17.3	1.45	1.28	13.3	1.07	.96	11.1	.89	.75	18.7	.99	.90	10.0
Los Angeles.....	1.12	(²)	-----	1.29	1.22	5.7	.99	.84	17.9	1.01	.90	12.2	(²)	.98	-----
Louisville.....	(²)	.82	-----	1.23	1.09	12.8	(²)	.65	-----	.87	.64	35.9	.87	.75	16.0
Newark-Jersey City.....	1.10	.96	14.6	1.52	1.24	22.6	.99	.84	17.9	.89	.70	27.1	.95	.82	15.9
New York.....	1.07	.85	25.9	1.54	1.08	42.6	.93	.71	31.0	.92	.79	16.5	1.11	.97	14.4
Philadelphia.....	.82	(²)	-----	1.52	1.14	33.3	.79	.70	12.9	.79	.73	8.2	.79	.77	2.6
Pittsburgh.....	(²)	(²)	-----	1.27	1.02	24.5	.83	.65	27.7	.75	(²)	-----	.80	.71	12.7
St. Louis.....	1.00	.92	8.7	1.49	1.10	35.5	.84	.76	10.5	.91	.68	33.8	.80	.81	-1.2
San Francisco.....	1.31	(²)	-----	1.46	1.31	11.5	1.19	.93	28.0	1.11	(²)	-----	(²)	(²)	-----

¹ Excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average

ers ranged from 89 cents in Philadelphia to \$1.30 in San Francisco, while those for women varied from 79 cents to \$1.19 in the same cities.

Wages increased generally during the year preceding the study in all but 1 of the 9 occupations studied. Such increases typically ranged from 11 to 20 percent, although there was wide variation within each city and each occupational group. The most substantial gains were reported for varnish makers, particularly in New York, St. Louis, and Philadelphia, who earned at least a third more in August 1947 than in July 1946. In contrast, probably because of turn-over, 1947 earnings of technicians in 8 of the 12 cities studied ranged from 5 to 15 percent below 1946. In most cities, the wage gains of clerical workers compared favorably with those of plant workers. In 6 cities, earnings of clerk-typists increased at least 16 percent.

Paid Vacations and Holidays

Nearly all establishments engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes granted paid vacations to plant workers, according to the Bureau's study in August 1947. Such vacations are typically 1 week in length after 1 year's employment, although nearly a sixth of the establishments studied provide for 2-week vacations. Vacation policies for workers with greater length of service are more liberal; about half the plants provide 2-week vacations after 3 years' employment, and three-fourths grant 2 weeks or more after 5 years' employment. In addition, nearly all establishments provide paid holidays, typically 6 a year. About a third grant more than 6 days; most of these establishments are located in the New York City, Newark, and Boston wage areas.

Sickness Benefits for Railroad Workers, 1947¹

BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY ILLNESS and injury were paid to 72,626 railroad workers during the

¹ Data are from Monthly Review, Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, February 1948. For principal provisions of the new program, see Sickness and Maternity Benefits for Railroad Workers, Monthly Labor Review, August 1947 (p. 194).

first 6 months' operation of the new Federal sickness compensation program which went into effect July 1, 1947, under the 1946 amendment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. These benefits amounted to more than 10.7 million dollars. In addition, 2,050 women railroad employees received about \$624,000 in maternity benefits.

First claims for sickness and injury, which require a 7-day waiting period, and which cover a 2-week benefit period as do all claims, averaged \$29.44; daily benefits averaged \$4.46; and benefit duration, 6.6 days. Subsequent claims, which require only a 4-day waiting period, averaged \$42.15; the daily benefit, \$4.40; and the benefit duration, 9.6 days. Under the provisions of the law, sickness benefits, which may be paid for a maximum of 130 days or 26 weeks during the benefit year, range from \$1.75 a day or \$8.75 a week (based on a 5-day week), to \$5 a day or \$25 a week, according to base-year earnings in the railroad of \$150 to \$2,500 and over. Maternity benefits, which are paid for a maximum of 11 weeks, and require no waiting period, averaged \$54.46 for a 2-week payment in December 1947.

Although there were more than 10,000 new beneficiaries (exclusive of those receiving maternity benefits) in each month from August to December 1947, the number in any one month did not exceed 35,753.

The law permits the payment of sickness benefits for injury or illness in advance of the settlement of damages for which an employer may be liable; but such benefits are subject to future collection—in total if the settlement exceeds the sums paid, or up to the amount of the settlement if less than such payments. Recoveries of sickness benefits approximated \$85,000 during the first 6 months of the new program, and involved primarily 1,969 cases of full recovery of funds. The sums obtained, for the most part, were from settlements or damage payments which the railroads made to their employees for work-connected disabilities.

To test the effectiveness of administrative safeguards, field visits were made to 2,115 selected benefit claimants, and to their physicians and employers. The study disclosed only negligible numbers of cases of potential fraud or malingering.

² Sickness benefits are paid to those railroad employees who are covered against wage loss from unemployment, and should be distinguished from railroad disability annuity payments, involving retirement.

Neurosis Among British Factory Workers

DISABLING NEUROTIC ILLNESS affected a tenth, and minor forms of neurosis another fifth of over 3,000 full workers employed by 13 British light or medium engineering firms during 1942-44. The incidence of neurotic illness was greater among women than among men—13.0 percent compared with 9.1 percent for the definite and disabling forms and 23.0 percent as against 19.2 percent for the minor forms. Neurosis was responsible for between a quarter and a third of all absence from work caused by illness; it was the reason for annual absences of 3 working days (1.1 percent of possible working time) by every man surveyed and 6 days (2.4 percent of possible working time) for each such woman. The more skilled workers had neurotic illness as frequently as the less skilled, and those in the highest range of earnings were as much affected as those earning less, according to the findings of the Industrial Health Research Board in this survey.¹

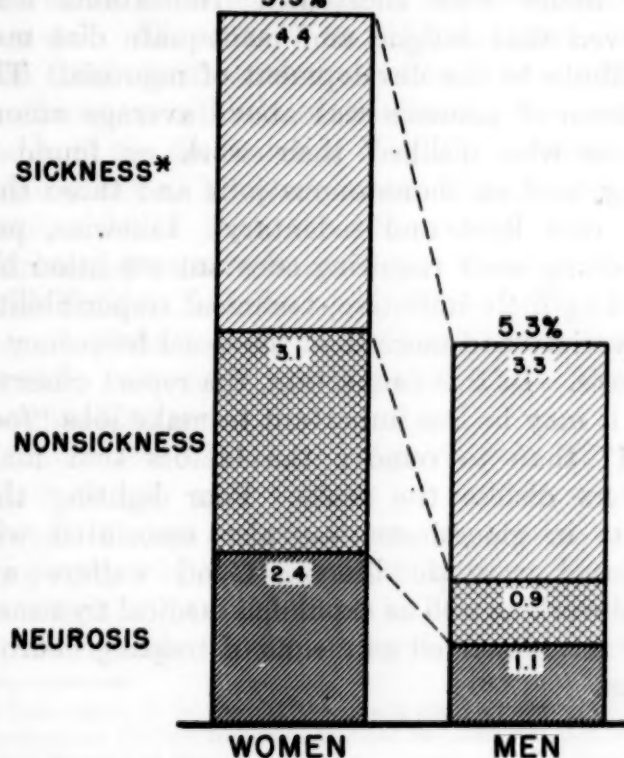
In commenting on the study the Board stated: "Eighty percent of the originally chosen random sample were available for study; therefore, the corresponding incidence figures for the whole random sample could not have been less than 8 percent for definite neurosis and 16 percent for minor neurosis, even if the uninvestigated residue had been completely fit." A detailed study made in wartime cannot be expected, however, to indicate with certainty the conditions that exist in peacetime. Although the factories investigated represented only part of the engineering industry, and 80 percent of the random sample were actually studied,² the Board listed factors affecting the general applicability of the findings as follows: "during the period of the survey (1942-44) few of the conditions notably peculiar to wartime were operative; the areas studied had

experienced only few industrial changes or bombing attacks in the recent past. Long hours of work and certain other hardships, which also occur during peacetime, had been more frequent because of the war, but these were not closely associated with the incidence of neurosis. Moreover, the higher level of employment and wages during the war had been favorable to health."

NEUROSIS AND ABSENTEEISM IN 13 BRITISH FACTORIES

1942-44

AS PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKING TIME



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

*INCLUDES ACCIDENTS

Both the constitutional factors—as indicated by past health, age, physique, personality, employment record, and intelligence—and the environment were observed by the physicians of the Board who made the study. However, from the standpoint of preventive medicine, the environmental causes were stressed as being the more remediable of the two. In this connection, it was found that workers who had changed their residence or work (often under compulsion) had no more illness than others. Workers who had considerable domestic responsibility without "excessive" hours of different kinds of work (under 75 a week), those having a wide range of human

¹ Information is from Great Britain: Medical Research Council, Industrial Health Research Board Report No. 90, The Incidence of Neurosis Among Factory Workers, by Russell Fraser and others, London, 1947; and Ministry of Labor Gazette, August 1947 (p. 261). The engineering industry has no equivalent in United States usage but consists of the fabrication of metals. Neurosis covers any disability for which there was apparently a psychological cause or partial cause.

² Over 30,000 workers were employed in the 13 light or medium engineering factories studied. The plants covered were situated in the Birmingham area with the exception of one factory in Lancashire and three in London. Health and circumstances were surveyed during a series of 6-month periods between September 1942 and December 1944.

contacts, and those liking their jobs had below average amounts of neurosis. A decrease in social contacts was most commonly associated with neurosis. Particularly those who usually spent their leisure alone or only with their immediate families had higher than average incidence of neurosis; those having unsatisfactory domestic circumstances also had neurosis more frequently than other persons.

The Board concluded that wartime factory hours (55 a week) were unsuitable for married women having full home duties (i. e., with both housework and children at home) but that they could be efficient and healthy factory workers if their hours were shortened. Indications were observed that fatigue and inadequate diet may contribute to the development of neurosis. The incidence of neurosis was above average among persons who disliked their work or found it boring, and on monotonous jobs and those that were very light and sedentary. Likewise, persons doing work requiring constant attention but affording little initiative, technical responsibility, and variety had more than the usual frequency of neurosis. In this connection, the report observes that it may be less important to make jobs "fool-proof" than to remove the factors that make workers dislike the tasks. Poor lighting that results in gloominess was also associated with increased neurotic illness. Good welfare and social work as well as expanded medical treatment were recommended as means of treating neurotic illness.

European Manpower Conference, Rome, January 1948

REPRESENTATIVES OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS expecting to participate in the European Recovery Program met in Rome, January 26 to February 9, 1948, to discuss mutual manpower problems and proposals for their solution. The meeting was an outgrowth of previous conferences held by the Committee for European Economic Cooperation in Paris the previous summer, when the conferees agreed that Western European manpower policies were so crucial to the success of the ERP that a

subsequent meeting to review progress in the manpower field should be held in Italy in January.

In addition to representatives from the Western European countries, observers from the International Labor Office, the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization (PCIRO), the Economic Committee for Europe, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and the International Bank participated in the discussions. The United States was represented at the conference by three observers.¹

Estimates of their manpower requirements made by the participating governments at Paris in September indicated some degree of shortages and the need for importation of labor on the part of all major countries except Italy. A total of 677,000 workers were estimated as needed through 1948. Most of these were required by France (290,000), the United Kingdom (120,000), Sweden (100,000), Switzerland (73,000), and Belgium (62,000). Smaller numbers of workers were needed by Austria, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands. At the same time, Italy indicated that it had an unemployed population of approximately 2,000,000, most of which would be available for emigration for work, and the PCIRO estimated it had about 520,000 workers available for resettlement.

In contrast, estimates of manpower requirements at Rome were much smaller. Only 381,000 workers were estimated as needed through 1948. Most of the decline occurred in the estimate for France which was revised to 145,000; estimates for Belgium were reduced to 21,000, and for Sweden to only 5,000. Other estimates were more nearly comparable with those made at Paris. The declines were explained by the governmental representatives as the result of more realistic appraisals. The supply of labor available had not changed significantly. Italy still had 1,750,000 unemployed, while the displaced persons population was about the same. The figures presented at both the Paris and Rome meetings indicate an available labor surplus in Europe to meet predictable manpower needs through 1948.

The conferees discussed, at considerable length, measures for improved internal use of manpower within their own countries. Manpower controls in essential industries such as are now utilized in

¹ Val R. Lorwin, Department of State; Lt. Col. Thomas Lane; and William K. Shaughnessy, Department of Labor, who prepared this report.

Great Britain, establishing additional wage incentives in key industries, increasing hours, attracting additional persons into the labor force, and improvement of employment exchanges were the major topics. However, it was generally accepted that control measures would not be readily accepted in countries which had experienced Nazi occupation. It was the consensus that a broader exchange of experts would assist in the solution of technical manpower problems.

The major proposals for a better solution of international manpower problems, particularly as related to western European labor emigration, were for a manpower center in Rome to work on problems relating to the use of Italian workers and other European nations and a second center to be established by the PCIRO to promote resettlement of displaced persons as a source of manpower. Both centers would be staffed with a small group of technicians to provide information on sources of labor supply, coordinate vocational training with demands for workers, and expedite the issuing of passports and visas.

Immigration and Emigration, Fiscal Year 1947¹

BOTH INWARD AND OUTWARD movement of aliens increased greatly during 1946-47, the first year

¹ Data are from Monthly Review (Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice), January 1948 (pp. 82-85), and from mimeographed table.

after World War II that civilian transportation facilities were freely available. Aliens admitted to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1947, totaled 513,597, and aliens departed, 323,422.² Changes in the movement of aliens from prewar to postwar years are shown in table 1.

Nearly half, or 83,535, of the immigrants in 1946-47 came from Europe. Most of these were from northern and western European countries and were admitted under the quota. The number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe increased from 5,020 in the fiscal year 1946 to 23,793 in 1947. These were largely wives, children, and parents of United States citizens who had been prevented from joining their families because of the war. The 23,467 immigrants from Canada was the largest number admitted since 1930.

Almost two-thirds of the immigrants went to reside in the six States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, and California. More than three-fourths of the 17,018 displaced persons admitted were destined to large cities (half to New York City alone). War brides, war husbands, and their children numbered 27,212; but only two-fifths of these went to metropolitan areas.

Under the "Fiancees" Act of July 29, 1946, 3,349 fiances and fiancees of members of the United States armed forces were admitted as temporary visitors for a 3-month period in which to complete marriage plans. This act, which expired December 31, 1947, applied only when the

² These figures do not include citizens and aliens crossing and recrossing Canadian and Mexican borders on business, etc.; seamen in and out of the United States; and Mexican agricultural laborers admitted under special legislation.

TABLE 1.—Admissions and departures of aliens, United States, years ended June 30, 1939-47

Class	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Aliens admitted.....	268,331	208,788	151,784	111,238	104,842	142,192	202,366	312,190	513,597
Immigrant.....	82,998	70,756	51,776	28,781	23,725	28,551	38,119	108,721	147,292
Quota.....	62,402	51,997	36,220	14,597	9,045	9,394	11,623	29,095	70,701
Nonquota.....	20,596	18,759	15,556	14,184	14,680	19,157	26,496	79,626	76,591
Nonimmigrant.....	185,333	138,032	100,008	82,457	81,117	113,641	164,247	203,469	366,305
Aliens departed.....	201,409	166,164	88,477	74,552	58,722	84,409	93,302	204,353	323,422
Emigrant.....	26,651	21,461	17,115	7,363	5,107	5,669	7,442	18,143	22,501
Nonemigrant.....	174,758	144,703	71,362	67,189	53,615	78,740	85,920	186,210	300,921

country to which the fiancée was chargeable was oversubscribed and when the American spouse posted a \$500 bond. Most fiancées married their GI's and adjusted their immigration status under the "War Brides" Act.

Although the quota immigration (70,701) during 1947 was the highest since 1930, only 46 percent of the permissible quota (153,929) was utilized. The quotas of Latvia and Lithuania were completely filled by displaced persons.

An analysis of the trades or occupations claimed by the immigrant aliens in 1946-47 is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of immigrant aliens admitted, by occupation, year ended June 30, 1947

Occupation	1947	
	Num-ber	Per-cent
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	10,891	7.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	3,462	2.4
Proprietors, managers, officials, except farm.....	5,886	4.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	13,961	9.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	8,726	5.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	10,580	7.2
Domestic service workers.....	4,922	3.3
Protective service workers.....	292	.2
Service workers, except domestic and protective.....	3,590	2.4
Farm laborers and foremen.....	442	.3
Laborers, except farm.....	2,831	1.9
No occupation.....	81,709	55.5
Total.....	147,292	100.0

Of the 147,292 immigrant aliens admitted, 18,831 were under 16 years of age, 101,459 were 16 to 44, and 27,002 were 45 years of age and over. About 63 percent of the immigrant aliens were females, more than a fourth of whom were war brides.

A Note on the Progress of Workers' Education in 1947¹

ACTIVE INTEREST IN WORKERS' EDUCATION was at a higher level during 1947 than ever before, according to reports on attendance at institute classes, and conferences from universities and unions in all parts of the country. University campuses, lakeside union camps, public-school buildings, and union buildings and office facilities have been used as centers to accommodate thousands of union officers and members. The programs extended in length from 2- or 3-day institutes to well-integrated full-day classes for a period of 6 to 8 weeks.

In answer to this increased demand for education by union members themselves, the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin, in its twenty-third annual summer session (1947), ran for 10 weeks instead of its former 10 weeks. (Originally the summer sessions lasted only 8 weeks.) Members from a wide field of unions attended the school; some of the unions represented were Laundry Workers International Union (AFL), Communications (Ind.), Public Service Employees (AFL), Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), United Automobile Workers of America (AFL), and the American Federation of Teachers (AFL).

The widespread participation of organized labor in the planning and execution of programs seems to indicate that the development of a significant workers' education movement is under way.

¹ By Arthur A. Elder, director, Workers' Educational Service of the University of Michigan.

947¹ certainly the motivation of and impetus to work-
education projects throughout the country is
developing within unions themselves to a much
greater degree than ever before. A description of
some of the work done by the many unions,
cooperations of unions, and universities involved in
workers' education, is here given to show the trend.

Union Sponsored Activities

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) in the
summer of 1947 conducted schools in seven
states and in Ontario, Canada, with an attendance
of 2,500 workers. Week-end conferences and
institutes enrolled 18,000 workers, and 33,000
workers completed courses held by the UAW
(CIO) in 1947. In Michigan, classes and insti-
tutes were held in virtually every town where the
UAW had concentrated membership, in coopera-
tion with the Michigan CIO Council and the
Workers' Educational Service of the State Uni-
versity. Indicative of the growth of interest
stemming from workers themselves, is a report
from the Michigan State CIO Council: it con-
ducted its first summer school 5 years ago (for
100 persons), and in 1947, the enrollment reached
approximately 900.

Information from both unions and universities
indicates that the greatest interest is shown in
subjects which enable workers to function more
effectively within their unions, such as steward
training, collective bargaining, time study, labor
economics, and union administration.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers'
Union (AFL), during 1947, registered nearly 9,000
members in 306 classes and groups. Not only
did these classes cover the subjects most closely
related to organized labor, but arts and crafts,
current events, languages (including Esperanto),
and public speaking were also taught. Institutes
were held at the University of Wisconsin School
for Workers, at Asilomar in California, and at
Hudson Shore Labor School in New York State.
The ILGWU continues to send students to parti-
cipate in the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship
Program, although it had only one such student
in residence during the fall term of 1947.

The Textile Workers Union (CIO), held seven
1-week institutes in the summer of 1947, with an
enrollment of 342 students. This union also
conducted 14 week-end and other local institutes,
which were attended by 663 students. Among

subjects taught were grievance procedure and
contract analysis, political action, labor history,
economics of the textile industry, and economics of
full employment. In some cases, the union
provided its own teachers and material; in others
the services of universities were used.

The United Steelworkers of America (CIO)
enrolled 1,475 workers in classes held for periods of
from 1 week to 2 weeks, in universities scattered
all over the country, including Antioch and the
State Universities of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois,
Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and California.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen (AFL), held a 2-week institute in the
summer of 1947, at the School for Workers,
University of Wisconsin. Approximately 100
organizers and business representatives of the
union attended. The program was planned co-
operatively by the union and Dr. Ernest Schwarz-
trauber, director of the school.

University and Other Services

The Workers' Educational Service of the Uni-
versity of Michigan conducted classes not only
in Detroit but in small towns throughout the
State, in cooperation with AFL, CIO, and inde-
pendent unions. During 1947, 968 groups were
formed, with 56,435 persons participating. This
represents an increase of more than 14,000
participants over the previous year.

Mention should also be made of such schools as
Rhode Island State College, Roosevelt College
(Chicago), University of Chicago, University of
California, Cornell's New York State School of
Industrial and Labor Relations, and the University
of Illinois. These and others have extended their
facilities to include workers' education either in
the form of extension service or as a part of a
program in industrial relations.

An intensely interesting job is being done in the
South by the Georgia Workers Education Service.
This group was successful in 1947 in organizing
sizable classes in collective bargaining, labor
economics, law, and history—a few of the subjects
covered. Classes were formed not only in Atlanta
and Savannah, but in sparsely settled rural areas.
Attendance at educational movie and film strip
discussion meetings in AFL, CIO, and local
membership meetings reached 6,915. The Textile
Workers Union (CIO) participated, as well as
the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), Inter-

national Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), construction workers, and others. The Georgia Workers Education Service also developed an evening school in Atlanta, open to the community. During the 1946-47 winter term, this school registered 204, and 218 persons attended during the spring term of 1947. An extension course at the Atlanta University School of Social Work was given in each term to a voluntary group of students, and through the Julius Rosenwald Fund, GWES offered scholarships to the School for Workers at the University of Wisconsin.

In addition to help given by the universities to the movement, voluntary organizations such as the American Labor Education Service and the Workers Education Bureau continue to promote local and area conferences, assist unions in establishing educational programs, and issue bulletins on developments in the labor education field. The AFL through its committee on education, and the CIO, through its department of research and education, also provide materials and assist affiliated internationals and federations in planning programs and determining policy. AFL State federations of labor are also becoming active in the workers education field.

The Kentucky Federation of Labor has for the past several years financed a State-wide education service for members. Through its department of education and research, it has sponsored institutes, classes, and seminars, making use of college facilities and professional, government, and union teaching personnel. It has thus served thousands of union members in all parts of the State. In Colorado, the State Federation of Labor, at its convention in June 1947, set up a department of research and education which is now in the process of developing a workers' education program. Union members in both Kentucky and Colorado are anticipating increased cooperation from State universities and colleges in helping them meet the requests being made for such services.

Governmental Assistance

State departments of labor and bureaus and divisions within the United States Department of Labor have also provided resource material, pamphlets, and technical assistance to union research and educational departments. These

services have been available for years in one form or another. The increasing labor interest in the extension of information, however, has undoubtedly resulted in a new emphasis on publication of more attractive and usable materials.

Centennial of Women's Rights Initiation

WOMEN IN AMERICA have greatly improved their status since the initiation, a century ago, of the movement to overcome certain prejudices and abolish certain unfair restrictions to which they were then subject. That there are important goals still to be reached, however, was repeatedly emphasized in addresses and in panel and other discussions forming the program of a conference called for February 17, 1948, by the U. S. Women's Bureau, on the changing role of woman "as worker, homemaker, citizen."¹

Invited to this conference were representatives of the country's principal women's organizations as well as various individuals who were asked to attend because of their interest in the status of women as workers. Typical of the bodies represented were trade-unions, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the League of Women Voters.

The conference specifically commemorated the centennial of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, at which was initiated the movement for equal rights for women. Laws, Federal and State, which have been put on the books, and the fact that more than a fourth of the currently existing labor force consists of women, give proof that remarkable achievements have been made during the hundred years.

The opening addresses, delivered by the President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, and the Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, urged women not to consider the work accomplished but to continue their efforts to improve economic conditions. Other speakers, including officials of the Department of

¹ U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Press release February 12, 1948; exhibits and mimeographed reports of addresses at conference held February 17-19, 1948; Press release 46-137, Summary of State Labor Laws for Women as of January 1, 1948.

labor, prominent educators, and members of international organizations, stressed more or less specialized phases of problems that working women must meet.

A comparison of conditions existing in 1848 with those in effect at the beginning of the present year shows clearly that women have covered much ground since their crusade began.

In 1848, suffrage and jury service were denied; married women had no legal right to their own earnings and could be deprived by their husbands of personal freedom; women were not permitted to take part in the making of laws which affected them, including laws taxing their property; guardianship laws favored the father; women were found in only a few of the profitable employments.

In the present year, women possess universal franchise; they have the privilege and responsibility of jury service in all but 13 States; they have property rights, limited only by marital status in a few States; the guardianship laws are generally equal in their application; with few restrictions, women are now admitted to professions, occupations, and trades.

Equal suffrage was guaranteed among all States by the nineteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, after active endorsement of the principle by interested women for nearly three-quarters of a century.

The Fair Labor Standards Act bettered conditions for women as well as men workers, by the establishment of a minimum wage for all workers in interstate commerce. Within the various States, persistent and arduous work was necessary to provide safeguards on the one hand and to eliminate unfair restrictions on the other. Through the years, many laws for which women worked were passed by State legislatures, and standards for women workers in the individual States were improved in varying degrees.

As of the beginning of 1948, 43 States and the District of Columbia had a law of some type limiting hours; 23 States and the District provide by law for a weekly day of rest, 27 States and the District require meal periods, and 4 States have requirements for rest periods; 46 States and the District require provision of seats; 22 States and the District limit night work; 9 States regulate the lifting or carrying of heavy weights; 9 prohibit discrimination in rate of pay because

of sex; 26 States and the District have minimum-wage laws; 20 and the District have industrial homework laws or regulations; 6 States prohibit employment immediately before and after childbirth; and restrictions against employment in unsafe or unwholesome occupations exist in 29 States.

The field is not yet covered, and not all the laws give adequate protection. Standardization and broadening of coverage of such provisions are objectives to which are directed the efforts of the U. S. Women's Bureau and the country's women workers whom they represent.

Selected List of Articles on Legal Aspects of Taft-Hartley Act

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES on the legal aspects of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 have recently appeared in legal journals and other periodicals:

Basic Labor Law Issues under the Taft-Hartley Act, by John A. Perkins. *Boston University Law Review*, Boston, November 1947, pp. 370-441.

The Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. *Illinois Law Review*, Chicago, September-October 1947, pp. 444-504.

Collective Bargaining and the Taft-Hartley Act, by John B. Olverson. *Virginia Law Review*, Charlottesville, September 1947, pp. 549-580.

Effective Bargaining Techniques, by Samuel M. Salny. *Boston University Law Review*, Boston, January 1948, pp. 32-39.

Union Unfair Labor Practices under the Taft-Hartley Act, by James F. Foley. *Virginia Law Review*, Charlottesville, November 1947, pp. 697, 729.

The Taft-Hartley Act and the Collective Bargaining Agreement, by I. Bookstaber. *New Jersey Law Journal*, Newark, August 14, 1947, pp. 273, 275-7, 280.

Labor Contracts and the Taft-Hartley Act, by Charles H. Livengood, Jr. *North Carolina Law Review*, Chapel Hill, December 1947, pp. 1-28.

Some Aspects of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, by Archibald Cox. *Harvard Law Review*, Cambridge, Mass., November 1947, pp. 1-49 (Part I) and January 1948, pp. 274-315 (Part II).

United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Funds, by Godfrey P. Schmidt. *Fordham Law Review*, New York, November 1947, pp. 253-263.

The Labor Management Act; New Law as to Evidence and the Scope of Review, by Theodore R. Iserman. *American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, August 1947, pp. 760-764.

Plant-Protection Employees under Current Federal Labor Legislation, by Fred Witney. University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Urbana, 1947. (Bulletin, I. L. I. R. Publications, Series A, Vol. 1, No. 3, 19 pp.)

Labor Management Relations Act 1947. *N. A. M. Law Digest*, Washington, June 1947, pp. 49-92.

State Power and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. *N. A. M. Law Digest*, Washington, September 1947, pp. 95-104.

Superseding and the Purgatory Oath under the Taft-Hartley Law, by Leonard B. Boudin. *New York University Law Quarterly Review*, New York, January 1948, pp. 72-108.

The Constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Law. By Arthur E. Sutherland, Jr. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Cornell University, State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1948, pp. 177-205.

Hazardous Occupations Order Extended to Pulpwood Logging

MOST OCCUPATIONS in the logging of pulpwood, chemical wood, excelsior wood, cordwood, fence posts, and similar woods are included, effective February 2, 1948, among the jobs for which a minimum age of 18 years has been established¹ under the Fair Labor Standards Act. This inclusion was provided for through revision, by the Secretary of Labor, of Hazardous Occupations Order No. 4, which, as originally issued on June 24, 1941, covered the logging of saw timber, but not pulpwood, excelsior wood, cordwood, fence posts, and similar woods. It also covered occupations in sawmills.

The order was previously amended in 1942 and again in 1943 to provide certain exemptions for the duration of the war period.² A third

amendment, in 1944,³ changed the definition of the term "all occupations in logging" so as to clarify the intent of the order as it applied to the logging of pulpwood, excelsior wood, chemical wood, and cordwood. Logging of these products was not covered unless it was done in conjunction with and at the same time and place as saw-timber logging covered by the order. The latest revision, effective February 2, 1948, makes permanent some of the exemptions permitted during the war and rescinds the remainder. It also revises the definition of "all occupations in logging" so as to include the logging of pulpwood, excelsior wood, chemical wood, cordwood, fence posts, and similar woods, whether or not such logging is done in conjunction with the logging of saw timber.

As the revised Order No. 4 now stands, all occupations in logging and all occupations in sawmills, lath mills, shingle mills, or cooperage-stock mills are subject to the 18-year age minimum, with the exception of a few specified occupations. In these it is permissible to employ 16- and 17-year-old minors, away from the sawmill proper and away from the place where felling, bucking, skidding, yarding, and loading occupations are being performed.

Among the permitted occupations are the following: Work in offices, in repair or maintenance shops, in the operation and maintenance of living quarters of logging camps, in forest protection; some work in repair or maintenance of roads and railroads; peeling of pulpwood under certain conditions; straightening and tallying lumber on the dry chain; clean-up in the lumber yard; and clerical work in yards or shipping sheds.

Other hazardous-occupation orders which have been issued since the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective are as follows: No. 1 (July 1, 1939), Occupations in or about plants manufacturing explosives or articles containing explosive components; No. 2 (January 1, 1940), Occupations of motor-vehicle driver and helper; No. 3 (September 1, 1940), Occupations in or about coal mines (excepting certain specified jobs); No. 5 (August 1, 1941), Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines; No. 6 (May 1, 1942), Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances; No. 7 (September 1, 1947), Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven hoisting apparatus.

¹ U. S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Chapter IV, Part 422 (Federal Register, December 27, 1947, p. 8818).

² Federal Register, September 12, 1942 (p. 7198), and June 25, 1943 (p. 8694).

³ Federal Register, October 18, 1944 (p. 12579).

Collective Bargaining and Industrial Peace in St. Louis

IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA, 12,865 collective agreements, covering 139,032 employees, were reported as having been negotiated by affiliate local unions of the Central Trades and Labor Union (AFL) of the city and vicinity during the year ending August 17, 1947, according to the organization's second annual survey.¹ More than four-fifths (283) of the 343 locals participated in the study. Of the collective bargaining agreements negotiated during the year studied, 40 percent provided for the closed shop and 57 percent for the union shop. (See table.) Three-fifths of all employees covered were under union shop contracts. The check-off was provided for in 13 percent of the agreements, and included 19 percent of the covered employees.

Types of union recognition in agreements negotiated by locals of Central Trades and Labor Union (AFL), St. Louis area, year ending August 17, 1947

Type of union recognition	Agreements negotiated		Employees covered	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All agreements.....	12,865	100.0	139,032	100.0
Union security:				
Closed shop.....	5,153	40.0	33,411	24.0
Union shop.....	7,330	56.9	83,767	60.3
Maintenance of membership.....	214	1.7	12,282	8.8
Open shop, etc.....	178	1.4	9,572	6.9
Check-off.....	1,700	13.2	26,880	19.3

¹ The components as shown in source aggregate 12,875.

Of the 12,865 agreements negotiated during the year ending August 17, 1947, 98.4 percent were arrived at without strikes, and approximately 94 percent of the employees covered were not involved in work stoppages during that period. Of 36,716,736 potential man-days of work during this period, 99.5 percent, or 36,531,081, were utilized, the lost time amounting to 0.5 percent,² as compared with 1.1 percent in the previous year.

¹ Data are from press release of the Central Trades and Labor Union (AFL) of St. Louis and vicinity, dated December 16, 1947.

In arriving at the number of agreements, "each individual employer is counted as one agreement"; the constituent employers in an association agreement were also counted individually.

² Of the 0.5 percent representing lost time, 0.46 percent was reported as resulting from direct strikes, and 0.05 percent in support of the strike of another union.

The number of agreements and number of employees covered, as reported in the current survey, represent an increase over those reported for the previous year; the same is true for the proportion of agreements negotiated peaceably and the percentage of covered workers who did not strike during the year.

Labor-Management Disputes In March 1948

THE "NATIONAL EMERGENCY" PROVISIONS of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 were invoked for the first time during March in connection with three important disputes—coal mining, meat packing, and atomic energy.¹ In each of these deadlocked labor-management controversies President Truman appointed a board of inquiry to ascertain the facts. In two controversies—coal mining and atomic energy—the reports of the boards were followed by resort to Federal injunction procedures.² At Indianapolis, a Federal District Court enjoined the International Typographical Union (AFL) and a number of its locals, some of which were engaged in strikes, from continuing certain practices allegedly in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act.

Largely as a result of the widespread stoppages in bituminous-coal mining and meat packing, strike idleness rose to approximately 5,000,000 man-days in March, or the highest point since the national telephone stoppage of April and May a year earlier. The month's new stoppages exceeded 200 but remained substantially below the 361 recorded for March 1947.

Atomic Energy Dispute

This controversy involved the Atomic Trades and Labor Council (AFL), as the representative of about 1,000 production, technical, and metal-trades workers employed in and around certain laboratories at the Government's Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic energy plant. The AFL council sought to negotiate a revised agreement with the

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1947, for a brief summary of the provisions of the law.

² The board's report in the meat-packing case was submitted to the President April 8.

Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation, successors to the Monsanto Chemical Company, as the operating agency for the Atomic Energy Commission. Conferences at Oak Ridge during February and in Washington early in March did not solve the issues in the dispute which reportedly included wage adjustments and retention of a relatively liberal sick leave plan. With a suspension of work threatened, President Truman on March 4 appointed a board of inquiry,³ pursuant to section 206 of the Labor Management Relations Act.

The board reported on March 16 that an interruption of work at Oak Ridge would endanger national safety. The President, thereupon, instructed the Attorney General to obtain an injunction which was issued by Federal Judge George C. Taylor in Knoxville, Tenn., on March 19. The court order restrained workers from striking and prohibited changes in wages and other conditions of work, except by mutual agreement, for a period of 80 days. At the end of March, Federal conciliators were continuing their efforts to settle the dispute.

Packing House Strike

In contrast to the atomic energy dispute where no stoppage occurred, as reported 100,000 packing-house workers struck on March 16 to enforce demands for a 29-cent wage increase despite the prior appointment of a presidential board of inquiry. The workers, members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), rejected as inadequate a 9-cent wage increase previously accepted by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) for packing-house workers covered by its contracts. Proposals of the union to arbitrate the differences between the hourly increase of 9 cents offered by the large packers and the 29 cents demanded were made before the strike began and during the board's hearings but were rejected by the employers. About half of the approximately 100 plants affected by the stoppage were operated by the large meat packers—Swift,

Armour, Wilson, Cudahy, and Morrell.

The board of inquiry⁴ began hearings on March 17. At the month's end, the board had not yet rendered its report and the strike continued with scattered incidents of physical clashes between pickets and nonstrikers.

Bituminous Coal Stoppage

On February 2, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) notified bituminous coal operators that, in the union's opinion, the operators had failed to fulfill their part of the 1947 contract relating to the establishment of a pension fund for miners. The mine leader declared that the situation "now constituted an outstanding, unresolved dispute, national in scope and character, affecting the integrity of the contract and impeding its fulfillment." He further indicated that the UMWA reserved the right to take any action necessary to enforce the 1-year contract which became effective in July 1947.

The contract provides for a 10-cent per ton contribution by the operators to a welfare fund to be administered by a three-man board of trustees composed of Mr. Lewis as union president, a representative of the bituminous-coal operators, and a neutral or public member. After several months of failure to agree on a pension plan, the public member, Mr. Thomas E. Murray, resigned January 16, 1948, and the operators were unsuccessful in their efforts to persuade Mr. Lewis to join them in petitioning the Federal court for appointment of another neutral trustee to resolve the dispute. On March 12, Mr. Lewis, in his capacity as union trustee, reported the deadlock situation in a letter to the mine workers. Three days later more than half of the Nation's coal miners had stopped work and by March 17 almost the entire bituminous-coal industry was idle.

The Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was unsuccessful in his attempt to induce the miners to resume work while a fact-finding board investigated the pension dispute. On March 23, President Truman appointed

³ Members of this board were John Lord O'Brian, former general counsel of the War Production Board, chairman; C. Canby Balderson, dean of Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania; and Stanley F. Teale, assistant dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

⁴ The members of this board were Nathan P. Feinsinger, professor of law, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Pearce Davis, Department of Business and Economics, Illinois Institute of Technology; and Walter V. Schader, professor of law, Northwestern University Law School.

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board of inquiry⁵ to obtain the facts and report to him.

Mr. Lewis declined to appear voluntarily before the board but testified March 30 following a court order. When questioned by the chairman of the board as to the reasons for the occurrence of the work stoppage following his letter of March 12, the UMWA president replied: "If the purpose of your question is based on the premise that I complied by my letter to have the miners stop work, then you are entirely in error." He maintained that UMWA members "took action as individuals."

The board of inquiry, in reporting to the President on March 31, stated: "We find independent action was taken by the president of the United Mine Workers of America in the form of communications to the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America which induced them to take concerted action to stop work in all the mines of the operators signatory to the agreement of July 8, 1947. We find the stoppage was not independent action by miners acting individually and separately. Their stoppage has precipitated a crisis in the industry and in the Nation as a whole."

President Truman directed the Attorney General to seek a Federal injunction on April 3. Later, on the same day, Justice Matthew F. McGuire of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued a temporary restraining order instructing the union to order the soft coal miners back to work and directing both parties to resume collective bargaining in an effort to settle the pension dispute.

Printers Enjoined

A temporary injunction restraining the International Typographical Union (AFL) from encouraging strikes in violation of the Labor Management Relations Act was issued by Federal Judge Luther M. Swiggert of the Northern District of Indiana on March 27. The court order was sought by the National Labor Relations Board in accordance with section 10 (j) permitting issuance of temporary injunctions pending board consideration of charges of unfair labor practices.

Various newspaper publishers and the American Newspaper Publishers Association had charged

⁵ The members of this board were Federal Judge Sherman Minton, chairman; George W. Taylor, former chairman of the War Labor Board; and Mark Athridge, publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal.

that the ITU was engaging in unfair labor practices, including the imposition of a closed shop and unilateral conditions of employment. The publishers further alleged that the union's "no-contract" policy, adopted in August 1947, had made it impossible to avert or settle work stoppages in effect in Chicago and elsewhere.

By the terms of the injunction the ITU is restrained and enjoined from continuing in effect or permitting to continue in effect, any of the following acts: (1) Demanding unilateral "conditions of employment," a closed shop, or a 60-day contract cancellation clause; (2) observing union rules which discriminate or cause employers to discriminate against nonunion employees in regard to hire or tenure of employment; (3) in any manner supporting, authorizing, sanctioning, or encouraging subordinate local unions and ITU members to engage in or to continue to engage in any strikes, slow-downs, walk-outs, or other disruptions of any kind to the business operations of newspaper publishers which are attributable to conduct banned by the order.

Following rejection, by the court, of a plea for a stay of execution, union officials indicated that the ITU would comply with the terms of the injunction.

Labor Requirements For New Construction, 1947-48

LABOR REQUIREMENTS for new construction work done (both private and public) during the first quarter of 1948 averaged 1½ million workers per month. This represents a decline of almost 400,000 workers from the 1947 peak, reached in the third quarter. Ninety percent of the decline occurred in the first quarter of 1948 when construction operations, particularly in January and February, were limited by extremes of winter weather in many sections of the country. Nevertheless, employment in January, February, and March 1948 averaged 117,000 above the level of the corresponding period of 1947.

The number of jobs provided at the site of private residential projects, which had been climbing steadily during the four quarters of

1947, declined sharply in the first quarter of 1948, and accounted for one-half of the entire drop in construction worker requirements. Nevertheless, with over half a million workers, private nonfarm housebuilding provided site jobs for 1 out of every 3 construction workers employed during the first 3 months of 1948, and for 100,000 more site workers than were employed on such activities in the first quarter of 1947. Site labor needs on privately financed nonresidential building also reversed a 3-quarter upward trend by dropping 9 percent in the first quarter of 1948 to 340,000 workers.

Publicly financed nonresidential building was the one notable exception to the general downward movement in construction labor requirements for the first quarter of 1948. Site labor

jumped 30 percent to 120,000 workers—exactly three times the number in the first quarter of 1947. Largely responsible was a continuing increase in the construction of publicly financed structures for schools, colleges, libraries, and other educational institutions. The dollar volume of this work (\$100 million) was the highest since the third quarter of 1939, the first year for which the Bureau has monthly figures.

Indications of a spring rebound in construction labor requirements are shown in preliminary Bureau estimates of expenditures for construction put in place in March. All types of work showed a higher dollar volume for the month. Total new construction increased 15 percent from February.

Labor requirements for new construction ¹

[Estimated total number of workers involved in current construction activity]

Type of construction	Average monthly number of workers (in thousands)									
	1948	1947				1946				1947
	1st ² quarter	4th ³ quarter	3d quarter	2d quarter	1st quarter	4th quarter	3d quarter	2d quarter	1st quarter	1946
Total new construction (off-site and on-site) ⁴	1,553	1,897	1,935	1,596	1,436	1,827	1,967	1,551	1,062	1,716
Off-site	198	237	227	196	189	231	241	196	138	212
On-site	1,355	1,660	1,708	1,400	1,247	1,596	1,726	1,355	924	1,504
Private construction	1,047	1,294	1,306	1,055	985	1,211	1,360	1,123	770	1,160
Residential building (nonfarm)	513	672	582	452	412	510	549	407	248	529
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	338	373	361	345	399	494	536	504	382	370
Farm construction	33	61	138	85	28	52	121	69	23	78
Public utilities	163	188	225	173	146	155	154	143	117	183
Public construction	308	366	402	345	262	385	366	232	154	344
Residential building	14	17	21	25	59	118	83	39	13	31
Nonresidential building ⁶	120	92	79	68	40	47	55	48	55	70
Conservation and development	40	47	47	37	34	39	33	27	23	41
Highways	70	135	172	137	72	115	124	71	30	129
All other public ⁷	64	75	83	78	57	66	71	47	33	73

¹ Previously published as employment estimates, which included data on minor building repairs. This series has been compiled and published quarterly beginning with the second quarter of 1947. Monthly data are available from January 1939-March 1947; annual data from 1929.

These estimates are designed to measure the number of workers required to put in place the dollar volume of new construction activity reported in table F-1, p. 475. They cover the workers engaged at the site of new construction and also employees in yards, shops, and offices whose time is chargeable to new construction operations. Consequently the estimates include not only construction employees of establishments primarily engaged in new construction, but also self-employed persons, working proprietors, and employees of nonconstruction establishments who are engaged in new construction work.

In the case of all non-Federal construction, these estimates are derived by converting, into man-months of work, dollars spent on construction projects and way, during each month of the quarter. The conversion is made by using a factor representing the value of work put in place per man per hour based on data from the 1939 Census of Construction and from periodic studies of a large number of individual projects of various types by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The factor is adjusted currently in accordance with changes in prices of building materials, average hourly earnings of construction workers, and average hours worked per week. For Federal construction, estimates are made directly from reports on employment collected from contractors and then checked against estimates based on Federal expenditures.

For an estimate of total employment in establishments primarily engaged in new construction, additions, alterations, repairs, and maintenance work, see table A-2, p. 436.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes nonresidential building by privately owned public utilities.

⁶ Includes workers employed on facilities used in atomic-energy projects.

⁷ Includes airports, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, electrification projects, and miscellaneous public-service enterprises.

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Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Occupation Necessary to Production of Goods for Commerce. A United States circuit court recently reversed³ a lower court ruling that persons engaged in the production of chemical fertilizers were not subject to the minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The employees involved were engaged in mixing and bagging the fertilizer and delivering it to local farmers. The farmers purchased it for use in growing sugarcane, which was sold to sugar mills, processed into sugar and molasses, and then exported. The lower court held that such employees were not subject to the act, since neither the fertilizer nor the sugarcane was shipped in interstate commerce, and that the production of the fertilizer, therefore, was not an occupation necessary to the production of goods for commerce.

The circuit court found the use of fertilizer necessary to the growth of sugarcane and overruled the employer's contention that the act did not apply because the sugarcane itself did not move in commerce until it had been converted into molasses or sugar. Relying on *Walling v. Amidon*⁴ and *Roland Electrical Co. v. Walling*,⁵ the court held that being engaged in an occupation necessary

to the production of an ingredient of an article which moved in commerce was tantamount to being engaged in an occupation necessary for the production of goods for commerce, as defined in section 3 (j) of the act. The court also held that the employees were not exempted from the act pursuant to section 13 (a) (6), which exempts employees engaged in agriculture, since they were not engaged in the "production * * * of any agricultural commodity," as defined in section 3 (f). "Production" as used in section 3 (f) is not to be construed in accordance with the definition of "produced" in section 3 (j), and does not include industrial activities necessary to the production of agricultural goods.

Administrative Ruling as Portal Act Defense. An opinion by the chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel, that the employer's project was subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway Labor Act and that his proposal to operate pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act could not be approved, was held by a United States district court⁶ to be no defense against charges of noncompliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The employer, a commercial air-line company, was a cost-plus contractor on a modification project which was begun early in 1942. With respect to its air-line activities, the company was subject to the jurisdiction of the Railway Labor Act, and when its modification activities were extended to Army planes, it continued to operate in accordance with that act. In April 1943, it informed the contracting officer of the Army Air Corps that, effective April 1, 1943, it planned to operate its modification project under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and gave notice to its employees of the proposed change, subject to a contrary ruling by a governmental agency. Approval of this change-over was obtained from the National War Labor Board. On May 4, 1943, however, the chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel informed the company that the proposed change could not be approved, as the project was covered by the Railway Labor Act. The company obtained the consent of the Air Corps to abandon the proposed change, and thereafter continued to operate under the Railway Labor Act, on the basis of a 48-hour week, until the project was terminated.

¹ Prepared in the Office of the Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and many not be relied upon as an interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *McComb v. Super-A-Fertilizer Works, Inc.* (U. S. C. C. A. (1st), Jan. 27, 1948).

⁴ 153 F. (2d) 159 (1946).

⁵ 326 U. S. 687 (1946).

⁶ *Jackson, et al. v. Northwest Airlines* (U. S. D. C., D. of Minn., 3d Div., Feb. 9, 1948).

The court found that the company, in deciding to abandon its plan to operate under the Fair Labor Standards Act, had relied in good faith upon the opinion of the chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel and the consent of the Army Air Corps. It held, however, that neither such opinion nor such consent constituted an administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation by an agency of the United States pursuant to section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, since neither the chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel nor the contracting officer of the Army Air Corps was an "agency of the United States." Applying the definition of "agency" as stated by the Wage and Hour Administrator in his Interpretative Bulletin on the Portal-to-Portal Act, the court held that the emergency board of the National Railway Labor Panel, not the chairman, possessed "the highest administrative authority" with respect to the denial of wage adjustments, and constituted the agency within the meaning of section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act. The Army Air Corps, the court held, did not constitute an "agency of the United States" since in the transaction in question it was acting as a contracting party in an executive, not an administrative, capacity.

However, the court held that the opinion of the chairman of the Railway Labor Panel and the consent of the Air Corps afforded the company reasonable ground for believing it was not in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act and that the company acted in good faith. In accordance with section 11 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, therefore, the court exercised its discretion so as to relieve the company of the obligation to pay the liquidated damages provided by section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

In another case,⁷ compliance with military orders regarding wages and hours was held to be good faith reliance on an "administrative regulation, order, ruling, approval, or interpretation" of an agency of the United States pursuant to section 9 of the Portal-to-Portal Act, and to constitute an adequate defense for an employer's noncompliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The employer, a general contractor, was engaged in helping to build defense projects in Hawaii under Government contracts. Following the declaration of martial law in Hawaii after

"Pearl Harbor," military orders were issued relating wages and hours of employees of Government contractors and subcontractors, which remained in effect until October 24, 1944. One order, effective April 1, 1942, provided that "nothing herein shall be construed as superseding * * * the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," but contained wage provisions, which the employer complied, that were in fact in conflict with the act. In November 1943, the military order was revised to accord with the act and since that date the employer has been in compliance. The employees brought suit against the employer for unpaid minimum wages for the period from April 1942 to November 1943.

The company rested its defense on its reliance in good faith upon an order of a United States agency, namely, the Army. The court sustained the company's defense. It rejected the employees' contention that the company could not have acted in good faith because it knew, or should have known, that it was not in compliance with the act. The court pointed out that, despite such knowledge, the company had no choice, under the military rule which prevailed in Hawaii at the time, but to comply with the military orders. The court also upheld the constitutionality of the Portal-to-Portal Act, on the ground that the rights of employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act, being statutory, are not protected by the fifth amendment and are subject to modification or withdrawal by Congress.

Labor Relations

Individual Merit Wage Increases. A United States Circuit Court held that an employer refused to bargain, in violation of the National Labor Relations Act as amended, by declining to discuss individual merit increases with the union, and after a contract was signed which contained no provision concerning such increases, proceeding to put them into effect.⁸ The employer had dealt with the union as exclusive bargaining agent for several years. During the life of a collective agreement which provided for minimum-wage scales but was silent with respect to individual merit wage increases, the employer, in conformity with past practice, gave about 30 percent of the employees such increases. The union thereupon requested

⁷ *Wen, et al. v. E. E. Black, Ltd.* (U. S. D. C., D. of Hawaii, Feb. 5, 1948).

⁸ *National Labor Relations Board v. Allison & Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (9th Cir.), Jan. 26, 1948).

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employer to furnish it with the names of the employees and the amounts involved, in order to provide information which the union needed as a basis for further bargaining on wages. The employer refused, alleging that the giving of merit increases is not a proper subject for collective bargaining but is solely a management function. During negotiations for a new agreement, the employer continued to refuse to negotiate on the subject or to include any provision concerning merit increases in a contract. The union signed an agreement, nevertheless, stating that the matter would be settled in proceedings which it had instituted under the act. The court, in sustaining the Board's decision that the employer had violated the act by a refusal to bargain, stated:

We think the logical deduction to be drawn from the opinions of the Supreme Court is that by virtue of the National Labor Relations Act the obligation of the employer to bargain collectively with representatives of its employees with respect to wages, hours, and working conditions, includes the duty to bargain with such representatives concerning individual merit wage increases. The labeling of a wage increase as a gratuity does not obviate the fact that a gratuitous increase on the basis of merit does, in actuality, effectuate changes in rates of pay and wages which are by the act made the subject of collective bargaining.

A dissenting opinion asserted that merit increases are the result of neither negotiation nor contract; that granting them is not per se an unfair labor practice unless there is proof that they were part of a plan to undermine the union; and that nothing in the act either expressly or by fair implication precludes recognition of individual merit.

Denial of Injunction Against Union Under Taft-Hartley Act. A Federal district court denied an injunction against a union engaged in an alleged secondary boycott.⁹ The employees of an engineering contractor struck against their employer because of failure to reach an agreement acceptable to the union. Thereupon, the contractor, who utilized the services of a subcontractor to perform certain tasks under a written contract, turned over to the subcontractor additional tasks not covered by the contract nor previously performed by the subcontractor, but which had been part of the work activities of the striking em-

ployees. Both the original and the additional tasks performed by the subcontractor were supervised by the supervisory personnel of the contractor, at the premises of the subcontractor, and such supervision increased substantially after the strike began. In addition, the working hours of the subcontractor's employees were increased. The union requested the subcontractor to refuse to accept work which came from the contractor. Upon the subcontractor's refusal to grant the request, the union picketed the subcontractor. This resulted in the resignation of a number of his employees.

The subcontractor filed a charge of unfair labor practice against the union, and the NLRB regional director petitioned the court for a temporary injunction against the union's activities with respect to the subcontractor, alleging that such activities constituted an enjoinable secondary boycott under the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act. The court, in refusing to grant the injunction, pointed out that the act prohibited strikes which had as an object thereof requiring any person "to cease doing business with any other person." It stated that such prohibition if literally construed would have the effect of barring, in some instances, even primary picketing by employees against their own employer; and that, since Congress could not have so intended, as indicated by its specific preservation of the right to strike, it was necessary to examine the act's legislative history to discover the true meaning of the prohibition, that is, to ascertain the mischief which Congress intended to remedy. Such examination disclosed that the mischief meant to be remedied was the activity known as the secondary boycott, a labor-union device which has the effect of injuring or bringing pressure on a neutral party or one who has no interest in the dispute.

The court then concluded that the union's activities directed at the subcontractor were not a secondary boycott, which the act was designed to prohibit. The two employers here involved, though legally separate entities, were connected by a community of interest in the labor dispute. The subcontractor's employees were, in effect, acting as strikebreakers by doing the work normally done by the striking employees, and hence the subcontractor was neither a neutral party nor one who had no interest in the dispute.

⁹ *Douglas v. Local 231, Metropolitan Federation of Architects, etc.* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Jan. 26, 1948).

Constitutionality of Prohibiting Secondary Boycotts. A Federal district court held ¹⁰ that section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the National Labor Relations Act as amended by the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to impose a secondary boycott, is constitutionally valid as a proper exercise by Congress of the commerce power. It stated that the section does not abridge the rights of freedom of speech and assembly, is not vague and indefinite, and does not impose involuntary servitude, in violation of the first, fifth, and thirteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. In reaching its conclusion, the court found that the union's picketing activities, directed against someone other than the employer with whom the union was in dispute, did not constitute "dissemination of information concerning the facts of a labor dispute," which is constitutionally protected; rather, the picketing was "a forcible technique that has been held to be subject to restrictive regulation by the State in the public interest on any reasonable basis," which is similarly within the authority of Congress to restrict under the commerce power.

In another case ¹¹ involving questions of constitutionality, the court sustained the validity of section 301 of the act, which authorizes suits for violation of contracts between unions and employers, and of section 303, which makes secondary boycotts unlawful and confers on the party claiming injury as a result of such boycott the right to sue for damages. The union struck in violation of a no-strike clause in its collective agreement, which provided for submission to arbitration as the sole method for settling disputes. The employer brought suit for damages for the breach and also for damages said to have resulted from the union's activities which were alleged to constitute a secondary boycott.

The court rejected the union's contention that the employer should have resorted to arbitration before bringing suit, stating that "the contract shows very clearly that the purpose of the arbitration provision was to prevent a strike * * *, and not to arbitrate a strike after it had occurred." The court also sustained the validity of section 301, which the union had challenged, pointing

out that the constitutional requirement of diversity of citizenship as a prerequisite to a suit in Federal court is not applicable to a suit arising under a law of the United States. It stated that the Taft-Hartley Act creates important substantive rights between employees and employers engaged in interstate commerce, and hence a suit which it expressly authorizes is a suit arising under a law of the United States. The court refused to rule that section 303, making secondary boycotts unlawful, is an unconstitutional interference with the right of free speech.

Refusal To Reinstate Economic Strikers. The National Labor Relations Board held ¹² that an employer's "reasonable belief" that economic strikers had secured permanent jobs elsewhere was justification for refusal to reinstate them. Three of the employees who had participated in the economic strike applied for reinstatement after a strike settlement agreement in which all the strikers were invited to return to work by the employer. The latter refused to reinstate them, however, because he had learned from "undisclosed sources" that they had secured permanent work elsewhere. The employees contended, and produced evidence to support the contention, that they had merely taken temporary jobs until the strike was settled and were therefore entitled to reinstatement under the National Labor Relations Act. The Board dismissed the charges of discrimination. It ruled that as nothing in the record indicated that the employer refused reinstatement in order to punish his employees for strike activity, he did not violate the act, despite the fact that his "reasonable belief" that the employees had secured permanent employment elsewhere may not have been in accord with the facts. One Board member dissented, insisting that it was the employer's obligation to prove that the three strikers had actually quit their jobs, which he had failed to do.

Non-Communist Affidavits. The NLRB decided ¹³ that a national union which has complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirements of the National Labor Relations Act as amended may petition the Board for certification as the bargaining representative of a unit of employees, despite

¹⁰ *LeBaron v. Local 888, Printing Union* (U. S. D. C., S. D. Calif., Feb. 3, 1948).

¹¹ *Colonial Co. v. International Furniture Workers* (U. S. D. C., D. of Md., Feb. 16, 1948).

¹² *In re National Grinding Wheel Co., Inc.* (75 NLRB No. 112, Jan. 21, 1948).

¹³ *In re Warshawsky & Co.* (75 NLRB No. 130, Feb. 6, 1948).

¹⁴ *In re Leche* (U. S. C.

of divorce fact that the local of such national union to suit in which those employees belong, has not filed such affidavits signed by its local officers.

In another case¹⁴ involving non-Communist affidavits, the Board ruled that the failure of a certified union to comply with the affidavit and filing requirements of section 9 (f) and (h) of the amended act did not prohibit the Board from directing that the name of such noncomplying union appear on the ballots in a proceeding initiated by employees to have such union decertified pursuant to section 9 (c) (1) of the act. The Board pointed out that the act prohibits it from investigating representation questions raised by a labor organization which has not complied with section 9 (f) and (h), but that when individuals seek an election to decertify their bargaining representative in their own interest, the question of representation has not been raised by a labor organization and the noncomplying union may be placed on the ballot. The Board in reaching this conclusion stated:

To hold otherwise would confer upon noncomplying unions the power to immunize themselves against decertification proceedings by their very refusal to comply with the registration and filing requirements of the amended act. Encouragement would thereby be given to noncompliance, contrary to the congressional purpose in amending the act.

Veterans' Reemployment

Probationary Positions As Temporary Employment. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, affirming the lower court in each of three recent cases¹⁵ ruled against veterans on two questions. The questions arose under a union contract which required an employee to be a union member and to complete a probation period satisfactorily, in order to acquire seniority and other rights under a closed-shop agreement. The questions were (1) whether the veterans' positions were "other than temporary" as they had left them before completing the probation; and (2) whether service time should be counted toward completion of the probation so as to confer seniority rights upon the veterans in accordance with the contract.

The union contract applicable to and made on account of all employees did not define probation-

ary employees as "temporary." However, by the contract, during their probationary period, probationary employees were excluded from grievance procedures, from seniority benefits, and from protection against discharge without cause. An employee acquired protection by the contract in these respects only upon satisfactory completion of probation and if he became a member of the union. In practice the employer obtained a report as to the probationer's work near the end of the probationary period, on the basis of which he was released, or was retained on the job, if the report was satisfactory and he had become a union member. The contract was in effect before, during, and after the veterans' military service, and the veterans knew of its provisions when they were first employed.

It was held that the probationary employees occupied temporary positions and were not entitled to reinstatement. The court adopted the view that "position" means the employment relation, which can be temporary, even though the job filled by the employee is permanent. It rejected the veterans' argument that during probation their service had been satisfactory, that they would have attained seniority but for their absence in military service, and that consequently their probation should be regarded as completed satisfactorily. The court gave two reasons for considering this argument erroneous. First, it is "in the realm of speculation" to assume satisfactory completion of probation, even though the veterans' work had been satisfactory. Second, a veteran is entitled only to be restored to the position he left, which in these cases were without seniority. The court admitted this latter reason led to a circular argument, but in support of it quoted the language of the *Fishgold* case denying superseniority to veterans. The court apparently regarded this language as prohibiting the acquisition of seniority by one who was "not on the seniority escalator" when he entered military service. The court attached great importance to the provision of the contract denying probationary employees seniority and access to grievance procedure, to the employer practice noted above, and to the fact that probationers could be discharged without cause during the probation. It thereby indicated that the conclusion in such cases depends largely upon the particular results flowing from the collective bargaining contract.

¹⁴ *In re Harris Foundry & Machine Co.* (75 NLRB No.—, Feb.—, 1948).

¹⁵ *Lesher v. P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.*; *Kuhn v. the same*; *Estes v. the same* (U. S. C. C. A. (7th), Feb. 4, 1948).

Vacation Right Earned Prior To Induction. The Third Circuit Court of Appeals decided in favor of veterans in two recent cases involving the right to vacation.¹⁶ The veterans argued that they were entitled (1) to vacation pay for the year in which they entered the service, (2) to vacation pay for the year preceding the year of their return (i. e., that they were entitled to vacation pay during the first year they returned to work).

The circuit court indicated that questions of vacation rights must be determined on the basis of rights granted under specific contracts. The collective bargaining agreement involved provided vacations for employees on the pay roll during the current calendar year. The vacation was computed by using as a basis the average work-week of all employees and the individual employee's average earnings. The contract also stated that vacation with pay was "based on total service with the company to and including December 31 of the preceding calendar year." The circuit court, reversing the district court, held that veterans are entitled, in the year of their return to employment, to vacation credits which were earned during the year of their entry into military service, even though they were not on the job on December 31 of that year and were not on the pay roll during the succeeding year. This decision took into account a provision of the contract that "vacations can be taken only during the current calendar year" but considered it in conflict with the law. The court held that to deny vacation credits for the year the veteran went into service would be to place the veteran at a disadvantage relative to other employees, and that the statute forbade this—"the statute was intended to place veterans on the precise point of the vacation escalator which they would have occupied had they kept their positions continuously."

On the other hand, the court determined that the veterans were not entitled to vacation credits for the calendar year preceding their return from military service. This was based not upon the fact that the veterans had not been on the job on December 31 of the preceding year, but rather on the contract provisions taken as a whole, which indicated that vacation rights "were gauged by work actually performed" for the employer.

¹⁶ *MacLoughlin v. Union Switch and Signal Co.*, and *Borland v. Westinghouse Airbrake Co.* (U. S. C. C. A. (3rd), Feb. 9, 1948).

Since veterans had not worked at all during the preceding year, there would be no method of computing their vacation rights except by departing from the standards set by the contract.

Change in Employer's Circumstances. A Federal district court¹⁷ held that, under the Selective Training and Service Act, a veteran who was formerly employed as an outside commission salesman was entitled, upon his return from military service, to a comparable position, together with "all increases, emoluments and benefits accruing or accrued naturally or in course to his position."

The employer contended that during the veteran's absence in service the volume of business had increased to such an extent that outside salesmen were no longer needed, and that this constituted a change in circumstances making it unreasonable to employ the veteran in such a capacity. The court, however, held that the mere elimination of an outside sales department did not excuse the employer from reinstating the veteran in an inside sales job which still existed. It reasoned that the employer's obligation under the reemployment statutes was not satisfied by employing the veteran in a capacity other than salesman. It decided that the veteran was entitled to the compensation he presumably would have earned had he been reemployed on the preservice commission basis, even though this exceeded what he had actually earned prior to his entry into service.

The fact that the veteran was employed under a contract expiring yearly, the court pointed out, did not of itself render the position a temporary one. The court further held that the veteran's acceptance of a position at a fixed salary did not constitute evidence "a clear and unmistakable intent to waive the benefits of the act."

Decisions of State Courts

Arizona—Anti-Closed-Shop Law Constitutional. The "Right to Work" amendment to the Arizona Constitution, which prohibits denial of employment because of nonmembership in a labor union and forbids the making of union-security agreements, was recently sustained as a constitutional exercise of the State's police power, by the Arizona Supreme Court.¹⁸ The union attacked the amend-

¹⁷ *Loeb v. Kite* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Dec. 27, 1947).

¹⁸ *A. F. of L. v. American Sash & Door Co.* (Ariz. Sup. Ct., Feb. 4, 1948).

ent as violating the Federal Constitution, alleging that it impairs the obligation of existing contracts, denies equal protection of the laws, deprives unions and employers of freedom of contract, and abridges the rights of freedom of speech and the press. In rejecting these contentions, the court pointed out that the right to contract may be regulated by "proper use of the State's police power," and that the regulation in question is just as reasonable as legislation prohibiting yellow-dog contracts, which has been sustained as valid. The court further pointed out that the amendment is not discriminatory but applies equally to all persons anywhere in the State under like circumstances and conditions.

California—Injunctions Under Taft-Hartley Act. A lower California court held¹⁹ that the Taft-Hartley Act does not give private parties the right to secure injunctions against unfair labor practices in a State court when no State law has been violated. An employer sought a temporary injunction in a State court to restrain the union from committing acts concededly unfair labor practices under the Taft-Hartley Act, but not violating any State law. The court refused to grant the injunction. It held that congressional intent as expressed in the Taft-Hartley Act was to confer initial jurisdiction with respect to the enforcement of the act on the National Labor Relations Board and not on the courts. The power to secure injunctions against unfair labor practices under the amended National Labor Relations Act is vested solely in the Board, private parties being given the right to sue for damages only in certain specified instances. But,

the court pointed out, the act contains no provision granting jurisdiction to any court, State or Federal, to enjoin unfair labor practices at the request of private parties. In support of its conclusion, the court examined the act's legislative history and referred to the statement by Senator Taft, the author of the provisions permitting damage suits by private parties, that he did not intend these provisions to permit private parties to secure injunctions, and to the fact that an amendment designed to grant such relief at the request of private parties was voted down on the floor of the Senate.

Ohio—Enforceability of Arbitration Agreement. A lower State court held that an agreement to arbitrate future labor disputes cannot be legally enforced by compelling the party who violated the agreement to perform its terms specifically.²⁰ The collective agreement provided that any unsettled future dispute between the union and the employer should be submitted to arbitration, and that the arbitration award should be binding on the parties. The union, claiming that a dispute existed and that the employer had refused to submit to arbitration in accordance with the agreement, brought suit to compel the employer to follow that procedure. The court denied the union's petition. It pointed out that such specific performance of an agreement to arbitrate is not a remedy available at common law in the absence of a statute so providing. The Ohio Arbitration Act provides for specific performance of such agreements, but contains an exception which makes the act inapplicable to "collective or individual contracts between employers and employees in respect to terms or conditions of employment."

¹⁹ *Cerry v. International Garment Workers Union* (Calif. Superior Ct., Jan. 13, 1948).

²⁰ *Utility Workers v. Ohio Power Co.* (Ohio Ct. of Common Pleas, Tuscarawas County, Oct. 11, 1947).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 16, 1948

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, Office of the Housing Expediter, Aplt. v. The Cloyd W. Miller Co., a corporation, and Cloyd W. Miller*, upheld continued Federal rent controls. The Supreme Court did not uphold the opinion of the lower court that the President's proclamation of December 31, 1946 (see Chron. item for Dec. 31, 1946, MLR, Feb. 1947), terminating hostilities, affected the validity of rent control. (Source: Law Week, 16 LW, p. 4165.)

On February 27, the President approved an act to continue certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 through March 31, 1948. Under the terms of the 1947 law, Federal rent control would have expired on February 29 (see Chron. item for Apr. 9, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947; for discussion, MLR, Jan. 1948, p. 14) and was thus continued for 1 month. (Source: Public Law 422, 80th Cong. 2d sess., Feb. 27, 1948.)

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, in the case of *Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher v. Thurman S. Hurst, Chief Justice, et al.*, declined to order the immediate admittance of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, a Negro, to the University of Oklahoma Law School. Mrs. Fisher held that Oklahoma courts had disobeyed the Supreme Court ruling, issued on January 12 (see Chron. item for Jan. 12, 1948, MLR, Feb. 1948), that she must have an equal education "as soon as applicants of any other group." The Supreme Court ruled, however, that the State district court "did not depart from our mandate" and that Mrs. Fisher's original plea "did not present the issue whether a State might not satisfy the equal protection clause * * * by establishing a separate law school for Negroes." (Source: U. S. Law Week, 16 LW, p. 4167.)

THE JUDGE in the Federal District Court of Southern New York in New York City restrained the National Labor Relations Board, pending a hearing, from holding an election in the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Lamp Division at Bloomfield, N. J. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO), which had refused to qualify under the Labor Management Relations Act (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948), charged the Board with violation of that act by reason of

a proceeding to determine whether a bargaining election should be held among employees of the corporation. The union stated that it was certified by the Board as bargaining agent for this plant on July 23, 1943, and subsequently signed a contract with the corporation as sole bargaining agent; and that the contract operated on a yearly basis and had not been terminated.

On February 18, the judge refused to enjoin the NLRB from holding the election. He stated that he could issue an injunction against the Board only if it was plainly acting beyond its jurisdiction, but that a jurisdictional question was not involved. (Source: Daily press.)

February 17

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, by General Order No. 39, provided for changes in title of six branches of the United States Department of Labor to promote uniformity in nomenclature. This action implements a recommendation by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The titles adopted are Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, Office of Budget and Management, Office of Personnel Administration, and Office of Information. (Source: Dept. of Labor, General Order No. 39 of Secretary of Labor, Feb. 17, 1948, and press release, Feb. 19, 1948.)

THE WOMEN'S BUREAU of the United States Department of Labor convened a 3-day conference on the welfare and economic advancement of women, in Washington, D. C. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau, press release, Feb. 6, 1948; for discussion, see p. 408 of this issue.)

A STRIKE started in the Pipe Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, when the International Association of Machinists (Ind.) (which had a contract with the company) asked for a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour.

On February 25, the NLRB ordered that an election—the first ordered in a struck plant under the LMRA of 1947—be held in the company's plant to determine the collective bargaining representation for 120 production workers (as between District 54, International Association of Machinists (Ind.), the P. M. Company Independent Union, or no union). Although the act provides that "employees on strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall not be eligible to vote," it was not possible for the Board to determine which strikers had been validly replaced and which were still entitled to reinstatement. (Source: NLRB release, R-43, Feb. 25, 1948; for discussion, see MLR, Mar. 1948, p. IV.)

THE NLRB RULED UNANIMOUSLY that watchmen, even when not uniformed, armed, or deputized, are "plant protection employees" or "guards" and, as such, cannot be included in the same bargaining units as other employees, under section 9 (b) (3) of the LMRA of 1947. This decision was made in connection with a petition for a representation election by the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America

g election in the plant of C. Y. Hill and Co., Inc., Trenton, N. J. Three watchmen were involved. (Source: NLRB, release R-41, Feb. 17, 1948.)

February 19

THE NLRB RULED that 12 inspectors were eligible to vote in production and maintenance employees in a collective bargaining election requested by the Independent Metal Workers Union in the plant of Clayton Mark & Co., Evanston, Ill. Three of the five members of the NLRB held that Congress, in writing the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947), clearly put the inspectors out of the category of supervisors, which was eliminated from the definition of "employees" (see Chron. item for Sept. 4, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) under that act. (Source: NLRB release R-42, Feb. 19, 1948.)

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 9931, amended Executive Order No. 9905 (see Chron. item for Nov. 13, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) to include the Secretary of State in the membership of the National Security Resources Board. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 763.)

February 28

THE PRESIDENT approved an act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. By this law annuities and survivors' benefits were liberalized. (Source: Public Law 426, 80th Cong., 2d sess.)

March 4

THE NLRB DENIED A MOTION by the Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Lynchburg, Va., to reopen the record in a case filed by the United Shoe Workers of America (CIO) against the company for failure to bargain with the union. The Board ruled that the LMRA of 1947 did not require it to investigate the authenticity or truth of non-Communist affidavits filed by trade-union officials. The union had complied with the requirements of the act regarding such affidavits (see Chron. item for Oct. 7, 1947, MLR, Jan. 1948) by amending its constitution to provide for only two national officers, who, in turn, had filed the necessary affidavits. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Vol. 21, No. 37, Summary of Developments, p. 6, and 21 LRRM, p. 1194; and daily press.)

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE NLRB ruled that an employer and a union may include a union-shop provision in a collective agreement which, however, may become effective only in the event the Board certifies, after an election for that purpose, that a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit has authorized a union shop, as required by the LMRA of 1947. (Source: NLRB release R-45, Mar. 4, 1948.)

THE ARBITRATOR REVIEWED his decision of February 26 in the case between the National Maritime Union of America (CIO) and the Committee for Companies and Agents of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, at which time he had granted a cost-of-living increase of 6.3 percent in base and overtime rates on all ratings. The supplementary award granted to unlicensed personnel paid less than \$223.23 a month an hourly overtime rate of \$1.125, and to those earning more, \$1.41. These decisions were made in reopening of the wage issues as provided under contract made by the CIO unions—the NMU, the American Communications Association, and the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association—and the operators on June 19, 1947 (see Chron. item for June 16, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947). The increases were retroactive to December 15, 1947. (Source: Arbitrator's Supplementary Decision and Award, New York, Mar. 4, 1948; processed.)

On March 8, it was announced that 30,000 members of the NMU were affected by the original award. (Source: Union News Service, Mar. 8, 1948.)

On March 11, the arbitrator in the case between the American Communication Association (CIO) and the Committee for Companies and Agents of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, affecting about 1,200 radio operators, granted a 6.3 percent cost-of-living increase in base and overtime rates on all ratings. Radio officers employed on a day-rate basis were granted \$11.52 a day and an overtime rate of \$1.59 an hour. The increases were also retroactive to December 15, 1947. (Source: Arbitrator's Decision and Award, New York, Mar. 11, 1948; processed.)

On March 11, the arbitrator in the case between the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO) and the Committee for Companies and Agents of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, affecting about 6,000 licensed engineers, granted a 6.3 percent cost-of-living increase in base and overtime rates on all ratings. The adjustment for chief engineers and nonwatch standing assistant engineers was increased by \$2.40 a month. Relief engineers were awarded an hourly rate of \$1.60. The increases were also retroactive to December 15, 1947. (Source: Arbitrator's Decision and Award, New York, Mar. 11, 1948; processed; for discussion, see MLR Jan. 1948, p. 1.)

March 6

THE ADMINISTRATOR, Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, announced a minimum wage of 17 cents an hour for hand-sewing or hand-lacing operations in the leather and skin products industry in Puerto Rico, effective on March 22, 1948. The existing 30-cent minimum was retained for all other operations in the industry. (Sources: U. S. Dept. of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions release 128, Mar. 6, 1948, and Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 1234.)

March 10

THE 2-DAY LONDON CONFERENCE of labor leaders from the European Recovery Program countries (see Chron. items for Dec. 17, 1947, MLR, Feb. 1948; and Feb. 9, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948) closed. The conference was convened by the British Trades Union Congress. After calling for "effective cooperation" on the part of workers in the participating countries, an advisory committee was established with headquarters in London, which was empowered to reconvene the conference. Delegates from the AFL, the CIO, and the Railway Labor Executives Association attended. (Source: CIO News, Mar. 15, 1948, and daily press.)

March 11

THE 10 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING-TRADES UNIONS (AFL) ratified an agreement with contractors, affecting 2 million workers, for national joint arbitration machinery to adjust jurisdictional disputes without strikes. The agreement provides for 8 joint permanent trustees who are to select an impartial chairman for a joint rotating board of 4 members to be chosen by the chairman from a panel of 24. (Source: News and Opinion, Mar. 1948 and daily press.)

March 12

THE PRESIDENT OF THE United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) sent circulars to local officers of the union, informing them that the bituminous-coal operators had "dishonored" their contract by reason of failure to provide miners' pensions (see Chron. item for Jan. 31, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948) from the Miners' Welfare and Retirement Fund (see Chron. item for July 8, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947), and that the agreement provides that coal diggers shall work only "during such time as such persons are willing and able to work." The operators contended that a considerably larger levy than was being made would be necessary to finance a pension fund (see MLR, Feb. 1948, p. 193). (Source: United Mine Workers' Journal, Apr. 1, 1948, p. 5, and daily press.)

On March 15, a walk-out of mine labor started. (Source: Daily press; for discussion, see pp. III and 412 of this issue.)

March 15

THE PRESIDENT stated to all officers and employees in the Executive branch the Administration's policy of carrying out the Federal employee loyalty program under Executive Order No. 9835 (see Chron. item for Mar. 21, 1947, MLR, May 1947) on a confidential basis. He stated: "This is necessary in the interest of our national security and welfare * * * and to protect Government personnel against the dissemination of unfounded or disproved allegations." The directive issued by the President stated "all reports, records, and files relative to the loyalty of employees or prospective employees * * * shall be maintained in confidence, and shall not be disclosed except as required in the efficient conduct of business. Any subpoena or demand or request for information * * * shall be respectfully declined * * * and shall be referred to the Office of the President for such response as the President may determine." (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 13, p. 1359, and White House release, Mar. 15, 1948.)

A JUDGE in the Federal District Court in Washington, D. C., in the case of *U. S. v. the CIO and Philip Murray* ruled that section 304 of the LMRA of 1947 (see Chron. item for June 20, 1947, MLR, Aug. 1947; for discussion see MLR, July 1947, p. 62), banning political expenditures by unions in connection with Federal elections, was unconstitutional, as it abridged freedom of speech, press, and assembly. The president of the CIO had written an editorial favoring one Congressional candidate (see Chron. item for Feb. 11, 1948, MLR, Mar. 1948) and opposing another. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 21 LRRM p. 2451, and daily press. For discussion see p. III of this issue.)

THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE on Labor Management Relations provided for by section 401 of the LMRA of 1947 (see MLR, July 1947, p. 62 and Chron. item for July 18, 1947, MLR, Nov. 1947) rendered a preliminary majority report on the operation of the act; a minority statement is to be submitted. (Source: Congressional Record, Mar. 15, 1948, p. 2898, Senate Report 986 (80th Cong., 2d Sess.), and daily press.)

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Publications of Labor Interest

Special Reviews

Labor Unions in Action: A Study of the Mainsprings of Unionism. By Jack Barbash. New York, Harper & Bros., 1948. 270 pp., bibliography. \$3.50.

Back in the mid-twenties a psychologist named John B. Watson wrote a book—*Behaviorism*—in which he developed a theory of human behavior. He argued plausibly, not too originally, that any given reaction resulted from whole concatenation of physical stimuli. So too with the mainsprings which Mr. Barbash studies.

In discussing the motivations of unions (and union leaders) for their day-to-day activities, Mr. Barbash makes conscious effort to separate precept from practice and to plate the facts from the phrases. Thus, in discussing the structural relationship of the AFL and CIO, it is pointed out that the meaning of the CIO-AFL controversy is to be understood less as a conflict over opposing conceptions of structure and more as a "conflict between the ins and the outs, in which ideas of structure served as the medium through which the debate could be respectfully carried on in public. * * * The fact that both AFL and CIO have been able concurrently to build powerful movements is hindsight proof that * * * an effective * * * job can be done irrespective of * * * structure."

Again, in assessing the relationship of the union executive board as an institution to the political longevity of its individual members, it is not cynicism which prompts the conclusion that "the fact that they [the board members] are full-time officers puts them in a favorable position to keep informed of union and industry problems. It also puts them in a more favorable position to line up support in their own behalf."

In any book such excursions into gentle iconoclasm might generally be considered as the mainsprings of honesty; in this book they happily fall short of being the wellsprings of protagonism. Most books written on the subject of labor—books like the present one and also those which probe for more basic issues and take the longer view—

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding the publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Where data on prices were readily available, they have been shown with the title entries.

are written by protagonists for a point of view: by economists with this or that theory of wages or employment; by apologists for labor or management; by willing hacks eager to gild a personality or a proposition; by zealots unafraid to break a lance for an ideology. Mr. Barbash on the first page of his preface proclaims an almost neuter role as the author of *Labor Unions in Action*.

Those who might have wished for a lengthier treatment of such items as workers' education, union research, the labor press, and union benefit activities will perhaps find compensation in the author's liberal interspersing of his text generally with homely and appropriate quotes from the labor press, speeches of leaders, reports of organizers, and salty conversations with rank and filers. This is not to imply that the author is perforce a latter-day Samuel Pepys of the labor world but rather that the documentation frequently comes from grease-stained sources which, in the end, are the real mainsprings of unionism.

In outline, the book considers union structure and administration, collective bargaining, strikes, inner- and inter-union services, leadership, basic aims, and the role and tactics of communists *vis à vis* the labor movement.

Labor-Management Cooperation. By E. J. Lever and Francis Goodell. New York, Harper & Bros., 1948. 143 pp. \$2.50.

This book in the field of human engineering tells of the joint production committee plan in industry and how, through this plan, better teamwork between management and workers can be achieved with resulting economy in production, increased output, and larger returns for management, workers, and investors. The book also constitutes a manual of procedure in organizing and conducting the work of the joint production committee under practical operating conditions.

As stated by the authors, "the purpose of the joint production committee is to use every man's faculties—to stimulate, develop, and implement everyone's participation—for the good of the enterprise and all those engaged in it. It is composed of an equal number of management and workers' representatives * * *. Working in an advisory capacity as an exploratory, fact-finding, evaluating, and planning agency, JPC serves as a channel through which the thoughts of top management, supervisors, and workers are brought closer to each other. On that basis it brings into use the abilities and resources of all concerned with a given problem. It clears communications in both directions—from top down and bottom up—and provides the generally lacking straight-line communication which eliminates wasteful misunderstandings."

It is the author's shared viewpoint that the joint production committee can be an effective instrument in solving the problems of how our unions can assume their share of responsibility in working best with management, and how management can best utilize labor's demonstrated capacity to cooperate in a joint program for increased productivity.

Child and Youth Employment

Child Labor Headlines: Annual Report of National Child Labor Committee, for Year Ending September 30, 1947. New York, 1947. 19 pp. (Publication No. 398.) Free.

Gives statistics of children 14 to 17 years of age in employment in 1940 and in the years 1944 to 1947, and shows number of children enrolled in high school from 1939-40 to 1947-48.

State Child Labor, Compulsory Education, and Related Legislation, 1947. New York, National Child Labor Committee, 1947. 64 pp., loose-leaf; processed.

Includes provisions of both enacted and defeated bills.

School-and-Work Programs—A Study of Experience in 136 School Systems. By Caroline E. Legg, Carl A. Jessen, Maris M. Proffitt. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, and U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 59 pp. (Office of Education Bull., 1947, No. 9.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The programs described are those under which high-school boys and girls are released from some school time to do part-time work for pay.

Economic and Social Problems

Economic Report: Salient Features of the World Economic Situation, 1945-47. Lake Success, N. Y., United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1948. 354 pp., charts. \$2.50, Columbia University Press, New York.

Inflation—Problems and Proposals. College Park, Md., University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1948. 12 pp., charts. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. I, No. 4.)

The Technique and Progress of Czechoslovakia's Two-Year Plan. By P. D. Henderson and D. Seers. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, England, November 1947, pp. 357-374. 2s. 6d.)

A section on manpower includes data on monthly earnings.

Searchlight on South Africa's Native Policy. By Rex Reynolds. Pretoria, Union of South Africa, State Information Office, [1947?]. 64 pp., map, illus. (Distributed in United States by New York branch of the Information Office.)

Describes measures undertaken by the Government for the economic and social betterment of both rural and urban native population. The activities include land reclamation, agricultural improvement, health protection, housing, and education.

Wales and Monmouthshire—Report of Government Agency for the Year Ended June 30, 1947. London, H. Stationery Office, 1947. 92 pp. (Cmd. 7267.) net.

Briefly surveys economic and social problems of areas and reviews the principal governmental postwar construction activities. Special attention is paid to coal mining industry, agriculture, improvements in housing, and diversification of industry.

Education and Guidance

The Index of Training Films. By Editors of Business Screen Magazine. Rochester, N. Y., Eastman Kodak Co., 1947. 128 pp., illus. 2d ed. \$3.

Lists over 2,000 industrial motion pictures and slide films, with their sources, for reference and training use in industry and in vocational education.

A Selected Bibliography of Guidance Materials. By Lansing, Michigan State College, Institute of Counseling, Testing and Guidance, June 1947. 6 pp.

Prepared for school people interested in developing guidance services.

Training Lithographic Apprentices. By Charles E. Mallett. (In Modern Lithography, Baltimore, Md., November 1947, pp. 38, 39, et seq., illus. Reprints of article available free from Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington.)

Emphasizes the need of skilled craftsmen in the lithographic industry, and describes the cooperative plan of apprentice training inaugurated in Boston by 13 lithographic shops, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, Veterans' Administration, and local 3 of Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Vocational Guidance in New Zealand. By R. Winterbourn. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, October 1947, pp. 393-407. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Employment and Unemployment

Income and Employment. By Theodore Morgan. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1947. 280 pp., charts. \$4.35 (\$3.25 to schools).

The author's main interest is in the problem of how to maintain effective high employment, accompanied by efficient production and high standards of living. Efforts to maintain effective high employment should, it is emphasized, be so directed as to reduce inequalities of wealth and income and at the same time maximize the area of individual freedom. The writer recognizes the difficulties of overcoming the inherent tendency of an individualistic economy toward "boom and bust," but views hopefully the recent changes in prevailing views regarding depression and the functions of government.

ment Ac maintenance of employment, and what he terms the
don, H. ent sharpening of our weapons against depression.
7267.) support of these constructive forces he weaves together
tant statistical data and economic theory.

employment Resulting from U. S. Exports. By Marvin
Hoffenberg. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor
Statistics, [1948]. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 1916;
reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December
1947.) Free.

employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force Statistics—
A Study of Methods. Geneva, International Labor
Office, 1948. 130 pp. (Studies and Reports, New
Series, No. 7, Part 1.) 75 cents. Distributed in
United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Prepared for Sixth International Conference of Labor
Statisticians, Montreal, August 4-12, 1947.

employees with Earnings in Insured Employment in
California During 1946. Sacramento, Department
of Employment, 1948. 16 pp., charts; processed.
(Bull. No. 24.)

Shows the number of employees by salary level, industry,
and other break-downs.

Health and Welfare Plans

Union-Management Welfare Plans. By Robert J. Rosen-
thal. (In Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cam-
bridge, Mass., November 1947, pp. 64-94; also
reprinted.)

Account of the development of welfare plans obtained
through collective bargaining, and financed either wholly
or partly by industry, to provide social security benefits.
Includes a summary of the general financial, administra-
tive, and benefit features of the larger and more important
plans, and points up implications and prospects of union-
management welfare plans.

United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement
Funds. By Godfrey P. Schmidt. (In Fordham Law
Review, New York, November 1947, pp. 253-263.
\$1.)

The author examines the Labor Management Relations
Act of 1947 in its relation to the welfare and retirement
fund established by the Krug-Lewis agreement of 1946
and the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement of
1947. He concludes that the Act does not apply; that
the "legislative intent" does not cover the type of chari-
table trust established by these two agreements.

Health and Welfare Funds in the Needle Trades. By
Adolph Held. (In Industrial and Labor Relations
Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1948, pp. 247-263.
\$1.)

Discusses the current status of health and welfare pro-
grams of the International Ladies' Garment Workers'
Union, including recent developments in its health centers
in various cities. (For a description of the Philadelphia

Union Health Center, see Monthly Labor Review, Janu-
ary 1948, p. 34.)

Fifty Employee-Benefit Plans in the Basic Steel Industry.
By Joseph Zisman. Washington, Federal Security
Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of
Research and Statistics, November 1947. 48 pp.,
and appendix, 103 pp.; processed. (Bureau Memo-
randum No. 65.)

This study, first in a series on employee-benefit plans in
major industries, analyzes 50 such plans in the basic steel
industry and shows methods of financing. Although only
36 firms out of approximately 120 in the industry are
represented, the study is stated to cover over 75 percent
of the employees. Types of benefits include retirement,
life insurance, sickness, accident, burial, hospitalization,
and medical care.

Paid Sick Leave for Wage Earners. By F. Beatrice Brower.
(In Management Record, National Industrial Con-
ference Board, Inc., New York, October 1947, pp.
309-311.)

Summarizes main provisions of 28 company plans.
Among 455 companies represented, over two-thirds had
group health insurance but only 29 had formal paid sick-
leave plans. Under the sick-leave plans, the employee,
in the majority of cases, receives full wages during his
illness, but not more than a half or two-thirds of his wages
under group insurance.

What an Accountant Should Know About Setting up Em-
ployee Benefit Plans. By Meyer M. Goldstein.
(In Journal of Accountancy, New York, August 1947,
pp. 118-125. 50 cents.)

Emphasizes the effect on labor relations of various factors
involved in the establishment of employee benefit plans,
and the need for adequate employee protection, as evi-
denced by the growth of welfare funds established by
collective bargaining.

Income

Family and Individual Money Income in the United States,
1945. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census, 1948. 30 pp.; processed.
(Current Population Reports, Consumer Income,
Series P-60, No. 2.)

The Tax Treatment of Family Income. Washington, U. S.
Department of the Treasury, Division of Tax Re-
search, 1947. Variously paged; processed.

Taxation of Family Income. By L. B. Wheildon. Wash-
ington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research
Reports, 1947. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1947, No. 9.) \$1.

Intricacies of Russian National-Income Indexes. By
Naum Jasny. (In Journal of Political Economy,
Chicago, Ill., August 1947, pp. 299-322; charts. \$1.)

Analysis of the "intricate" ways in which the official
Soviet national-income indexes are prepared. The analy-
sis is limited to the period 1928-38.

Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation

Discussion of Industrial Accidents and Diseases: 1947 Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division [now Bureau] of Labor Standards, 1948. 219 pp. (Bull. No. 94.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Miscellaneous Accidents in Bituminous-Coal Mines. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1947. 85 pp., illus. (Miners' Circular No. 60; Coal-Mine Accident-Prevention Course, Section 7.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summary and Analysis of Accidents on Steam Railways in the United States Subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, Calendar Year 1946. Washington, U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, 1947. 119 pp. (Accident Bull. No. 115.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Methods of Statistics of Industrial Injuries. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1947. 32 pp. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 7, Part 3.) 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Prepared for Sixth International Conference of Labor Statisticians, Montreal, August 4-12, 1947.

La Prévention [des Accidents] dans la Peinture-Vitrerie et le Ravalement, [France]. Paris, Organisme Professionnel de Sécurité du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, 1947. 175 pp., illus. (Document No. 6.)

Recueil de Textes Légaux et Réglementaires Concernant les Mesures d'Hygiène et de Prévention des Accidents du Travail, des Maladies Professionnelles, et des Incendies, dans les Industries du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, [France]. Paris, Organisme Professionnel de Sécurité du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics, 1947. 186 pp. (Document No. 8.)

Analysis of Provisions of Workmen's Compensation Laws and Discussion of Coverages. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Insurance Department, January 1948. 50 pp. Free.

Salient features of workmen's compensation (including insurance requirements) in the United States, as of July 1, 1947, are variously analyzed, largely by means of 14 summary charts, as a service to management.

Current Trends in Basic Principles of Workmen's Compensation. By Samuel B. Horovitz. Boston, Law Society of Massachusetts, [1948?]. Variously paged. (Reprinted from the Law Society Journal, May, August, and November 1947.)

Traces changing legal concepts in workmen's compensation, particularly those affecting various categories of personal injuries (including occupational diseases).

Workmen's Compensation—Second-Injury Funds. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, 1947. 13 pp.; processed. Free.

Summary of provisions in States having second-injury funds or equivalent arrangements, as of December 1, 1947.

Industrial Relations

Christianity Where Men Work. By Ralph Norman Mould. New York, Friendship Press, 1947. pp. 50 cents.

One chapter is on making labor-management machine work.

Collective Bargaining in the Office. By Eileen Abernethy. New York, American Management Association, 1947. 120 pp. (Research Report No. 12.) \$2.50 to members; \$5 to nonmembers.

Analyzes 300 collective bargaining agreements covering over 250,000 office employees in a representative cross-section of business and industry. Each major subject in these agreements is explained and defined; union and management attitudes and policies toward it are described; and characteristic agreement clauses are presented. Among the major subjects treated are union recognition, job evaluation, merit rating, seniority, vacations, sick leave benefit plans, and grievance procedure.

The report states that only one out of eight office workers is a union member and most of them belong to unions whose membership is restricted to white collar occupations, although office units of production workers' unions are growing; and that office worker contracts show no marked or consistent differences on a union basis, and only minor variations on an industry basis.

Effective Bargaining Techniques. By Samuel M. Salzman. (In Boston University Law Review, Boston, January 1948, pp. 32-39. \$1.)

Proceedings, Conference on Labor Law, Urbana, Ill., November 28-29, 1947. Urbana, University of Illinois College of Law and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1948]. 72 pp.; processed.

The papers reproduced deal with collective bargaining and administration of collective bargaining agreements with emphasis on effect of Labor Management Relations Act, 1947.

Union Agreements in the Power Laundry and Cleaning and Dyeing Industries. By Clara Sorenson and Abraham Weiss. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 1947. 109 pp.; processed. Free.

Public Utility Strikes Can Be Averted. By Herbert B. Dorau. (In Bus Transportation, New York, March 1947, pp. 37-52, illus.; April 1947, pp. 45-56, illus. Also reprinted.)

Account of Chicago motor coach strike, with a proposal that public utility commissions be empowered to

authoritatively with labor-management disputes in public utility field.

Fifth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1947. Washington, 1948. 184 pp. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, Including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1947. Washington, 1948. 194 pp., paster. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor Legislation

Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation Enacted August 1, 1946, to September 1, 1947. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Division [now Bureau] of Labor Standards, 1948. 119 pp. (Bull. No. 90.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Legislative Restrictions on Union Security Agreements. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, March 1948. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

The Constitutionality of Retroactive Legislation—the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947. By George Edward Cotter. (In *Virginia Law Review*, Charlottesville, January 1948, pp. 26-54. \$1.)

Legislative History of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Washington, U. S. National Labor Relations Board, 1948. 2 vols., 1680 pp. Vol. I, \$2.75; Vol. II, \$2.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Volume I contains the text of the law and of bills introduced, and Senate, House, and conference reports; Volume II includes proceedings in the Senate and a comparison of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and Title 1 of the 1947 law, which amends it. Each volume contains a chronology of the legislative history of the Labor Management Relations Act, topical indexes of material covered, and a table of cases referred to in committee reports and debates.

Operating Under the Taft-Hartley Act: A Practical Explanation of How the New Law Works. By Max Malin and S. Herbert Unterberger. Washington, Labor Relations Information Bureau, 1947. 48 pp. \$1.50.

What Does the Taft-Hartley Act do to Labor? By J. Loren Freund. Washington, J. Loren Freund (1044 Shoreham Building), 1947. 43 pp. 20 cents.

A layman's explanation, in question and answer form, of the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act. It covers, for example, the conditions under which recourse may be taken to strikes, and the limitations on unions.

NOTE.—A selected list of articles on the Labor Management Relations Act, which have been published in recent legal periodicals, is given on page 409 of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Labor Organizations

Spotlight on a Union: The Story of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. By Donald B. Robinson. New York, Dial Press, 1948. 320 pp., bibliography, illus. \$3.50.

Our Building Trade Unions—Yesterday and Today. Compiled by Earl J. McMahon. [Chicago, Building and Construction Trades Council, 1947?] 292 pp., diagrams, illus.

Gives a detailed account of the development and activities of building trades unions in Chicago and of their joint council, together with descriptions of the work and craft processes of the various building trades unions.

New York Trade Union Directory. New York, Greater New York CIO Council, 1947. 127 pp. \$1.

Union Labor in California, 1946. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1947. 28 pp. (Report No. 7.)

Part 1 presents membership and other data on local unions, and part 2, results of a special study of union recognition provisions in collective bargaining agreements, 1946.

The Government of a Central Labor Body. By A. Andras. (In *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Toronto, November 1947, pp. 572-580; also reprinted.)

Account of structure of Canadian Congress of Labor, which is identified with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Hospital Care in the United States. By Commission on Hospital Care. New York, Commonwealth Fund, 1947. xxiv, 631 pp., bibliography, maps, charts. \$4.50.

Source book of basic information, intended as a guide in the future development of hospital care in this country, with recommendations aimed at strengthening hospital service for the American public. Contains chapters on socio-economic factors, hospital service for the rural population, hospital service and quality of care for Negroes, and distribution of professional personnel.

Hospital and Public Health Resources in New Jersey—A Source Book. By Emil Frankel. Trenton, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, 1947. 114 pp., maps, charts; processed.

Part I of a survey under the Federal Hospital Survey and Construction Act. In addition to data on hospital and public health services, the study covers physicians and nurses (with numbers in industrial plants in 1945).

Sickness Insurance Funds. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1947, pp. 43-46. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Describes financial operations of the Rhode Island and

California State sickness-insurance funds from their establishment to 1947.

[*Statistics of Voluntary Plans Under California Disability Insurance System, July 1947.*] Sacramento, State Department of Employment, 1947. Various paged, loose-leaf; processed. (Reports 1006 A to H.)

Series of tables showing employee coverage and number of plans, analyzed as to required waiting period, weekly benefit, size of firm, industry, and other features.

Beretning fra Invalidforsikringsretten, [Denmark], for Aaret 1946. Copenhagen, 1947. 68 pp.

This report of the Danish Invalidity Insurance Court includes an English summary of the legal provisions governing the court and its functions with respect to administration of invalidity insurance and public assistance.

Occupations

Your Career in Banking. By Dorcas Campbell. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1947. 217 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Career in Engineering—Requirements, Opportunities. By Lowell O. Stewart. Ames, Iowa State College Press, 1947. 88 pp., bibliography, illus. 2d ed. \$1.

Linotype Operation. By Harry L. Gage. *Fire Insurance.* By Thomas E. Sears, Jr. Boston, Bellman Publishing Co., Inc., 1947. 40 and 31 pp., respectively; bibliographies. (Vocational and Professional Monographs, Nos. 73 and 74.) 75 cents each.

Selected Publications on Establishing New Businesses. Asbury Park, N. J., Publications Service, 1947. 23 pp. \$1.

Population and Migration

Population: The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States, 1900-40. By Warren S. Thompson. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1947. 61 pp., map.

Contains detailed tabulations, with textual analysis, of data relating to population, factory employment, and factory expenditures for plant and equipment. The concluding chapter discusses the future growth of metropolitan districts.

Economics of Migration. By Julius Isaac. New York, Oxford University Press, 1947. 285 pp., bibliography. \$4.50.

Comprehensive analysis of the nature, causes, effects, and regulation of modern population movements. There is a brief discussion of the historical background, particularly 19th century migratory movements, which were primarily unregulated, in accordance with the laissez faire policies then prevailing. The economic effects considered include the relation of migratory movements to wages and to the business cycle. The concluding chapter

deals with migrations of peoples in relation to international movements of trade and capital. These types of movements are described as interrelated, but the author expresses the view that "if we can regard international movements of goods, capital and men as alternative means of economic readjustment producing the same results, the former two methods would be preferable to the latter." He believes that free migration is viewed as no longer practicable, and that controlled migration, to be most effective in achieving desirable readjustments, must be the basis of international planning and regulation.

Postwar Problems of Migration. New York, Milbank Memorial Fund, 1947. 173 pp., maps, charts. \$1.

Papers presented at the conference of the Milbank Memorial Fund, October 29-30, 1946. The first group deals with world aspects of migration; the second and third groups deal with immigration into the United States and with internal migration within the United States. The papers constitute a factual study of the nature and extent of population movements and the national and international control of such movements. The effects of World War II are emphasized, and projections of population movements are made on the basis of certain statistical assumptions.

Manual on the Immigration Laws of the United States. By Abram Orlow. Washington, B'nai B'rith, National Commission on Americanism and Civic Affairs, January 1948. 56 pp. 2d ed. 50 cents.

Italian Regulation of Emigration. By Attilio Oblato. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, October 1947, pp. 408-425. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Prices, Price Control, and Rationing

Problems in Price Control: Pricing Techniques. By Robert J. Benes and others. Washington, [1947?]. 286 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General Publication No. 8.) 55 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Studies in Industrial Price Control. By Robert J. Benes and others. Washington, 1947. 181 pp., charts. (Historical Reports on War Administration: U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General Publication No. 6.) 35 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prices covered are in the field of iron and steel, basic in relation to prices of other commodities and to the development of effective controls by the OPA.

Studies in Food Rationing. By Judith Russell and Renee Fantin. Washington, [1947?]. 404 pp. (Historical Reports on War Administration: U. S. Office of Temporary Controls, Office of Price Administration, General Publication No. 13.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wholesale Prices [in Great Britain] in 1945. By Editor of The Statist. (In Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, London, Part IV, 1946, pp. 379-394. 15s.) Contains tabulations of annual index numbers of wholesale prices for each year from 1847 to 1945, including figures for 1810 and 1818 adjusted to the Sauerbeck standard. The series, which was calculated until 1912 by August Sauerbeck and since that date by the Statist, is an unweighted arithmetic mean of price relatives for 45 commodities with the period 1867-77 taken as a base. Monthly fluctuations of wholesale price index numbers tabulated for 1898 and each year from 1900 to 1946. Prices for groups and subgroups of commodities, and average prices and index numbers for particular items, also presented for varying periods.

Social Security (General)

Handbook on Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance as Provided in the Social Security Act as Amended. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1947. 120 pp.

Family Allowances in Canada, 1945-47. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, October 1947, pp. 1424, 1425.)

Reviews effects of Canadian Family Allowances Act and statistics based on family allowance payments in August 1947.

Ville et Sécurité Sociale. By Pierre Laroque. (In Revue Française du Travail, Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, Paris, October 1947, pp. 829-845.)

Considers current social security policies in France, with special reference to family allowances and supplementary family benefits.

Cost of British Social Insurance. By T. S. Newman. London, Stone & Cox, Ltd., [1947]. xxx, 322 pp. 10s. 6d. net.

Explains provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, relating to sickness, unemployment, and pensions; the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, covering workmen's compensation for accidents and industrial diseases; and the Family Allowances Act, 1945. Includes tabulations of benefits under these acts and contribution rates under the first two acts.

The Swiss Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Scheme. By Arnold Saxer, Director of Federal Office of Social Insurance, Berne. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, November-December 1947, pp. 543-565. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Industrial Salaries Paid in October 1947. By Robert A. Sayre. (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, January 1948, pp. 23-25.)

Data on rates paid in 20 cities, in most cases for each of 12 occupations.

Plant-Wide and Geographical Salary Administration. New York, American Management Association, 1947. 42 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 114.)

Three papers presented at October 1947 personnel conference of American Management Association: The U. S. Steel wage classification program—a fair day's work for a fair day's pay; Salary administration for exempt personnel [under Fair Labor Standards Act]; Geographical salary administration.

Wage Structure: Life Insurance, [January] 1947. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 40 pp.; processed. (Series 2, No. 58.) Free.

Other reports recently issued in this series give data for the mechanical rubber goods industry and the stamped and pressed metal products industry.

Union Wages and Hours of Motortruck Drivers and Helpers, July 1, 1946. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1948. 42 pp., chart. (Bull. No. 911.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

General Statement as to the Methods of Payment Under the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Application of Section 3 (m) Thereto (Title 29, Chapter V, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 777). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Office of the Administrator, January 1948. 8 pp.; processed. Free.

Supersedes and replaces all prior general and specific interpretations contained in interpretative bulletin No. 3, releases, opinion letters, and other statements issued with respect to methods of payment under Fair Labor Standards Act and application of section 3(m) thereto.

Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in Canada, 1946. Ottawa, Department of Labor, 1948. 103 pp. (Report No. 29; Supplement to Labor Gazette, November 1947.)

Report of the latest general wage survey in Canada. Data are presented by Province, industry, occupation, and other break-downs.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, [Great Britain], September 1, 1947. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1947. 152 pp. 2s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

General Reports

Activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in World War II. Washington, 1947. 179 pp. (Historical Reports of War Administration: Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 1.) Available free from the Bureau.

Labor-Management Conference on Working Together in a Democratic Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., August 20-22, 1947. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, [1947?]. 93 pp., charts.

Wages, prices, profits, productivity, industrial relations, and social security were among the subjects discussed.

Labor Problems; A Bibliography. By Bert W. Levy. (In Personnel Journal, Swarthmore, Pa., February 1948, pp. 294-304. 75 cents.)

Employment and Unemployment, Wages, Hours of Labor, Retail Prices, and Trade Disputes [in Great Britain] in 1947. (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, January 1948, pp. 2-7. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Report of New Zealand Department of Labor, Year Ended March 31, 1947. Wellington, 1947. 80 pp., charts. 1s. 6d.

Report of Rehabilitation Board, [New Zealand], Year Ended March 31, 1947. Wellington, 1947. 23 pp., chart. 9d.

Summarizes Board's activities with respect to farm training and settlement of ex-servicemen, housing, vocational training, provisions for the disabled, education, and employment.

Statistisk Årsbok för Sverige, 1947. Stockholm, Statistiska Centralbyrån, 1947. 418 pp.

Sweden's Labor Program. By Tage Lindbom. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1948. pp., bibliography, illus. 35 cents.

Review of programs of the Swedish Federation of Unions and the Social Democratic Party. Emphasis on wartime and postwar policies, but some historical background material on political and industrial organization of labor in Sweden is included.

Bericht über Handel und Industrie der Schweiz im Jahr 1947. Zurich, Vorort des Schweizerischen Handels-Industrie-Vereins, [1948?]. 236 pp.

Includes index numbers and rates of wages, index cost of living and wholesale prices, and statistics employment and labor-management disputes, in 1946 and earlier years.

Current Labor Statistics

A—Employment and Pay Rolls

- 435 Table A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 436 Table A-2: Estimated number of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division
- 436 Table A-3: Estimated number of wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries, by major industry group
- 437 Table A-4: Estimated number of wage and salary workers in manufacturing industries, by State
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TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)													
Labor force	1948		1947										
	Febru- ary ²	Janu- ary ³	Decem- ber ¹	Novem- ber ¹	Octo- ber ¹	Sep- tember ¹	August ¹	July ¹	June ¹	May	April	March	Febru- ary
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force ¹	61,004	60,455	60,870	61,510	62,219	62,130	63,017	64,035	64,007	61,760	60,650	59,960	59,630
Civilian labor force	59,778	59,214	59,590	60,216	60,892	60,784	61,665	62,664	62,609	60,290	59,120	58,390	58,010
Unemployment	2,639	2,065	1,643	1,621	1,687	1,912	2,096	2,584	2,555	1,960	2,420	2,330	2,490
Employment	57,139	57,149	57,947	58,595	59,204	58,872	59,569	60,079	60,055	58,330	56,700	56,060	55,520
Nonagricultural	50,368	50,089	50,985	50,609	50,583	50,145	50,594	50,013	49,678	49,370	48,840	48,820	48,600
Worked 35 hours or more	40,977	42,242	43,144	42,616	43,102	42,796	41,068	39,602	41,747	41,330	40,120	40,680	40,760
Worked 15-34 hours	5,255	4,614	4,674	5,147	4,534	3,988	4,574	4,630	4,532	4,780	4,820	4,880	4,690
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,798	1,513	1,631	1,470	1,391	1,312	1,224	1,150	1,243	1,550	1,570	1,500	1,440
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,338	1,721	1,654	1,376	1,556	2,050	3,726	4,631	2,156	1,710	2,330	1,760	1,720
Agricultural	6,771	7,060	6,962	7,965	8,622	8,727	8,975	10,066	10,377	8,960	7,860	7,240	6,920
Worked 35 hours or more	3,844	4,729	4,590	5,709	6,867	7,297	6,734	8,067	8,326	6,940	5,520	4,760	4,320
Worked 15-34 hours	1,759	1,765	1,631	1,781	1,383	1,077	1,687	1,653	1,700	1,660	1,770	1,790	1,890
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	386	250	320	298	204	165	193	171	187	210	260	300	280
With a job but not at work ⁴	782	815	421	198	167	187	362	174	165	150	310	400	430
Males													
Total labor force ¹	44,236	44,071	44,156	44,426	44,754	44,881	45,874	46,213	45,839	44,620	44,310	43,990	43,700
Civilian labor force	43,026	42,846	42,892	43,148	43,443	43,551	44,540	44,861	44,460	43,170	42,800	42,440	42,100
Unemployment	1,889	1,574	1,239	1,176	1,183	1,393	1,518	1,789	1,707	1,420	1,900	1,850	2,010
Employment	41,137	41,273	41,653	41,972	42,260	42,158	43,022	43,071	42,753	41,750	40,900	40,590	40,090
Nonagricultural	35,046	35,018	35,484	35,323	35,340	35,202	35,452	34,937	34,729	34,340	33,970	34,030	33,830
Worked 35 hours or more	29,592	30,719	31,147	31,020	31,476	31,232	30,302	29,041	30,639	30,160	29,260	29,400	29,280
Worked 15-34 hours	2,800	2,414	2,411	2,709	2,212	2,094	2,506	2,555	2,333	2,350	2,530	2,680	2,540
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	899	610	738	622	630	522	487	446	469	690	730	660	670
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,755	1,275	1,157	972	1,022	1,355	2,156	2,895	1,288	1,140	1,450	1,290	1,340
Agricultural	6,091	6,254	6,169	6,449	6,920	6,955	7,570	8,134	8,024	7,410	6,930	6,560	6,260
Worked 35 hours or more	3,698	4,505	4,376	5,236	5,913	6,175	6,191	7,130	7,187	6,400	5,260	4,600	4,190
Worked 15-34 hours	1,375	1,255	1,177	1,038	736	523	937	775	588	770	1,230	1,380	1,460
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	330	202	252	194	128	87	141	98	101	130	190	230	230
With a job but not at work ⁴	688	292	364	180	142	169	303	130	148	110	250	350	380
Females													
Total labor force ¹	16,768	16,384	16,714	17,084	17,465	17,249	17,143	17,822	18,168	17,140	16,340	15,970	15,930
Civilian labor force	16,752	16,368	16,698	17,068	17,449	17,233	17,125	17,803	18,149	17,120	16,320	15,950	15,910
Unemployment	750	491	404	445	504	519	578	795	848	540	520	480	480
Employment	16,002	15,876	16,294	16,623	16,944	16,714	16,547	17,008	17,302	16,580	15,800	15,470	15,430
Nonagricultural	15,322	15,071	15,501	15,286	15,243	14,943	15,142	15,076	14,949	15,030	14,870	14,790	14,770
Worked 35 hours or more	11,385	11,523	11,997	11,596	11,626	11,564	10,766	10,561	11,108	11,170	10,860	11,280	11,470
Worked 15-34 hours	2,455	2,200	2,263	2,438	2,322	1,894	2,068	2,075	2,199	2,430	2,290	2,200	2,150
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	899	903	893	848	761	790	737	704	774	860	840	840	770
With a job but not at work ⁴	583	446	347	404	534	695	1,570	1,736	868	570	880	470	380
Agricultural	680	806	793	1,336	1,702	1,772	1,405	1,932	2,353	1,550	930	680	660
Worked 35 hours or more	146	224	214	473	954	1,122	543	937	1,139	540	260	150	130
Worked 15-34 hours	384	510	454	743	647	554	750	878	1,112	890	640	410	430
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	56	48	68	104	76	78	52	73	86	80	70	70	56
With a job but not at work ⁴	94	23	57	18	25	18	59	44	17	40	60	50	50

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions.

² Beginning in June 1947, the estimates are presented rounded to the nearest thousand, and, for convenience, figures under 100,000 are no longer replaced with asterisks. These changes from previous practice do not reflect an improvement in reliability of the data but are made in order to achieve consistency with other census releases on related subjects. Because of rounding the individual figures no longer add to group totals.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the armed forces.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Nonagricultural Establishments
Industry Division ¹

(In thousands)

Industry division	1948					1947										Annual average 1943
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943		
Total estimated employment.....	42,683	43,006	44,081	43,450	43,208	43,039	42,824	42,201	42,363	41,919	41,824	42,043	41,849	42,042		
Manufacturing.....	15,775	15,852	15,965	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	17,381		
Mining.....	889	895	899	897	895	894	896	866	893	884	856	879	880	917		
Contract construction ¹	1,565	1,602	1,788	1,849	1,896	1,904	1,894	1,847	1,768	1,685	1,619	1,534	1,502	1,567		
Transportation and public utilities ¹	3,994	3,998	4,042	4,049	4,070	4,110	4,144	4,140	4,115	3,970	3,836	4,020	4,011	3,619		
Transportation ¹	2,777	2,787	2,829	2,844	2,872	2,906	2,927	2,928	2,920	2,890	2,870	2,856	2,853	2,746		
Communication.....	723	719	719	713	707	713	722	721	712	695	496	699	697	458		
Other public utilities.....	494	492	494	492	491	492	495	491	483	475	470	465	461	285		
Trade.....	8,738	8,834	9,455	9,075	8,889	8,688	8,598	8,558	8,582	8,545	8,552	8,565	8,507	7,322		
Finance.....	1,605	1,595	1,591	1,588	1,586	1,583	1,602	1,590	1,567	1,561	1,554	1,555	1,546	1,401		
Service.....	4,730	4,723	4,688	4,670	4,662	4,634	4,619	4,686	4,711	4,590	4,552	4,565	4,561	3,786		
Government ¹	5,387	5,417	5,653	5,450	5,469	5,425	5,288	5,281	5,399	5,447	5,426	5,415	5,367	6,049		
Federal.....	1,746	1,743	1,985	1,751	1,744	1,761	1,796	1,828	1,886	1,905	1,923	1,945	1,932	2,875		
State and local ¹	3,641	3,674	3,668	3,699	3,725	3,664	3,492	3,453	3,513	3,542	3,503	3,470	3,435	3,174		

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in non-agricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Data for the current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

² These figures cover all employees of private firms whose major activity is construction. They are not directly comparable with the construction employment estimates presented in table 2, p. 1111, of the June 1947 issue of this publication, which include self-employed persons, working proprietors, force-account workers and other employees of nonconstruction firms or bodies who engage in construction work, as well as all employees of construction firms. An article presenting this other construction employment appeared in the August 1947 issue of this publication, and will appear every third issue thereafter.

TABLE A-3: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by Major Industry Group ¹

(In thousands)

Major industry group	1948		1947												Annual average
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943	
All manufacturing.....	15,775	15,852	15,965	15,872	15,831	15,801	15,595	15,233	15,328	15,237	15,429	15,510	15,475	17,381	
Durable goods.....	7,937	8,039	8,057	7,987	7,925	7,875	7,795	7,691	7,863	7,781	7,892	7,892	7,857	10,297	
Nondurable goods.....	7,838	7,813	7,908	7,885	7,906	7,926	7,800	7,542	7,465	7,456	7,537	7,618	7,618	7,084	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,879	1,890	1,888	1,875	1,864	1,862	1,854	1,826	1,839	1,829	1,842	1,840	1,832	2,034	
Electrical machinery.....	748	751	759	758	749	738	731	729	746	718	732	775	777	914	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,569	1,563	1,557	1,538	1,534	1,530	1,522	1,491	1,528	1,532	1,536	1,522	1,512	1,585	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	577	589	579	567	543	529	520	517	583	587	601	596	599	2,951	
Automobiles.....	925	1,004	1,006	988	991	987	953	970	967	926	987	971	965	845	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	470	469	474	471	464	461	456	452	467	479	491	496	498	525	
Lumber and timber basic products.....	731	736	749	750	750	747	748	724	730	715	690	673	660	589	
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	545	545	542	538	531	524	517	503	510	507	516	524	523	429	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	493	492	503	502	499	497	494	479	493	488	497	495	491	422	
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	1,390	1,375	1,372	1,355	1,333	1,307	1,287	1,273	1,293	1,310	1,336	1,355	1,362	1,330	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,398	1,373	1,369	1,338	1,349	1,312	1,281	1,196	1,195	1,192	1,222	1,277	1,274	1,080	
Leather and leather products.....	416	414	416	411	408	406	401	390	387	385	398	404	405	378	
Food.....	1,531	1,548	1,611	1,644	1,705	1,829	1,791	1,665	1,557	1,516	1,605	1,487	1,485	1,418	
Tobacco manufactures.....	102	101	102	104	103	100	99	97	97	96	95	100	103	103	
Paper and allied products.....	470	471	474	470	467	462	461	454	462	461	465	467	467	389	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	710	710	717	711	706	706	697	693	692	690	689	687	687	549	
Chemicals and allied products.....	755	755	761	759	755	746	730	733	726	744	747	750	747	873	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	233	233	234	235	233	233	234	235	231	228	223	224	222	170	
Rubber products.....	273	275	277	275	272	267	268	265	272	276	289	293	295	231	
Miscellaneous industries.....	560	558	575	583	575	564	551	541	553	558	568	574	571	563	

¹ Estimates include all full- and part-time production and nonproduction workers in manufacturing industries who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. These estimates have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by

the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. Data for current and immediately preceding months are subject to revision.

TABLE A-4: Estimated Number of Wage and Salary Workers in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹
[In thousands]

Region and State	1948		1947											Annual average 1943
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	
England:														
Maine	112.2	113.5	112.5	113.1	114.7	114.5	111.5	107.9	108.0	108.6	115.3	118.0	117.9	144.4
New Hampshire	85.7	85.3	83.9	82.9	82.1	80.7	77.6	79.3	78.7	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.4	77.0
Vermont	39.1	40.6	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.6	37.6	38.7	39.1	41.0	41.9	42.7	42.9	(²)
Massachusetts	747.3	757.2	753.2	741.6	732.5	720.4	707.2	724.7	734.3	749.9	763.5	765.5	761.6	835.6
Rhode Island	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.9	148.1	143.0	141.4	147.0	147.7	150.6	153.8	154.0	153.6	169.4
Connecticut	413.2	415.5	412.2	409.6	405.1	406.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	421.5	424.2	(²)
Atlantic:														
New York	1,905.8	1,924.6	1,918.6	1,922.8	1,900.1	1,870.8	1,801.9	1,841.6	1,858.0	1,893.4	1,934.5	1,939.1	1,922.9	2,115.7
New Jersey	757.3	764.0	757.4	751.4	749.2	735.9	719.6	745.2	727.0	738.5	768.6	768.4	770.3	951.1
Pennsylvania	1,515.7	1,528.3	1,524.1	1,519.0	1,505.5	1,491.7	1,471.7	1,487.1	1,494.5	1,507.7	1,511.8	1,513.1	*1,518.9	1,579.3
North Central:														
Ohio	1,245.6	1,250.9	1,247.3	1,244.7	1,244.0	1,238.1	1,232.0	1,244.5	1,238.7	1,254.6	1,255.4	1,251.3	1,242.7	1,363.3
Indiana	554.4	559.0	558.7	561.0	580.0	552.3	550.0	553.2	550.1	554.4	555.8	556.2	549.6	633.1
Illinois	1,271.0	1,273.6	1,266.3	1,257.0	1,249.0	1,237.8	1,228.6	1,238.3	1,232.0	1,248.2	1,249.4	1,251.1	1,244.4	1,263.7
Michigan	1,019.6	1,024.2	1,019.0	1,021.8	1,023.3	1,004.6	997.0	1,013.1	980.3	1,035.4	1,046.7	1,038.5	1,027.8	1,181.8
Wisconsin	433.9	436.1	433.1	433.3	452.0	446.6	461.5	427.9	423.5	427.1	427.9	423.4	419.1	(²)
South Central:														
Minnesota	199.3	200.3	199.9	199.0	209.9	201.6	205.1	194.5	193.5	195.1	197.8	199.1	199.0	215.1
Iowa	150.8	151.8	149.8	148.6	149.4	149.1	147.4	146.5	145.0	146.6	147.0	149.4	148.8	161.7
Missouri	364.5	367.6	366.8	362.6	356.8	356.6	352.9	355.5	351.3	355.9	355.8	359.8	355.3	412.9
North Dakota	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.6
South Dakota	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.4	10.3
Nebraska	43.8	46.3	45.9	45.1	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.8	44.1	60.8
Kansas	80.5	81.9	79.9	79.8	79.4	80.0	80.7	81.0	79.5	79.3	77.8	78.1	78.9	144.2
Atlantic:														
Delaware	44.9	44.9	45.2	45.6	48.2	48.4	45.2	45.4	45.4	44.9	45.0	44.6	45.3	55.2
Maryland	226.9	229.6	231.1	229.3	232.4	228.2	217.4	224.3	228.9	228.4	236.2	237.3	237.9	348.8
District of Columbia	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	15.6
Virginia	213.3	215.3	217.4	217.1	214.5	211.5	208.2	207.9	209.4	209.1	210.1	210.1	211.4	231.9
West Virginia	132.4	132.5	133.0	133.4	132.8	132.5	131.0	132.6	131.5	133.0	131.9	132.0	131.9	132.2
North Carolina	382.2	380.3	378.2	373.6	367.7	366.1	364.7	365.6	366.4	372.7	376.0	375.7	373.9	399.9
South Carolina	198.3	198.9	197.6	194.8	192.3	192.0	191.5	188.9	188.7	189.7	189.8	189.5	188.5	191.8
Georgia	259.4	257.4	256.7	253.9	251.9	248.5	238.2	246.2	249.7	253.9	254.0	255.9	257.9	302.9
Florida	87.2	86.0	82.7	80.6	78.6	76.8	76.0	77.1	76.6	81.9	86.8	88.1	90.6	136.0
South Central:														
Kentucky	129.5	130.4	130.7	130.3	128.2	125.8	122.4	123.6	123.9	130.7	129.1	129.0	129.1	131.7
Tennessee	252.1	252.4	253.0	253.8	251.8	250.8	246.2	245.2	245.7	249.2	249.9	250.9	250.9	255.9
Alabama	233.6	232.0	230.0	228.0	224.3	223.1	222.1	225.6	223.4	224.0	224.3	225.0	224.7	258.5
Mississippi	95.5	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.0	95.3	91.4	90.9	88.5	90.4	92.1	93.5	92.7	95.1
South Central:														
Arkansas	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.0	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.7	67.9	67.6	67.4	76.7
Louisiana	140.2	142.2	141.2	143.5	142.7	142.6	140.9	138.6	136.6	135.2	133.2	132.4	132.7	166.1
Oklahoma	56.4	57.0	56.5	55.7	55.2	55.2	53.8	53.5	53.0	54.1	54.3	54.6	54.6	99.7
Texas	342.9	346.8	347.6	339.9	337.8	341.5	335.1	339.3	324.5	325.9	324.8	326.0	324.8	424.8
Mountain:														
Montana	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.4	17.8	17.1	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.6	15.7
Idaho	18.6	19.2	20.1	20.4	19.3	19.5	20.8	20.1	19.2	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.9	15.9
Wyoming	6.1	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.1
Colorado	57.2	61.0	60.3	60.6	57.9	56.6	55.9	54.6	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.5	56.0	67.5
New Mexico	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	7.9
Arizona	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	19.4
Utah	25.1	26.8	27.3	29.4	30.1	26.3	29.1	24.9	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	23.0	33.5
Nevada	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	7.9
Pacific:														
Washington	173.0	174.6	178.2	183.9	191.7	185.0	176.5	179.3	174.9	170.4	169.2	166.1	162.3	285.6
Oregon	109.2	111.4	112.2	117.2	122.2	122.4	116.6	119.1	117.1	115.5	114.4	115.2	116.1	192.1
California	704.3	714.8	717.4	736.3	744.1	759.9	703.6	689.1	692.7	698.7	691.7	693.6	*697.1	1,168.5

Revised data in all except the first three columns are identified by an asterisk for the first month of publication of such data. Comparable series, January 1943 to date, available upon request to U. S. Department of Labor, cooperating State agency listed below:
New series based on 1945 Standard Industrial Classification; not strictly comparable with data previously published.
Comparable data not available.

Cooperating State Agencies

Arizona—Employment Security Commission, P. O. Box 111, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 1.
Florida—Florida Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Administration, State Office Building, Atlanta 3.
Illinois—Illinois Department of Labor, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 12.
Kansas—Kansas State Labor Department, Topeka.
Louisiana—Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine—Unemployment Compensation Commission, 331 Water St., Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Labor and Industry, Baltimore 2.
Massachusetts—Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, State House, Boston 33.

Michigan—Department of Labor and Industry, Lansing 13.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Missouri—Division of Employment and Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1101 Capitol Ave., Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Jersey—New Jersey Department of Labor, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Research & Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York State Department of Labor, 342 Madison Ave., New York 17.
North Carolina—North Carolina Department of Labor, Raleigh.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 1 (Manufacturing); Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (Nonmanufacturing).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Division of Census and Information, Providence 2.
Tennessee—Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Nashville.
Texas—Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin 12.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Salt Lake City 13.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, State Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 21.
Washington—Employment Security Dept., P. O. Box 367, Olympia.
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, Madison 3.
*Revised.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948		1947												Annual 1943
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943	
All manufacturing.....	12,748	12,850	12,961	12,882	12,850	12,832	12,640	12,294	12,404	12,341	12,524	12,614	12,593	14,000	
Durable goods.....	6,520	6,621	6,641	6,578	6,518	6,473	6,401	6,307	6,488	6,426	6,528	6,532	6,502	8,727	
Nondurable goods.....	6,228	6,229	6,320	6,304	6,332	6,359	6,239	5,987	5,916	5,915	5,996	6,082	6,091	5,273	
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,594	1,607	1,605	1,592	1,583	1,580	1,572	1,547	1,562	1,555	1,567	1,567	1,562	1,761	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		500.1	498.1	498.0	498.2	498.8	502.9	498.1	497.0	491.1	486.5	482.3	483.3	516.7	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....		84.2	83.9	83.4	83.5	83.2	84.1	83.7	85.3	85.7	86.5	87.1	87.1	81.5	
Malleable-iron castings.....		28.0	27.8	27.2	26.7	26.4	26.4	25.1	26.5	25.8	25.6	25.7	25.4	26.5	
Steel castings.....		49.9	49.4	49.1	49.0	49.1	48.6	47.6	48.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.8	53.0	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....		21.0	21.3	20.9	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.5	19.9	20.2	20.1	16.7	
Tin cans and other tinware.....		46.5	47.0	46.4	46.4	47.8	47.1	43.9	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.1	41.3	32.4	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....		30.8	31.0	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.7	26.3	30.7	29.7	30.2	36.0	
Wirework.....		42.7	41.7	39.9	40.0	40.8	39.9	38.6	39.6	39.2	41.4	42.3	39.7	32.8	
Cutlery and edge tools.....		24.3	24.6	24.4	24.2	23.5	23.1	21.3	23.3	25.6	27.0	27.9	27.9	21.8	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....		25.4	25.5	25.0	24.6	24.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	24.7	26.6	27.0	26.7	27.8	
Hardware.....		52.3	51.7	50.4	49.6	48.7	47.8	48.6	49.5	50.1	50.4	50.9	50.6	45.3	
Plumbers' supplies.....		29.5	29.6	29.3	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	29.0	30.0	30.8	30.5	30.7	23.0	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....		65.3	67.4	68.0	67.7	67.2	64.4	61.7	63.0	63.0	62.8	64.2	63.5	55.6	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....		46.2	46.1	45.6	45.7	45.4	45.5	44.8	47.6	48.5	50.5	52.5	52.5	59.3	
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....		85.2	86.6	86.2	85.5	85.2	83.2	81.4	82.7	83.8	84.9	86.0	85.5	80.3	
Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork.....		59.2	59.7	59.5	59.0	59.5	59.6	58.5	58.7	59.0	58.9	58.8	57.9	71.0	
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....		10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.8	10.0	10.1	12.8	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....		21.2	21.1	21.0	20.6	21.0	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.7	29.1	
Forgings, iron and steel.....		27.7	27.6	27.2	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.6	27.2	26.8	27.3	27.4	27.3	40.2	
Wrought, pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....		14.6	14.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	13.8	25.8	
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....		26.5	26.4	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.1	29.4	29.5	49.6	
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....		6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	7.8	
Firearms.....		14.7	14.5	14.2	14.1	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.2	14.3	66.1	
Electrical machinery ¹	573	577	585	584	577	567	559	557	574	554	567	599	601	741	
Electrical equipment.....		378.4	382.2	380.3	377.1	373.7	368.2	368.8	378.3	369.7	374.4	379.4	380.5	497.5	
Radio and phonographs.....		100.5	104.8	106.3	104.3	99.6	96.8	93.3	98.3	102.7	107.0	110.1	110.6	124.1	
Communication equipment.....		98.2	98.2	97.5	95.6	93.6	93.3	94.0	97.3	81.3	84.9	109.7	110.2	119.3	
Machinery, except electrical.....	1,220	1,216	1,210	1,194	1,190	1,185	1,175	1,149	1,185	1,194	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,293	
Machinery and machine-shop products.....		377.3	376.8	376.1	377.8	378.3	376.0	373.3	381.8	383.6	386.0	385.6	385.1	490.4	
Engines and turbines.....		43.9	43.9	42.7	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.0	43.1	44.4	44.9	45.6	45.5	68.8	
Tractors.....		60.3	59.3	57.8	57.2	56.4	55.0	56.2	56.9	55.5	55.0	54.7	55.0	52.4	
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....		54.7	53.7	51.4	51.1	51.3	50.5	49.0	51.4	50.2	49.5	46.9	46.8	37.7	
Machine tools.....		49.4	50.5	50.3	51.4	51.7	51.9	50.1	53.4	55.1	57.2	58.0	59.0	109.7	
Machine-tool accessories.....		42.5	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.5	42.5	42.1	44.9	46.2	47.8	49.0	50.1	88.4	
Textile machinery.....		40.0	39.9	39.2	38.7	36.9	36.0	36.1	38.7	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.1	28.5	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....		55.1	55.0	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.7	56.4	58.6	59.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	76.8	
Typewriters.....		25.3	25.4	24.8	24.4	23.9	23.4	14.3	18.1	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.0	12.0	
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines.....		44.5	44.4	43.4	42.4	41.6	40.5	37.5	37.7	40.7	40.5	39.8	38.7	34.8	
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....		16.0	16.1	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.3	
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....		13.2	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.9	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.7	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....		81.1	80.2	78.8	78.6	78.1	77.8	76.4	78.3	74.3	72.9	70.7	67.1	54.4	
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	455	462	454	443	420	406	397	395	463	466	477	471	472	2,508	
Locomotives.....		26.6	26.5	26.0	25.9	25.1	24.4	23.8	24.3	23.8	25.1	26.0	26.9	34.1	
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....		55.9	56.9	56.8	55.2	55.4	54.6	55.1	54.9	55.2	55.6	54.0	53.5	60.5	
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....		134.4	133.2	133.4	133.9	129.7	130.7	129.3	133.9	138.2	141.9	141.2	141.9	794.9	
Aircraft engines.....		25.3	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.0	28.1	28.0	28.6	233.5	
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....		132.9	125.7	117.6	100.2	93.0	87.1	87.7	140.4	140.3	143.9	140.4	140.7	1,225.2	
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....		14.5	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.9	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	10.0	
Automobiles.....	734	811	813	797	795	798	772	785	789	751	807	798	791	714	
Nonferrous metals and their products ²	402	402	406	403	397	394	390	386	401	412	424	430	432	449	
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....		39.9	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.8	40.4	39.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	56.4	
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....		53.5	53.4	52.9	53.0	53.2	53.4	54.3	57.6	60.2	62.0	62.6	63.8	75.8	
Clocks and watches.....		28.1	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.2	24.8	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.2	28.6	25.2	
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....		27.3	27.7	28.1	27.5	26.4	25.6	24.7	25.3	25.6	26.3	27.1	27.2	20.5	
Silverware and plated ware.....		26.8	27.1	26.5	26.1	25.5	25.0	23.7	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.0	15.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Annual average	Industry group and industry	1948		1947												Annual average	
		Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943	1939	
	Durable goods—Continued																
14,500	Iron and steel products ² —Con.	33.5	34.4	34.3	34.9	35.2	35.3	36.4	37.0	37.7	37.8	38.5	38.4	28.2	20.5		
8,727	Lighting equipment	45.3	44.8	43.6	43.1	42.4	41.0	40.0	43.6	46.5	49.2	50.8	50.9	70.4	23.5		
5,834	Aluminum manufactures																
	Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified	37.5	39.4	39.2	38.8	37.6	37.7	37.6	38.6	38.0	38.8	39.5	39.5	37.9	18.7		
1,761	Wood and timber basic products ³	661	665	678	680	681	678	679	658	665	651	627	611	598	535	420	
516.7	Sawmills and logging camps	530.8	544.4	547.3	550.2	549.6	551.5	531.3	534.7	523.8	502.8	488.5	477.0	435.8	313.7		
81.4	Planing and plywood mills	134.6	133.6	132.4	129.8	128.1	127.1	120.5	128.6	126.1	124.7	122.7	121.1	99.2	79.1		
26.5	Furniture and finished lumber products ³	459	459	457	453	446	438	433	419	426	425	433	440	441	366	328	
83.0	Mattresses and bedsprings	36.3	36.0	35.9	34.9	33.3	31.5	28.5	29.9	29.8	29.7	31.6	31.4	21.7	20.5		
16.7	Furniture	248.6	246.8	243.6	238.6	233.1	230.3	223.9	227.0	225.9	229.2	233.6	235.1	200.0	177.9		
32.4	Wooden boxes, other than cigar	35.5	34.8	35.3	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.1	36.2	36.3	36.5	35.9	35.2	35.4	28.3		
36.0	Caskets and other morticians' goods	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.9	14.2	13.9		
32.8	Wood preserving	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.6	12.4	12.6		
21.8	Wood, turned and shaped	32.2	32.8	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.5	30.2	30.2	30.5	33.5	33.8	34.4	26.4	24.6		
27.8	Stone, clay, and glass products ³	422	422	433	432	429	427	424	411	423	418	429	427	424	360	294	
45.3	Glass and glassware	117.2	119.7	120.1	120.0	118.9	118.2	113.1	120.3	122.1	122.8	121.8	119.7	99.8	71.4		
23.0	Glass products made from purchased glass	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.4	11.3	10.0		
55.6	Cement	36.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	35.7	35.3	29.7	35.4	34.9	35.0	27.1	24.4		
59.3	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	76.3	76.3	75.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	73.3	73.0	72.1	72.3	71.1	70.5	52.5	58.0		
80.3	Pottery and related products	56.0	57.6	57.2	56.1	55.9	56.1	54.3	55.5	56.0	56.2	56.2	56.2	45.0	33.8		
	Gypsum	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	4.5	4.9		
71.0	Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1	8.1		
12.8	Lime	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5		
29.1	Marble, granite, slate, and other products	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.6	17.8	17.7	17.4	12.5	18.5		
40.2	Abrasives	11.5	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.2	17.0	18.7	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.1	23.4	7.7		
25.8	Asbestos products	21.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.6	19.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	21.4	22.0	15.9		
49.6	Nondurable goods																
7.8	Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ³	1,271	1,258	1,256	1,238	1,217	1,192	1,172	1,158	1,179	1,197	1,223	1,242	1,247	1,237	1,144	
66.1	Cotton manufactures, except smallwares	523.6	523.2	516.9	508.2	498.9	494.1	492.6	501.7	509.0	516.8	519.0	520.2	526.3	418.4		
41	Cotton smallwares	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.6	15.0	15.6	15.9	17.8	14.1		
97.5	Silk and rayon goods	107.4	108.2	106.9	105.7	103.3	101.5	99.9	101.7	103.1	103.4	106.7	106.8	104.1	126.6		
24.1	Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing	177.4	177.3	174.2	170.9	168.7	162.9	158.1	162.9	164.3	169.9	175.1	179.4	174.1	157.7		
19.3	Hosiery	139.1	138.4	136.2	133.4	130.2	128.2	125.9	124.4	128.8	134.8	138.2	138.0	125.9	108.0		
3	Knitted cloth	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.9	12.0	12.6	11.5		
30.4	Knitted underwear and knitted gloves	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.8	29.6	27.9	27.0	28.0	29.6	31.6	33.8	34.6	34.8	29.7		
28.8	Knitted underwear	49.1	48.8	47.8	46.9	45.6	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.2	43.6	43.5	42.8	44.9	40.7		
2.4	Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted	87.4	87.0	85.9	85.1	83.0	81.2	80.2	83.4	84.2	85.1	86.2	86.2	80.2	70.6		
7.7	Carpets and rugs, wool	35.7	35.4	34.4	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.7	31.4	31.2	30.5	24.5	27.0		
9.7	Hats, fur-felt	13.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	11.9	13.8	13.9	11.0	15.4		
3.4	Fur goods, except felts	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8		
8.5	Jute goods, except felts	16.8	16.5	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.8	18.3	12.8		
2.0	Cordage and twine																
10	Apparel and other finished textile products ³	1,223	1,203	1,199	1,171	1,181	1,149	1,122	1,040	1,040	1,037	1,066	1,120	1,119	958	790	
8	Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified	308.1	310.5	309.2	306.9	299.4	294.7	278.2	284.5	280.5	283.5	287.5	287.8	265.9	229.6		
3	Shirts, collars, and nightwear	81.6	82.4	81.1	79.3	77.2	75.1	71.7	74.3	73.2	73.3	74.1	73.7	67.2	74.0		
7	Underwear and neckwear, men's	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.3	17.1	16.6	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.5	16.3	17.0		
4	Work shirts	15.8	15.5	15.5	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.8	18.5	14.1		
35	Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified	476.2	470.5	452.1	462.3	452.1	440.4	400.2	389.1	389.3	407.5	442.3	439.4	345.3	286.2		
19	Corsets and allied garments	19.6	19.5	19.4	18.8	18.1	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.0	16.5	18.8		
1	Millinery	26.5	23.6	21.6	25.2	23.8	23.6	20.5	20.2	20.3	22.0	26.2	26.0	23.3	25.5		
5	Handkerchiefs	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.7	5.1		
20	Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads	31.6	32.2	32.1	30.9	28.7	27.3	23.2	22.5	22.2	22.3	23.5	24.8	25.2	17.8		
9	Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.	29.7	30.6	30.0	31.6	30.6	29.4	26.6	28.6	29.3	29.0	28.7	28.8	24.0	11.2		
5	Textile bags	28.2	28.6	28.4	28.1	27.8	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.8	28.3	29.4	29.7	19.6	12.6		
6	Leather and leather products ³	373	371	373	369	366	364	360	349	346	345	358	363	364	340	347	
7	Leather	46.7	46.9	46.9	46.9	46.7	46.0	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.3	46.0	46.3	46.5	50.0		
40	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.2	20.1	19.2	20.0		
22	Boots and shoes	231.8	231.3	227.5	225.8	225.1	223.4	216.8	214.4	212.6	220.7	224.4	224.2	205.6	230.9		
	Leather gloves and mittens	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.8	15.4	10.0		
	Trunks and suitcases	13.2	14.2	14.8	14.4	13.5	12.7	11.7	12.2	12.1	13.2	13.6	13.7	13.7	8.3		
2	Food³	1,071	1,102	1,165	1,197	1,259	1,381	1,344	1,223	1,114	1,077	1,068	1,055	1,059	1,056	855	
38	Slaughtering and meat packing	196.7	203.7	191.7	183.0	182.0	182.9	178.4	172.9	172.9	167.8	172.5	175.2	174.0	135.0		
23	Butter	32.6	32.9	33.9	34.8	35.8	37.8	38.8	38.4	37.4	35.5	34.0	33.3	33.2	20.1		
14	Condensed and evaporated milk	18.5	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.2	22.7	23.5	23.5	22.4	21.4	20.3	19.9	19.9	10.9		
12	Ice cream	23.6	24.9	26.3	27.8	31.1	32.8	33.4	33.1	30.0	27.6	25.4	24.4	23.0	17.6		
	Flour	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	37.9	36.9	38.5	33.8	33.7	32.9	27.8		
	Feeds, prepared	29.3	29.1	28.5	28.9	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.0	27.5	28.0	28.5	27.5	25.0	17.3		
	Cereal preparations	12.1	12.1	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.9	13.1	12.6	12.5	11.4	8.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5: Estimated Number of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									Annual average
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943
Nondurable goods—Continued														
Food ¹ —Continued														
Baking.....		215.4	220.8	224.8	224.5	219.8	218.0	216.6	213.2	211.4	212.2	209.8	208.5	211.3
Sugar refining, cane.....		18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	19.7	19.0	17.8	16.3	18.7
Sugar, beet.....		10.3	20.9	26.2	26.3	11.9	10.5	8.1	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	10.1
Confectionery.....		74.7	78.7	79.5	76.4	68.3	62.8	57.9	60.2	62.0	64.2	63.7	62.5	59.5
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....		33.2	33.3	34.3	35.8	39.3	39.7	35.5	32.2	30.0	28.5	27.2	26.8	32.2
Malt liquors.....		68.0	69.7	73.3	74.7	76.2	76.0	74.0	70.6	66.9	64.9	63.8	62.7	64.3
Canning and preserving.....		126.6	148.9	172.0	240.1	384.3	349.7	246.2	155.3	135.7	135.4	129.4	137.9	188.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	88	87	88	90	89	86	85	84	84	83	82	86	89	91
Cigarettes.....		33.3	34.2	34.0	33.4	32.6	32.9	32.9	33.3	32.9	32.8	32.9	33.4	33.9
Cigars.....		40.4	40.2	42.2	41.6	40.3	39.3	37.9	38.0	37.0	36.5	40.1	42.1	42.7
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....		7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.4
Paper and allied products ²	384	387	390	387	385	381	380	373	381	381	385	387	387	324
Paper and pulp.....		199.8	199.6	197.6	196.9	197.0	196.6	194.2	194.7	193.2	192.3	193.5	193.4	160.3
Paper goods, other.....		57.9	59.1	58.8	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.4	57.9	57.9	58.1	58.0	57.9	50.2
Envelopes.....		12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.2
Paper bags.....		18.1	18.2	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.8	13.1
Paper boxes.....		97.7	99.6	99.0	98.1	96.0	95.6	92.6	97.0	98.2	101.6	102.7	102.7	89.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ²	429	431	436	435	433	429	426	422	423	422	421	421	420	331
Newspapers and periodicals.....		144.3	146.3	145.1	144.6	144.4	143.0	142.2	142.0	141.2	139.9	138.7	137.3	113.0
Printing; book and job.....		180.6	182.8	182.0	180.7	177.5	175.7	176.4	175.8	175.1	176.3	176.7	177.9	138.7
Lithographing.....		32.1	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.8	25.9
Bookbinding.....		37.6	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.0	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.7	29.4
Chemicals and allied products ²	575	575	579	577	573	563	547	547	543	561	565	569	568	734
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....		50.7	50.6	50.2	49.9	49.6	49.0	48.6	50.0	50.3	50.2	49.9	49.2	38.2
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....		65.7	65.9	66.4	67.1	67.1	66.2	66.7	67.8	69.0	69.6	70.0	69.4	56.0
Perfumes and cosmetics.....		12.1	12.9	13.9	13.5	12.6	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.1
Soap.....		25.5	25.5	25.8	25.3	24.7	23.9	24.0	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.3	17.9
Rayon and allied products.....		63.2	63.5	63.1	62.9	62.1	61.1	61.0	62.5	61.3	60.9	60.9	61.4	54.0
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....		197.7	198.1	196.4	195.0	195.1	196.3	197.7	198.8	196.4	195.8	194.3	193.4	144.5
Explosives and safety fuses.....		22.0	21.9	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	19.6	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.0	20.7	112.0
Compressed and liquefied gases.....		9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	7.8
Ammunition, small-arms.....		6.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	4.4	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	154.1
Fireworks.....		2.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	28.2
Cottonseed oil.....		21.6	24.4	24.5	24.0	18.3	13.1	11.6	11.9	13.1	15.5	17.9	19.5	20.4
Fertilizers.....		30.4	28.0	26.7	26.8	26.7	25.1	23.8	25.0	29.7	31.8	33.3	32.3	27.5
Products of petroleum and coal ²	160	161	162	163	162	163	163	160	158	154	155	155	155	125
Petroleum refining.....		109.7	109.9	109.7	109.7	110.8	111.9	111.8	109.9	108.8	105.7	106.7	106.5	83.1
Coke and byproducts.....		30.5	30.0	30.0	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.1	25.5
Paving materials.....		2.1	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
Roofing materials.....		18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.2	17.7	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.0	13.1
Rubber products ²	221	223	225	223	220	215	215	212	219	223	234	238	240	194
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....		113.5	114.8	115.1	114.4	112.5	116.6	115.1	117.7	119.3	123.1	125.5	126.6	90.1
Rubber boots and shoes.....		22.5	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.9	20.1	21.4	22.8	23.5	23.8	23.8	23.8
Rubber goods, other.....		86.8	87.7	86.1	84.0	81.9	79.6	76.8	79.5	81.0	87.3	88.3	89.5	79.9
Miscellaneous industries ²	433	431	447	454	447	436	425	416	427	431	440	446	443	445
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....		27.7	28.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.1	27.6	28.3	28.3	28.3	86.7
Photographic apparatus.....		40.1	40.3	39.9	38.7	38.2	38.3	38.3	37.4	36.7	36.2	35.9	35.6	35.5
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....		27.8	28.0	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.6	27.9	28.9	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.5	33.3
Pianos, organs, and parts.....		16.6	17.6	17.8	17.4	16.5	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3	14.9	12.2
Games, toys, and dolls.....		33.5	38.5	43.4	42.3	40.9	38.6	36.1	34.8	33.9	33.7	32.6	30.9	19.1
Buttons.....		13.3	13.4	12.7	12.1	11.6	11.4	10.7	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.5	13.1
Fire extinguishers.....		2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	9.3

¹ Data are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time production and related workers who worked or received pay during any part of one pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. The Bureau has not prepared estimates for certain industries, and with the exception of the industries in the major industry groups indicated by note 2, estimates for individual industries have been adjusted only to levels indicated by the 1939 Census of Manufactures but not to Federal Security Agency data. For these reasons the sums of the individual industry estimates may not agree with the totals shown for the major industry groups. Data shown for the two most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data in any column other than the first three are identified by an asterisk.

² Data for the individual industries comprising the major industry groups have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable series from January 1939 are available upon request. More recently adjusted data for individual industries comprising the major industry groups indicated below supersede data shown in publications dated prior to:

Major industry groups	Mimeographed release	Monthly Labor Review
Products of petroleum and coal.....	Jan. 1948	Feb. 1948
Electrical machinery.....	Feb. 1948	Mar. 1948
Chemicals and allied products.....	Feb. 1948	Mar. 1948
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	Mar. 1948	Apr. 1948

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average = 100]

Industry group and industry	1948		1947											Annual average
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943
Manufacturing.....	155.6	156.9	158.2	157.3	156.9	156.6	154.3	180.1	151.4	150.6	152.9	154.0	153.7	177.7
Durable goods.....	180.6	183.4	183.9	182.2	180.5	179.3	177.3	174.7	179.7	178.0	180.8	180.9	186.1	241.7
Non-durable goods.....	136.0	136.0	138.0	137.6	138.2	138.8	136.2	130.7	129.1	129.1	130.9	132.8	133.0	127.4
<i>Durable goods</i>														
Iron and steel and their products.....	160.8	162.1	161.9	160.6	159.7	159.3	158.5	156.1	157.5	156.8	158.0	158.1	157.5	177.6
Cast-iron pipes and fittings.....	128.7	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.4	129.5	128.2	128.0	126.4	125.3	124.2	124.4	133.0
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	141.1	143.6	142.8	142.9	142.3	143.3	143.9	143.3	146.0	146.7	148.1	149.1	149.1	139.4
Malleable-iron castings.....	155.2	154.0	150.7	148.2	146.4	146.3	139.1	146.9	143.2	142.1	142.3	141.1	146.8	146.8
Steel castings.....	165.8	164.1	163.1	162.8	163.1	161.5	158.1	161.7	164.4	164.3	164.4	164.4	165.4	275.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	127.1	128.7	126.7	126.0	125.0	124.0	122.2	123.7	124.2	120.5	122.4	121.8	121.8	100.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	146.4	147.9	146.0	146.0	150.4	148.1	138.1	133.4	131.7	132.0	129.4	130.1	130.1	102.0
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	140.2	141.3	139.6	139.0	137.1	138.6	137.7	139.9	119.6	139.6	135.0	137.3	137.3	163.8
Wirework.....	140.4	137.1	131.2	131.7	134.4	131.3	127.1	130.3	129.0	136.4	139.3	130.6	130.6	108.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	157.4	159.6	158.5	156.7	152.2	149.5	138.4	151.4	165.8	175.2	180.8	180.7	141.3	141.3
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	166.1	166.7	163.6	160.7	158.9	157.5	154.5	164.6	161.6	174.0	176.2	174.6	174.6	181.5
Hardware.....	146.7	145.1	141.3	139.2	136.7	134.1	136.3	138.9	140.5	141.3	142.8	141.9	141.9	127.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	119.7	119.8	118.7	116.1	115.4	115.9	115.5	117.8	121.8	124.9	123.8	124.7	93.5	93.5
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified.....	141.6	146.1	147.3	146.8	145.6	139.6	133.7	136.6	136.6	136.1	139.3	137.6	120.6	120.6
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	152.3	152.3	150.6	150.6	149.7	150.0	147.8	157.2	159.9	166.5	173.1	173.2	195.6	195.6
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	153.5	155.8	155.1	153.9	153.4	149.8	146.5	148.9	150.9	152.8	154.9	153.9	160.5	160.5
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....	166.6	168.2	167.6	166.1	167.5	167.8	164.8	165.3	166.1	165.9	165.6	162.9	200.0	200.0
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....	136.8	138.6	136.2	134.0	131.1	129.1	122.6	120.3	117.1	126.8	129.7	130.7	164.9	164.9
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	148.0	147.5	146.9	143.9	146.6	147.7	144.4	148.1	150.0	151.4	150.6	151.5	203.1	203.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	179.9	179.6	177.3	176.6	175.1	174.9	173.3	176.7	174.0	177.7	178.3	177.8	261.3	261.3
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....	174.1	172.6	167.1	162.7	157.8	156.8	153.3	151.5	160.3	162.4	158.8	165.2	308.4	308.4
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....	156.8	155.8	154.5	154.5	154.3	154.8	157.6	163.7	165.6	171.9	173.6	174.5	292.9	292.9
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....	102.3	99.4	97.3	97.6	100.5	101.5	102.2	100.7	104.1	104.6	101.4	99.7	129.1	129.1
Firearms.....	294.5	290.5	284.6	281.7	274.4	271.4	286.7	283.3	282.8	287.0	283.7	286.6	321.8	321.8
Electrical machinery ²	221.1	222.7	225.8	225.4	222.7	218.9	215.6	215.0	221.5	213.8	218.7	231.3	232.0	285.9
Electrical equipment.....	207.2	209.2	208.2	206.5	204.6	201.6	201.9	207.1	202.4	205.0	207.7	208.3	272.4	272.4
Radio and phonographs.....	228.5	238.2	241.7	237.0	226.3	220.0	212.1	223.5	233.6	243.3	250.2	251.3	282.0	282.0
Communication equipment.....	302.4	302.7	300.3	294.6	288.3	287.3	289.5	299.7	250.4	261.5	338.0	339.6	367.5	367.5
Machinery, except electrical.....	230.8	230.0	229.0	225.9	225.1	224.3	222.4	217.4	224.2	225.9	226.6	225.1	223.5	244.7
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	186.5	186.3	185.9	186.7	187.0	185.9	184.5	188.7	189.6	190.8	190.6	190.3	242.4	242.4
Engines and turbines.....	235.4	235.4	228.9	230.6	231.4	232.1	230.7	231.3	238.3	240.6	244.4	243.8	368.6	368.6
Tractors.....	192.9	189.6	184.7	182.7	180.2	176.0	180.0	181.9	177.6	176.0	174.8	175.9	167.5	167.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....	196.9	193.1	184.8	183.6	184.5	181.6	176.3	184.9	180.6	177.9	168.6	168.4	135.7	135.7
Machine tools.....	135.0	137.9	137.4	140.4	141.2	141.6	136.8	145.9	150.5	156.1	158.4	161.1	299.5	299.5
Machine-tool accessories.....	168.9	169.0	167.7	167.3	168.7	169.0	167.3	178.4	183.4	190.0	194.8	199.2	351.3	351.3
Textile machinery.....	182.5	182.2	179.1	176.9	168.4	164.3	164.9	176.7	175.3	172.6	171.7	169.5	130.1	130.1
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	227.4	226.8	225.3	225.8	231.4	229.6	232.6	242.0	243.3	245.8	246.6	245.1	317.0	317.0
Typewriters.....	156.0	156.9	153.2	150.6	147.6	144.1	88.4	111.7	146.7	144.4	144.0	142.0	73.8	73.8
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines.....	226.1	225.6	220.7	215.5	211.2	206.0	190.7	191.6	206.9	205.7	202.4	196.8	177.0	177.0
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....	213.9	215.2	208.0	202.3	197.6	200.0	193.6	198.6	193.9	190.1	184.5	178.4	178.8	178.8
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....	167.8	167.3	163.2	157.9	152.7	152.0	151.4	136.1	134.4	146.7	144.5	142.1	136.6	136.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....	230.7	228.0	224.2	223.4	222.2	221.2	217.4	222.6	211.4	207.4	201.0	190.8	154.9	154.9
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	286.6	291.2	285.8	278.9	264.8	255.6	250.0	248.9	291.8	293.7	300.8	296.7	297.6	1580.1
Locomotives.....	411.4	409.4	402.0	400.5	388.1	377.2	368.0	376.0	367.4	368.0	402.3	416.3	526.8	526.8
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	228.0	231.8	231.4	225.2	225.7	222.8	224.8	223.9	224.9	226.6	220.3	218.2	246.5	246.5
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....	338.7	335.8	336.2	337.4	327.0	329.3	326.0	337.4	348.4	357.6	355.8	357.6	2003.5	2003.5
Aircraft engines.....	284.0	291.0	291.0	294.8	299.2	299.9	301.1	302.5	303.4	315.8	314.9	321.8	2625.7	2625.7
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....	191.9	181.5	169.9	144.7	134.3	125.8	126.6	202.7	202.7	207.8	202.8	203.3	1769.4	1769.4
Motoreycles, bicycles, and parts.....	207.6	210.1	207.0	201.8	200.0	195.3	186.0	190.8	183.6	184.0	184.0	179.4	143.7	143.7
Automobiles.....	182.4	201.6	202.1	198.2	197.7	198.3	192.0	195.0	196.2	186.5	200.5	198.2	196.6	177.5
Nonferrous metals and their products ²	175.3	175.3	177.2	175.7	173.3	171.7	170.0	168.6	175.1	179.6	184.8	187.5	188.5	196.0
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	144.5	144.6	143.7	143.9	144.0	144.4	147.7	146.2	144.2	148.4	148.8	148.9	204.3	204.3
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....	137.9	137.5	136.3	136.6	136.9	137.6	140.0	148.4	155.0	159.7	161.4	164.5	195.2	195.2
Clocks and watches.....	138.6	140.8	139.9	138.6	137.0	134.2	122.4	135.7	136.9	138.8	139.1	141.1	124.2	124.2
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....	189.3	191.6	194.6	190.2	182.9	177.0	171.0	175.5	177.4	181.9	187.5	188.4	141.8	141.8
Silverware and plated ware.....	221.0	223.5	218.8	215.3	210.2	205.7	195.5	200.5	199.9	199.2	199.4	198.1	124.5	124.5
Lighting equipment.....	163.8	167.8	167.3	170.2	171.7	172.3	177.7	180.9	184.3	184.6	187.9	187.6	137.8	137.8
Aluminum manufactures.....	192.2	190.1	185.4	183.0	179.9	174.0	170.0	185.2	197.4	209.0	215.8	216.2	237.4	237.4
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....	200.0	209.9	209.1	207.1	200.3	200.8	200.7	205.8	202.9	206.7	210.5	210.6	201.9	201.9
Lumber and timber basic products ³	157.3	158.3	161.3	161.7	162.1	161.2	161.5	156.5	158.2	154.8	149.1	145.4	142.3	127.3
Sawmills and logging camps.....	169.2	173.6	174.5	175.4	175.2	175.8	169.4	170.5	167.0	160.3	155.7	152.1	139.0	139.0
Planing and plywood mills.....	170.2	168.8	167.4	164.1	161.9	160.7	160.0	162.0	159.4	157.7	155.1	153.1	125.4	125.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947									
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
Durable goods—Continued														
Furniture and finished lumber products ¹	139.8	139.8	139.2	138.2	136.1	133.5	131.9	127.8	129.8	129.5	131.8	134.2	134.5	
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	177.1	175.8	174.9	170.3	162.3	153.5	139.2	145.7	145.2	144.8	154.4	153.2	153.2	
Furniture.....	139.8	138.7	136.9	134.1	131.0	129.4	125.9	127.6	127.0	128.9	131.3	132.1	132.1	
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....	125.3	122.7	124.6	127.1	126.3	125.6	123.8	127.6	128.3	128.9	126.6	124.1	124.1	
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....	141.4	142.2	141.5	139.6	140.6	139.2	137.4	138.1	138.8	140.6	144.3	143.0	143.0	
Wood preserving.....	131.1	134.8	138.8	142.4	145.1	150.4	149.4	147.9	144.7	144.6	142.1	140.4	140.4	
Wood, turned and shaped.....	131.1	133.4	132.1	128.5	127.9	128.2	123.0	122.9	124.3	136.2	137.5	140.0	140.0	
Stone, clay, and glass products ²	143.9	143.7	147.6	147.1	146.0	145.5	144.6	140.2	144.0	142.6	146.0	145.3	144.5	
Glass and glassware.....	164.3	167.8	168.4	168.2	166.7	165.7	158.5	168.6	171.1	172.2	170.8	167.8	167.8	
Glass products made from purchased glass.....	125.0	127.1	125.8	122.0	120.1	120.2	123.5	124.3	127.6	132.8	133.7	133.4	133.4	
Cement.....	149.1	150.5	151.0	151.1	152.1	151.1	146.5	145.0	121.8	148.5	143.3	143.6	143.6	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	131.4	131.4	130.6	130.2	129.8	129.4	126.3	125.8	124.3	124.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	
Pottery and related products.....	165.7	170.3	169.0	166.0	165.2	165.9	160.4	164.1	165.6	166.0	166.1	160.2	160.2	
Gypsum.....	132.7	134.6	132.4	128.7	124.2	123.5	124.2	121.7	115.2	119.6	119.1	123.0	123.0	
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool.....	154.9	156.5	156.4	151.2	149.4	145.3	141.3	137.6	135.9	132.8	133.7	136.4	136.4	
Lime.....	98.2	99.6	99.9	95.8	97.0	97.0	98.0	98.6	99.3	97.6	95.3	95.3	95.3	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	97.5	99.0	100.1	99.2	99.9	99.4	90.5	88.9	89.5	96.2	95.6	94.2	94.2	
Abrasives.....	148.6	217.6	213.7	213.8	217.9	208.8	220.0	242.2	250.4	253.7	260.0	260.3	260.3	
Asbestos products.....	138.0	136.6	134.1	134.4	132.0	129.9	122.7	130.2	131.3	132.5	134.5	135.0	135.0	
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ³	111.2	110.0	109.8	108.2	106.4	104.2	102.5	101.2	103.1	104.6	106.9	108.6	109.1	
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares.....	125.2	125.1	123.6	121.5	119.3	118.1	117.7	119.9	121.7	123.5	124.1	124.4	124.4	
Cotton smallwares.....	103.4	101.7	98.6	97.2	95.2	93.3	93.3	97.2	103.6	106.9	111.2	113.2	113.2	
Silk and rayon goods.....	84.9	85.5	84.4	83.5	81.6	80.2	79.0	80.3	81.5	83.2	84.3	84.4	84.4	
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing.....	112.5	112.4	110.5	108.4	107.0	103.3	100.3	103.3	104.2	107.8	111.1	113.8	113.8	
Hosiery.....	82.8	82.3	81.1	79.4	77.5	76.3	74.9	74.0	76.7	80.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	
Knitted cloth.....	100.4	99.9	99.4	97.1	95.2	94.2	89.6	91.1	93.2	98.0	102.8	103.7	103.7	
Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves.....	102.9	105.5	105.5	103.5	99.5	94.0	90.7	94.2	99.7	106.3	113.7	116.5	116.5	
Knitted underwear.....	120.6	120.0	117.5	115.3	111.9	110.5	107.0	107.5	106.2	107.1	106.8	105.1	105.1	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	123.7	123.2	121.6	120.5	117.6	114.9	113.5	118.0	119.2	120.5	122.0	122.1	122.1	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	132.2	130.9	127.1	124.4	121.7	119.7	117.9	118.2	117.3	116.2	115.4	112.6	112.6	
Hats, fur-felt.....	89.1	89.7	88.5	85.4	85.8	86.3	83.3	85.0	82.9	77.7	89.8	90.3	90.3	
Jute goods, except felts.....	110.1	80.6	79.4	79.5	76.6	78.1	107.5	111.0	113.3	112.4	114.4	114.0	114.0	
Cordage and twine.....	131.6	128.8	125.7	120.4	115.3	116.5	116.0	121.1	123.7	127.2	129.0	131.1	131.1	
Apparel and other finished textile products ²	154.9	152.4	151.9	148.3	149.6	145.6	142.2	131.7	131.7	131.4	135.0	141.9	141.7	
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	134.2	135.2	134.7	133.6	130.4	128.3	121.1	123.9	122.2	123.5	125.2	125.3	125.3	
Shirts, collars, and nightwear.....	110.4	111.4	109.7	107.2	104.4	101.6	98.9	100.5	98.9	99.1	100.2	99.6	99.6	
Underwear and neckwear, men's.....	106.6	108.8	106.5	102.3	101.1	97.9	91.0	99.2	102.4	105.9	107.0	108.8	108.8	
Work shirts.....	112.0	109.8	109.4	112.1	112.4	110.7	99.1	102.1	108.2	111.0	116.9	118.7	118.7	
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified.....	166.4	164.4	158.0	161.5	158.0	153.9	139.8	135.9	136.0	142.4	154.5	153.5	153.5	
Corsets and allied garments.....	104.7	104.4	103.3	100.2	96.5	93.4	90.1	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.1	90.5	90.5	
Millinery.....	103.7	92.3	84.7	98.9	93.4	92.6	80.4	79.3	79.3	86.4	102.6	101.9	101.9	
Handkerchiefs.....	95.7	101.1	102.2	100.9	98.3	90.6	82.9	80.8	93.1	94.8	96.4	95.2	95.2	
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads.....	178.0	181.3	180.9	173.7	161.4	153.9	130.4	126.9	124.7	125.7	132.5	139.5	139.5	
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.....	265.9	274.3	268.7	283.4	274.0	263.5	238.2	256.2	262.0	259.4	258.0	257.0	257.0	
Textile bags.....	223.7	226.8	225.3	222.6	220.1	216.5	213.0	214.6	220.6	224.3	233.4	235.4	235.4	
Leather and leather products ²	107.6	106.9	107.4	106.4	105.6	104.8	103.8	100.6	99.8	99.4	103.0	104.7	104.9	
Leather.....	93.4	93.6	93.7	93.7	93.3	91.9	90.7	91.0	91.6	92.6	92.0	92.6	92.6	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	98.8	99.4	99.0	98.1	96.9	96.3	94.4	90.1	91.7	97.3	101.3	100.8	100.8	
Boots and shoes.....	100.4	100.2	98.5	97.8	97.5	96.7	93.9	92.9	92.1	95.6	97.2	97.1	97.1	
Leather gloves and mittens.....	122.5	130.8	131.8	131.5	128.1	126.8	118.9	121.0	120.4	123.2	126.8	128.3	128.3	
Trunks and suitcases.....	158.5	170.1	177.9	172.5	162.6	153.1	141.0	147.0	145.8	158.6	163.9	164.7	164.7	
Food ²	125.4	129.0	136.4	140.1	147.3	161.7	157.3	143.1	130.3	126.0	125.0	123.5	123.9	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	145.7	150.8	142.0	135.5	134.7	135.5	135.0	130.6	128.0	124.3	127.7	131.9	131.9	
Butter.....	162.0	163.6	168.2	172.9	178.0	188.0	192.7	190.9	185.9	176.4	169.1	165.4	165.4	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	169.6	170.6	179.7	188.9	194.5	208.8	216.3	216.3	205.7	196.9	186.2	182.6	182.6	
Ice cream.....	133.7	141.4	149.1	167.8	176.8	185.9	189.4	187.8	170.6	156.9	144.3	138.4	138.4	
Flour.....	141.3	141.9	143.1	143.3	140.4	141.6	142.0	136.4	133.0	138.7	139.8	139.5	139.5	
Feeds, prepared.....	169.4	168.4	165.3	167.7	171.2	173.1	171.4	168.0	159.1	162.3	164.8	159.5	159.5	
Cereal preparations.....	146.0	144.3	153.7	153.6	168.0	169.7	156.5	146.2	142.3	157.0	150.3	150.0	150.0	
Baking.....	113.1	116.0	118.1	117.9	115.5	114.5	113.7	112.0	111.0	111.4	110.2	109.5	109.5	
Sugar refining, cane.....	116.0	125.9	131.1	129.0	131.3	131.2	130.9	125.3	123.9	119.7	112.3	102.6	102.6	
Sugar, beet.....	88.9	179.7	225.5	226.4	102.9	90.2	69.7	61.6	56.0	47.6	46.4	52.0	52.0	
Confectionery.....	134.0	141.2	142.7	137.2	122.6	112.8	103.9	108.0	111.2	115.3	114.3	112.2	112.2	
Beverages, nonalcoholic.....	139.4	139.7	143.8	150.4	164.9	166.4	149.1	135.0	125.8	119.8	113.9	112.4	112.4	
Malt liquors.....	168.2	172.4	181.3	184.6	188.4	187.9	182.8	174.6	165.4	160.5	156.5	154.9	154.9	
Canning and preserving.....	84.2	99.1	114.4	159.8	255.7	232.7	163.8	103.3	90.3	90.1	86.1	91.8	91.8	
Tobacco manufactures.....	94.0	93.5	94.4	96.5	95.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	90.2	88.4	87.5	92.2	95.4	
Cigarettes.....	121.3	124.5	124.0	121.7	118.7	120.0	120.1	121.5	119.8	119.8	119.9	121.9	121.9	
Cigars.....	79.4	79.0	82.9	81.7	79.1	77.3	74.5	74.7	72.7	71.8	78.9	82.8	82.8	
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff.....	78.2	79.4	78.9	79.4	77.4	76.8	74.9	74.1	73.2	71.2	76.5	78.4	78.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-6: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

1948															1947															Annual average		
Industry group and industry																																
Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943																			
Nondurable goods—Continued																																
Food and allied products ²																144.8	145.7	146.9	145.7	145.0	143.5	143.0	140.7	143.4	143.5	145.0	145.9	145.9	122.2			
Paper and pulp.....																145.0	144.8	143.4	142.9	142.9	142.7	140.9	141.3	140.3	139.6	140.4	140.4	140.4	116.3			
Paper goods, other.....																153.6	156.6	155.9	155.3	151.9	150.3	149.5	153.6	153.4	154.1	153.7	153.5	153.1	133.1			
Envelopes.....																142.0	142.6	142.5	140.6	137.4	136.0	132.7	136.6	137.6	137.6	138.0	137.7	116.9				
Paper bags.....																162.6	163.9	161.3	160.7	159.2	161.6	160.5	164.0	168.1	174.4	175.8	177.7	118.0				
Paper boxes.....																140.9	143.7	142.7	141.5	138.5	137.9	133.6	139.9	141.6	146.6	148.2	148.1	129.3				
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ²																130.8	131.3	133.0	132.8	132.0	130.7	129.8	128.8	129.1	128.6	128.5	128.2	128.1	100.8			
Newspapers and periodicals.....																121.6	123.2	122.2	121.8	121.7	120.5	119.8	119.7	119.0	117.9	116.9	115.7	95.2				
Printing, book and job.....																141.5	143.2	142.6	141.6	139.1	137.7	138.2	137.8	137.2	138.1	138.4	139.4	108.7				
Lithographing.....																122.1	125.3	125.8	124.2	123.4	124.0	119.8	123.3	124.6	124.5	124.7	124.9	98.5				
Bookbinding.....																145.9	148.8	150.3	149.3	148.1	148.7	143.6	145.6	145.3	144.7	143.7	142.6	114.1				
Chemicals and allied products ²																199.6	199.6	201.0	200.1	199.0	195.2	189.7	189.8	188.5	194.8	196.2	197.5	197.1	254.5			
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....																179.3	178.9	177.7	176.5	175.4	173.4	171.9	170.7	178.0	177.4	176.6	173.9	135.1				
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides.....																238.8	239.2	241.3	243.7	243.6	240.5	242.1	246.4	250.4	252.8	254.2	252.1	203.6				
Perfumes and cosmetics.....																115.9	123.6	133.1	129.9	121.3	116.5	112.2	115.5	114.4	119.8	127.0	131.3	135.8				
Soap.....																167.0	167.4	168.9	165.7	161.7	157.0	157.2	159.4	155.6	155.6	156.2	153.1	117.1				
Rubber and allied products.....																130.8	131.4	130.5	130.1	128.4	126.4	126.1	108.6	126.8	126.0	126.0	127.1	111.7				
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified.....																282.8	283.3	280.9	278.9	279.0	280.8	282.8	284.3	280.9	280.0	277.9	276.7	206.7				
Explosives and safety fuses.....																301.3	300.7	298.0	293.6	291.4	290.1	290.3	291.0	290.7	288.5	283.9	1,536.9					
Compressed and liquefied gases.....																249.2	248.8	244.9	243.5	249.0	253.2	246.8	248.8	241.8	237.0	232.1	233.8	197.3				
Ammunition, small-arms.....																144.1	172.7	168.7	167.2	163.5	103.8	160.9	164.6	162.6	158.0	156.1	155.3	3,595.4				
Fireworks.....																209.6	243.5	249.0	249.9	214.0	177.5	207.6	249.8	255.2	245.0	229.2	231.2	2,426.5				
Cottonseed oil.....																141.6	159.5	160.5	157.2	119.8	85.9	76.0	77.7	86.0	101.3	117.3	127.9	133.4				
Fertilizers.....																161.3	148.7	141.6	142.1	142.0	133.4	126.2	132.6	157.8	169.0	176.9	171.3	146.2				
Products of petroleum and coal ³																151.3	152.4	152.9	153.5	153.3	154.0	154.1	153.7	150.8	149.3	145.4	145.9	146.0	117.6			
Petroleum refining.....																149.9	150.1	149.8	149.8	151.4	152.8	152.6	150.1	148.6	144.3	145.7	145.4	113.4				
Coke and byproducts.....																140.6	138.3	138.2	136.5	135.1	134.7	133.7	133.0	131.1	128.5	128.4	129.5	117.4				
Paving materials.....																83.6	109.9	138.1	137.4	140.0	133.9	114.0	106.3	110.2	105.2	99.9	94.0	87.0				
Roofing materials.....																222.7	226.2	228.0	227.7	226.8	224.9	225.3	218.0	214.3	210.6	207.4	210.5	161.2				
Rubber products ²																182.7	184.2	186.1	184.5	182.0	178.1	177.8	175.2	180.7	184.5	193.5	196.5	198.2	160.3			
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....																209.2	211.7	212.2	211.0	207.5	214.9	212.3	217.0	220.0	227.0	231.4	233.3	166.1				
Rubber boots and shoes.....																151.5	151.4	147.9	146.1	141.6	127.2	135.1	143.9	153.6	158.4	160.1	160.2	160.5				
Rubber goods, other.....																167.4	169.1	166.0	162.0	157.8	153.5	148.0	153.2	156.3	168.4	170.2	172.6	154.1				
Miscellaneous industries ²																177.0	176.1	182.7	185.6	182.9	178.4	173.5	170.1	174.4	176.3	179.8	182.1	180.9	181.7			
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment.....																245.3	248.1	246.1	247.4	245.0	243.4	243.1	248.1	244.4	249.9	249.9	250.0	766.4				
Photographic apparatus.....																226.7	228.2	225.9	218.8	216.1	216.5	217.0	211.3	207.6	204.7	203.2	201.3	200.9				
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods.....																233.6	235.4	232.1	231.6	231.6	231.8	234.6	242.7	247.1	249.4	253.2	256.1	280.3				
Pianos, organs, and parts.....																213.3	226.3	228.6	223.8	211.4	187.2	191.6	195.1	193.5	193.8	196.2	191.4	156.2				
Games, toys, and dolls.....																175.0	201.3	226.9	221.4	213.9	202.1	188.8	182.0	177.3	176.5	170.6	161.4	199.7				
Buttons.....																118.7	119.1	113.0	107.7	103.4	101.9	95.4	104.7	109.1	114.8	118.5	120.3	116.6				
Fire extinguishers.....																254.6	263.8	269.5	273.2	277.6	277.3	284.9	289.0	283.4	291.9	310.6	312.7	913.1				

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948					1947									Annual average
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943	
Manufacturing.....	344.9	350.2	356.7	345.0	341.6	336.9	323.3	314.2	319.6	312.2	310.7	314.1	310.6	334.4	
Durable goods.....	381.1	392.6	399.5	384.7	379.3	372.0	356.9	350.1	365.9	363.8	349.9	349.9	344.6	469.5	
Nondurable goods.....	309.5	308.7	314.8	306.2	304.7	302.5	290.4	279.1	274.2	271.5	272.3	279.2	277.4	202.3	
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products.....	331.7	339.7	341.2	331.3	327.6	324.5	314.4	304.4	316.1	306.7	297.5	294.2	287.9	311.4	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	258.7	253.5	251.2	248.4	250.4	250.4	235.3	247.0	236.2	219.8	212.9	209.3	222.3	222.3	
Gray-iron and semisteel castings.....	327.4	330.4	314.0	320.2	317.8	303.3	313.7	326.3	325.8	317.6	320.0	317.1	256.7	256.7	
Malleable-iron castings.....	378.0	378.3	362.8	354.8	337.2	312.5	314.9	329.2	324.7	313.4	310.0	307.5	273.4	273.4	
Steel castings.....	350.0	347.9	337.5	333.0	326.4	313.2	315.1	321.8	316.6	308.9	304.6	293.0	484.4	484.4	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	315.2	317.7	299.6	300.8	288.8	278.1	288.8	310.7	309.7	281.7	287.5	282.1	174.2	174.2	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	314.3	331.2	315.9	327.3	344.9	331.1	294.7	263.7	250.4	248.5	243.3	238.7	161.6	161.6	
Wire drawn from purchased rods.....	266.7	275.7	296.0	263.9	256.2	251.5	239.1	263.7	219.3	247.6	237.1	241.1	255.3	255.3	
Wirework.....	314.7	316.6	292.9	285.1	286.2	267.8	261.5	270.3	255.5	270.5	279.8	264.9	202.6	202.6	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	375.1	380.0	378.3	367.1	355.9	329.6	311.1	350.0	370.4	388.2	408.0	407.0	279.5	279.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948				1947							
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
Durable goods—Continued												
Iron and steel and their products—Continued												
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....		374.2	374.7	357.5	347.7	343.6	325.9	315.0	347.7	340.0	361.4	362.8
Hardware.....		346.2	340.2	323.8	316.8	304.6	288.5	297.2	304.8	306.3	301.2	298.6
Plumbers' supplies.....		283.1	261.5	255.6	242.4	230.6	220.7	231.2	231.7	230.1	238.3	234.7
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment not elsewhere classified.....		308.9	330.9	317.2	327.9	313.8	280.9	274.9	282.6	270.4	276.8	281.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....		318.1	340.0	330.2	317.7	311.1	289.2	295.9	321.0	312.7	327.0	336.2
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....		357.7	371.4	356.9	351.2	344.6	327.6	318.6	325.8	329.1	323.5	325.0
Fabricated structural and ornamental metal-work.....		338.0	354.2	345.2	342.9	335.2	335.5	317.0	325.5	315.2	307.2	305.8
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim.....		289.4	308.0	293.6	286.0	276.8	263.4	242.2	252.2	247.9	254.3	263.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....		309.6	320.1	309.1	305.2	292.5	291.3	281.5	303.7	302.3	289.5	284.5
Forgings, iron and steel.....		390.9	397.5	380.7	381.8	359.3	331.3	337.8	359.9	346.2	350.3	356.2
Wrought pipe, welded and heavy-riveted.....		370.7	372.8	349.9	337.9	314.1	308.2	308.0	300.5	302.7	290.5	289.9
Screw-machine products and wood screws.....		349.9	347.9	331.7	334.2	326.1	317.9	327.8	345.5	346.1	355.5	362.7
Steel barrels, kegs, and drums.....		262.5	263.1	243.4	236.7	257.6	251.6	251.6	251.2	251.4	249.8	240.7
Firearms.....		665.5	657.2	627.0	615.4	605.7	581.1	615.2	616.9	604.5	594.6	598.0
Electrical machinery²												
Electrical equipment.....	456.2	462.0	472.1	463.1	456.0	442.2	420.3	422.3	432.6	407.1	396.6	429.6
Radio and phonographs.....		430.6	434.3	423.9	477.8	411.0	393.7	396.3	408.6	389.6	376.2	382.0
Communication equipment.....		507.5	542.9	539.6	533.2	501.9	459.7	460.8	464.5	491.1	485.8	497.7
		586.4	604.6	597.8	584.5	551.1	523.8	521.3	530.2	415.6	415.9	422.0
Machinery, except electrical												
Machinery and machine-shop products.....	467.6	469.6	470.2	450.4	448.9	442.6	426.1	419.2	434.6	429.5	423.0	416.6
Engines and turbines.....		383.6	388.7	374.3	373.6	372.0	360.2	356.1	367.9	362.6	357.6	354.9
Tractors.....		532.3	541.6	510.6	493.4	507.3	513.1	493.6	502.7	502.2	495.4	497.5
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors.....		347.9	341.3	331.8	328.5	318.2	303.1	311.2	310.2	302.8	288.3	277.2
Machine tools.....		421.0	409.1	376.6	394.4	387.3	370.1	361.5	371.9	344.3	333.2	312.5
Machine-tool accessories.....		245.3	257.9	249.5	253.9	254.2	250.8	239.9	262.6	263.6	269.7	275.6
Textile machinery.....		307.9	307.8	294.6	294.6	296.1	280.3	282.3	305.4	311.6	320.4	326.7
Pumps and pumping equipment.....		410.4	405.4	390.3	376.4	361.4	326.6	345.5	370.9	363.7	351.8	353.2
Typewriters.....		481.4	486.8	470.9	474.9	488.0	475.1	479.2	494.4	490.7	485.2	489.6
Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines.....		359.6	363.5	352.8	337.5	317.6	306.2	185.1	235.3	309.1	295.4	287.7
Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic.....		483.1	482.6	456.5	449.5	436.4	400.7	374.4	394.2	417.3	415.5	401.1
Sewing machines, domestic and industrial.....		462.5	483.7	442.9	424.6	395.0	388.9	391.7	404.2	392.7	377.5	355.6
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.....		394.8	392.2	376.3	364.8	343.9	319.6	327.8	297.4	280.2	296.0	287.6
		470.6	458.2	427.8	440.4	421.3	404.1	422.1	427.5	394.5	387.9	359.4
Transportation equipment, except automobiles												
Locomotives.....	577.9	596.7	588.1	544.1	532.2	499.9	482.9	483.0	560.3	561.3	565.3	556.9
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....		863.1	878.6	863.1	870.1	875.3	811.9	760.3	774.7	757.0	705.4	723.7
Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines.....		500.6	522.4	503.5	493.6	468.6	436.3	482.1	471.1	465.2	457.7	446.0
Aircraft engines.....		663.6	668.7	653.8	663.8	623.3	637.6	622.4	621.5	639.2	657.2	662.2
Shipbuilding and boatbuilding.....		482.9	503.5	479.2	499.9	501.3	486.7	485.1	481.5	477.0	487.6	479.9
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....		416.7	378.9	316.6	289.9	262.0	241.8	243.1	394.3	395.6	399.1	386.0
		414.5	448.2	441.3	430.8	404.9	392.8	379.4	383.6	363.1	349.0	349.5
Automobiles												
.....	344.7	390.0	419.8	388.1	378.5	373.5	338.7	348.8	357.0	329.0	343.4	347.7
Nonferrous metals and their products³												
Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals.....	366.2	365.3	371.2	361.0	353.2	343.6	329.7	326.6	346.2	349.0	354.0	359.0
Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum.....		303.1	299.9	300.3	296.0	302.5	292.4	299.4	298.8	287.4	284.3	283.1
Clocks and watches.....		270.3	271.9	263.7	260.6	257.6	250.9	262.7	282.1	285.4	296.3	300.7
Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings.....		324.8	333.3	330.5	320.1	311.7	293.1	264.3	302.0	298.1	300.8	302.3
Silverware and plated ware.....		383.4	415.6	403.6	393.4	360.2	321.2	297.0	323.8	330.1	336.8	355.6
Lighting equipment.....		520.5	535.5	507.4	496.2	480.6	441.7	431.0	443.8	438.7	433.8	436.8
Aluminum manufactures.....		339.6	339.6	333.9	333.8	325.9	318.5	320.4	343.9	351.4	331.2	337.0
Sheet-metal work, not elsewhere classified.....		369.8	364.7	351.7	345.5	325.5	311.8	301.6	332.3	350.5	371.1	384.5
		438.5	459.9	438.0	441.6	419.0	420.0	417.6	428.3	415.8	410.8	408.4
Lumber and timber basic products⁴												
Sawmills and logging camps.....	375.1	372.7	390.2	388.6	387.6	388.6	387.3	350.8	374.9	351.4	323.4	310.1
Planing and plywood mills.....		399.0	422.0	425.3	425.2	430.5	435.3	397.4	412.2	384.7	350.5	334.5
		398.7	403.6	385.5	381.2	368.1	365.8	345.1	360.5	350.5	333.9	323.3
Furniture and finished lumber products⁵												
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	325.1	330.3	333.9	322.1	318.5	305.0	293.3	281.4	290.4	285.1	286.8	292.0
Furniture.....		388.3	395.0	372.6	378.7	356.0	323.0	287.3	291.6	282.0	281.7	303.6
Wooden boxes, other than cigar.....		333.4	334.3	323.2	315.0	297.9	284.7	274.4	284.7	278.9	282.2	288.8
Caskets and other morticians' goods.....		304.2	312.1	301.9	308.8	305.0	304.7	301.8	313.4	304.0	298.4	284.7
Wood preserving.....		294.9	299.6	287.3	281.4	293.4	271.6	260.6	275.8	278.0	273.5	281.7
Wood, turned and shaped.....		330.4	347.2	353.0	384.2	393.7	404.2	392.7	391.2	387.6	370.3	355.6
		298.3	305.3	290.8	287.8	281.2	281.4	268.5	272.3	274.9	289.6	293.4
Stone, clay, and glass products⁶												
Glass and glassware.....	305.6	305.0	320.4	316.3	313.6	306.0	301.7	285.9	298.2	286.9	288.5	285.7
Glass products made from purchased glass.....		339.4	356.5	357.2	351.2	342.8	334.1	312.8	341.1	333.0	334.7	328.5
Cement.....		271.6	287.1	269.4	264.0	251.5	246.4	247.2	259.5	259.4	262.5	264.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....		284.7	291.3	294.0	294.7	296.3	297.0	283.5	278.9	292.5	248.1	240.3
Pottery and related products.....		296.9	301.9	296.7	300.2	294.1	289.1	276.4	278.9	276.4	257.0	253.0
		336.3	354.4	349.8	342.7	326.5	330.4	308.6	322.4	323.8	317.1	315.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948		1947											Annual average
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943
Durable goods—Continued														
Brick, clay, and glass products ² —Continued		283.0	290.2	284.5	278.1	258.3	260.4	260.2	243.6	228.4	230.6	235.9	239.3	151.7
Gypsum														
Wallboard, plaster (except gypsum), and mineral wool		374.0	384.6	381.5	368.4	357.8	353.9	333.6	327.6	315.6	310.4	296.0	308.3	223.8
Lime		249.6	258.0	259.5	258.9	245.5	243.3	237.7	244.6	239.2	231.5	223.1	217.6	171.6
Marble, granite, slate, and other products		173.5	183.3	175.9	183.5	180.9	176.4	156.7	155.3	158.7	166.7	164.8	158.3	90.8
Abrasives		308.0	462.1	418.2	408.0	418.2	375.6	386.0	413.8	440.6	442.6	462.4	450.9	480.2
Asbestos products		328.3	322.0	313.6	305.6	299.2	301.7	293.2	305.2	299.8	301.4	308.2	307.6	254.6
Nondurable goods														
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures ³	302.3	295.0	294.1	280.8	264.9	256.3	240.1	237.5	242.5	248.3	255.4	265.0	262.0	178.9
Cotton manufactures, except smallwares		378.7	376.4	362.1	329.1	317.4	305.7	302.6	307.5	317.3	329.2	336.6	322.8	215.9
Cotton smallwares		241.8	232.9	215.1	213.6	210.6	195.4	200.5	204.9	222.1	229.8	243.7	247.8	214.6
Silk and rayon goods		252.6	248.1	236.6	227.6	220.2	208.5	203.0	206.0	212.9	213.3	221.5	219.3	138.6
Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing		292.0	294.4	276.6	270.4	268.5	233.6	243.0	252.5	252.6	260.6	274.7	288.1	199.5
Hosiery		188.8	193.5	186.4	177.2	166.4	158.6	148.5	143.2	152.6	159.5	172.7	172.0	109.6
Knitted cloth		236.5	231.6	221.7	214.4	207.8	204.1	192.8	192.7	196.7	205.6	223.8	225.3	174.7
Knitted underwear and knitted gloves		234.3	241.6	243.0	237.0	215.3	200.6	188.4	199.3	213.1	228.3	252.0	258.5	192.7
Knitted underwear		306.6	306.9	295.4	282.8	274.3	258.0	250.2	253.5	252.9	248.6	251.2	242.5	183.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted		303.5	297.5	279.8	271.3	269.5	248.7	241.1	260.8	260.3	265.1	268.7	267.1	174.9
Carpets and rugs, wool		316.8	311.6	297.6	288.7	276.5	246.3	254.6	251.6	245.7	240.4	235.8	227.3	145.2
Hats, fur-felt		193.3	202.1	184.9	185.9	177.2	171.4	171.8	180.5	168.7	159.9	192.3	195.5	121.5
Fur goods, except felts		259.3	175.4	174.1	168.7	163.7	162.0	232.2	260.0	271.8	262.3	270.7	271.1	196.4
Cordage and twine		330.6	320.0	303.6	282.0	258.6	256.0	252.7	259.8	271.3	286.8	289.2	290.0	240.3
Apparel and other finished textile products ⁴	302.0	353.4	343.3	319.6	336.0	318.5	302.3	278.9	274.9	272.1	279.8	317.7	314.1	185.2
Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified		313.4	309.5	301.5	303.5	284.9	264.8	260.0	273.0	270.5	267.1	281.3	280.8	174.9
Shirts, collars, and nightwear		275.8	283.2	268.0	258.9	243.2	225.5	219.3	229.0	228.8	227.3	233.7	234.0	143.6
Underwear and neckwear, men's		292.0	304.0	292.9	280.2	261.3	240.7	230.8	248.3	249.9	256.8	275.6	274.1	168.5
Workshirts		247.5	248.2	253.1	262.0	266.9	263.6	247.2	237.5	253.6	257.7	274.3	283.9	220.4
Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		374.8	355.9	319.3	349.5	334.7	323.1	283.1	264.1	260.3	277.7	340.0	344.8	184.4
Corsets and allied garments		236.2	230.5	226.8	219.0	205.4	194.7	187.4	200.4	198.0	197.8	196.6	191.2	137.1
Millinery		206.5	159.0	123.6	195.2	173.1	171.2	145.5	128.4	119.2	137.7	197.2	201.9	123.3
Handkerchiefs		222.5	251.2	260.4	251.4	239.4	210.6	196.7	207.4	221.7	212.2	228.0	221.4	184.0
Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads		414.9	424.7	422.2	412.1	371.9	334.7	283.9	253.9	257.4	252.9	285.2	298.7	230.2
Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.		591.6	653.1	590.1	632.2	604.6	573.5	496.7	553.4	560.8	530.1	515.8	518.2	370.3
Textile bags		481.1	492.9	484.8	472.6	458.8	443.6	438.2	422.4	427.8	449.9	469.5	467.8	233.0
Leather and leather products ⁵	243.4	240.7	241.8	235.4	234.9	231.6	220.4	214.2	211.5	207.0	214.6	222.2	223.0	154.2
Leather		199.8	202.3	199.8	199.1	198.5	189.8	187.2	185.2	183.7	183.7	185.2	185.8	140.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		201.4	202.6	190.3	189.6	191.4	189.8	182.4	172.9	170.0	179.2	190.5	189.1	142.2
Boots and shoes		233.8	231.9	223.5	223.8	221.5	209.9	204.8	201.7	197.0	205.3	213.7	214.2	142.0
Leather gloves and mittens		245.6	262.7	264.1	267.5	253.5	242.3	227.2	226.9	223.4	227.1	236.2	238.2	239.4
Trunks and suitcases		319.8	369.3	406.0	381.8	335.9	300.1	274.3	298.1	281.6	312.7	320.9	327.6	240.3
Food ⁶	267.2	273.9	298.9	300.6	309.6	331.6	325.6	295.8	267.8	252.8	243.1	239.3	242.5	180.9
Slaughtering and meat packing		304.2	338.9	317.4	271.7	271.9	270.0	280.9	259.9	249.4	227.2	232.6	254.0	189.6
Butter		330.3	342.2	346.0	353.4	364.8	391.3	387.7	391.5	365.8	342.7	323.5	314.7	231.0
Condensed and evaporated milk		370.7	364.0	377.8	402.5	419.8	446.0	470.6	474.1	440.9	410.8	380.2	369.0	268.5
Ice cream		248.0	258.5	269.9	288.5	326.2	346.0	343.7	335.0	295.9	272.0	251.7	243.0	170.6
Flour		305.9	319.4	336.9	336.4	334.7	336.1	326.1	302.4	274.8	289.0	298.9	293.5	182.9
Feeds, prepared		379.0	381.4	346.9	358.6	382.9	364.1	366.8	359.5	326.7	323.7	349.3	317.0	230.0
Cereal preparations		307.8	306.3	313.7	304.4	337.5	361.2	329.9	290.9	277.5	296.8	294.7	288.6	223.3
Baking		221.5	229.2	227.8	230.8	223.2	218.4	218.0	213.1	208.4	203.4	200.7	201.7	153.0
Sugar refining, cane		218.4	250.6	302.3	279.1	278.7	284.2	275.0	279.2	229.4	239.3	208.1	177.8	152.8
Sugar, beet		181.3	392.8	516.8	464.0	214.3	296.7	131.3	118.6	99.6	86.1	84.7	100.0	119.6
Confectionery		289.5	326.6	325.1	312.2	271.3	233.4	211.4	229.0	232.0	233.4	233.6	229.0	157.6
Beverages, nonalcoholic		234.3	236.3	240.0	258.7	295.6	298.0	267.4	226.1	203.9	191.3	176.9	174.1	163.2
Malt liquors		289.4	307.7	326.8	344.1	370.3	365.1	349.6	318.5	287.8	269.6	256.2	249.2	180.5
Canning and preserving		213.9	250.2	265.7	437.9	683.8	653.7	401.8	249.3	217.8	211.7	197.4	207.2	216.0
Tobacco manufactures	196.7	209.9	219.8	216.3	214.5	205.3	203.0	200.0	194.8	182.8	181.6	193.1	201.0	151.0
Cigarettes		255.8	267.9	253.3	252.8	243.7	248.5	253.7	239.6	220.9	218.4	226.8	233.6	172.0
Cigars		181.7	190.0	195.8	190.6	179.8	173.5	163.4	168.0	163.9	160.3	176.3	186.2	139.7
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		160.9	169.8	164.0	172.7	171.6	164.2	164.6	147.7	125.7	139.4	144.4	144.0	131.1
Paper and allied products ⁷	322.3	321.5	327.5	319.6	314.4	309.6	300.6	298.7	298.0	291.1	290.9	290.9	288.1	184.8
Paper and pulp		325.0	327.3	319.9	317.3	317.0	312.3	309.6	302.1	289.4	284.4	281.4	279.8	181.6
Paper goods, other		328.8	335.7	327.4	320.4	311.7	292.7	297.2	301.8	306.8	301.9	302.2	297.9	193.2
Envelopes		279.9	282.7	281.5	279.8	273.7	258.8	250.7	265.2	262.9	260.9	260.6	258.6	165.7
Paper bags		366.6	370.2	347.4	350.0	333.9	337.6	338.6	340.9	338.4	343.6	354.2	353.8	183.4
Paper boxes		307.7	321.9	314.5	304.2	291.5	280.1	273.6	283.8	282.9	290.3	294.9	289.4	189.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries ⁸	249.6	250.2	258.0	252.3	247.9	245.0	235.5	233.6	235.9	234.2	230.7	227.7	221.8	124.7
Newspapers and periodicals		219.8	231.0	224.0	221.6	221.6	214.0	208.9	210.0	209.3	202.1	197.2	191.2	111.7
Printing, book and job		283.2	286.7	279.3	272.8	266.6	254.8	258.9	258.1	255.4	255.2	253.5	248.4	137.3
Lithographing		224.2	237.1	236.1	226.2	225.9	215.7	207.4	216.6	216.1	219.9	219.1	212.6	124.9
Bookbinding		315.3	326.6	325.1	325.4	322.9	311.9	299.2	324.7	320.2	312.5	309.0	298.7	174.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7: Indexes of Production-Worker Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948					1947							
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
Nondurable goods—Continued													
Chemicals and allied products ²	416.2	417.3	414.9	407.5	401.0	395.1	380.4	378.7	373.3	381.5	378.3	377.5	372.6
Paints, varnishes, and colors	332.6	329.8	327.4	318.6	315.0	312.7	308.2	314.0	313.6	309.8	307.7	295.5	285.5
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	497.9	488.5	489.9	489.1	484.7	469.7	449.5	457.6	461.9	462.4	465.4	464.2	464.2
Perfumes and cosmetics	231.7	240.5	265.3	250.1	228.2	211.2	205.0	216.7	212.7	219.0	235.7	239.4	239.4
Soap	379.3	381.3	371.0	357.6	351.6	325.0	310.2	324.0	301.1	298.7	296.4	286.8	286.8
Rayon and allied products	268.6	265.9	260.5	257.8	259.9	252.2	249.8	214.8	249.6	249.3	245.9	245.0	245.0
Chemicals, not elsewhere classified	561.3	555.8	540.8	529.8	527.3	527.0	533.7	528.2	520.9	511.6	506.4	500.8	500.8
Explosives and safety fuses	580.2	565.0	566.2	542.8	545.6	539.4	495.0	518.5	506.5	470.9	476.9	464.8	464.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	464.3	459.6	458.0	445.6	455.3	448.1	437.4	444.0	419.4	412.9	393.4	399.6	399.6
Ammunition, small-arms	333.7	411.9	398.0	393.3	381.4	206.5	359.1	361.6	353.5	337.5	333.6	333.8	333.8
Fireworks	583.1	633.8	711.6	747.3	577.7	447.7	534.3	691.8	691.8	719.5	630.5	624.5	624.5
Cottonseed oil	394.7	448.4	448.7	443.1	315.8	221.6	193.8	201.3	219.6	247.8	300.6	331.3	331.3
Fertilizers	433.4	393.0	362.5	373.9	360.9	354.5	349.8	349.8	422.6	440.1	443.8	414.8	414.8
Products of petroleum and coal ³	310.2	312.8	308.2	304.5	297.0	302.7	297.2	295.6	286.2	275.7	265.2	262.1	256.8
Petroleum refining	296.8	293.4	288.9	279.7	287.6	282.8	286.1	273.4	262.5	254.7	252.9	245.8	245.8
Coke and byproducts	319.8	294.8	292.7	288.1	289.9	280.0	270.5	281.9	271.8	252.2	247.3	248.4	248.4
Paving materials	165.7	221.5	268.8	291.6	302.8	273.2	236.6	228.2	209.0	198.8	167.3	157.6	157.6
Roofing materials	508.3	535.7	526.4	523.1	510.5	502.5	493.8	468.4	463.6	445.5	430.7	432.1	432.1
Rubber products ⁴	358.3	376.8	396.5	383.3	375.6	369.0	357.4	352.7	361.9	367.2	383.9	374.3	385.0
Rubber tires and inner tubes	388.4	412.1	407.5	398.0	397.9	396.0	389.5	396.1	399.3	414.2	397.3	413.3	413.3
Rubber boots and shoes	342.8	367.1	322.4	331.7	314.4	268.4	290.0	317.1	331.2	333.3	321.7	328.5	328.5
Rubber goods, other	368.3	379.9	362.2	352.3	338.3	321.5	304.9	320.1	325.5	348.4	348.7	354.4	354.4
Miscellaneous industries ⁵	383.2	377.9	396.6	393.7	384.4	369.0	347.5	341.2	354.4	356.6	361.0	367.6	360.0
Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment	507.5	499.2	480.8	478.9	469.3	460.3	453.3	468.3	441.2	454.0	452.3	448.8	448.8
Photographic apparatus	428.0	431.0	426.7	405.1	394.3	385.1	385.9	392.2	383.0	376.2	375.0	343.0	343.0
Optical instruments and ophthalmic goods	452.3	458.5	445.3	443.5	442.3	426.5	433.7	462.8	461.0	449.4	461.8	459.7	459.7
Pianos, organs, and parts	447.8	513.4	500.1	475.6	460.2	384.8	402.7	417.5	418.5	408.1	412.3	416.1	416.1
Games, toys, and dolls	399.7	462.5	525.9	518.7	482.3	431.4	410.1	395.0	386.1	380.9	372.1	339.0	339.0
Buttons	275.7	280.8	262.5	245.8	230.2	220.7	209.2	228.3	234.7	247.3	261.2	270.8	270.8
Fire extinguishers	540.0	508.4	560.6	555.4	558.9	583.7	600.0	586.5	552.1	527.1	565.7	562.9	562.9

¹ See footnote 1, table A-5.² See footnote 2, table A-5.TABLE A-8: Estimated Number of Employees in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1948					1947								Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1943	1939
Mining:²															
Coal:															
Anthracite	76.6	66.9	67.2	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.5	65.2	66.5	67.1	66.4	67.7	68.7	71.2	81.1
Bituminous	373	339	337	335	333	331	328	304	329	326	308	332	335	386	371
Metal:															
Iron	90.2	78.0	77.9	77.5	77.1	77.9	79.0	78.6	79.8	78.9	79.0	78.2	77.3	96.4	88.1
Copper	31.0	28.2	28.6	29.2	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.0	28.4	27.3	26.5	32.2	29.1
Lead and zinc	27.0	25.4	25.1	24.6	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.2	31.4	25.1
Gold and silver	15.7	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.4	13.9	14.8	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.6	19.0	15.1
Miscellaneous	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.3	24.1
Transportation and public utilities:															
Class I steam railways ³	7.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	6.6	4.1
Street railways and busses ⁴	1,312	1,318	1,331	1,340	1,357	1,364	1,351	1,383	1,375	1,365	1,345	1,325	1,324	1,355	968
Telephone	249	250	249	249	249	251	253	254	253	253	254	254	254	227	194
Telegraph ⁵	620	620	620	614	609	613	616	614	605	606	604	599	604	402	318
Electric light and power	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.6	37.8	38.2	38.5	38.7	39.3	37.9	38.3	46.9	37.1
Service:															
Hotels (year-round)	269	268	269	268	267	268	269	267	263	258	256	254	252	211	244
Power laundries ⁶	377	378	381	378	380	379	379	382	385	382	379	378	380	344	323
Cleaning and dyeing ⁷	230	235	237	238	241	243	245	250	249	245	242	241	243	252	196
	86.8	88.9	91.0	92.7	95.6	94.3	93.1	97.7	100.8	97.4	95.4	93.1	91.4	78.0	58.2

¹ Includes all employees unless otherwise noted. Data for the three most recent months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.² Includes production and related workers only.³ Includes all employees at middle of month. Excludes employees of switching and terminal companies. Class I steam railways include those with over \$1,000,000 annual revenue. Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.⁴ Includes private and municipal street railway companies and affiliated, subsidiary, or successor trolley-bus and motor-bus companies.⁵ Includes all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.⁶ The figures presented here differ from those shown previously (in the mimeographed releases dated prior to February 1948 and the Monthly Labor Review prior to March 1948) in two respects: The employee definition has been changed from "wage earners" to "production workers" with the resultant exclusion of driver-salesmen, and the data have been adjusted to levels indicated by data through 1945 made available by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Federal Security Agency. Comparable data from January 1933 are available upon request.

-Continued

TABLE A-9: Indexes of Employment in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948		1947											Annual average 1943
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
Mining:														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....	91.6	80.8	81.1	80.9	80.9	80.7	81.4	78.7	80.3	81.1	80.1	81.8	82.9	86.0
Bituminous.....	100.4	91.4	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.2	88.4	82.1	88.7	88.1	83.0	89.7	90.4	104.1
Metal.....	97.4	88.4	88.3	87.8	87.4	88.3	89.5	89.1	90.4	89.4	89.6	88.6	87.6	109.3
Iron.....	146.8	140.1	141.9	145.1	147.0	147.3	148.3	148.0	147.2	143.8	141.3	135.5	131.5	160.2
Copper.....	108.2	106.3	105.4	103.3	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.8	100.2	101.5	101.6	101.5	131.8
Lead and zinc.....	96.2	90.3	90.0	88.9	86.2	89.6	95.1	93.8	102.9	102.9	104.4	106.1	106.9	122.1
Gold and silver.....	33.4	32.9	32.3	31.1	30.7	31.4	31.6	31.1	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	31.7	29.4
Miscellaneous.....	187.0	56.3	57.4	57.1	55.7	56.6	57.9	57.7	58.0	56.5	57.0	56.9	55.2	164.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	(*)	95.6	100.4	103.4	104.5	105.4	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.3	103.1	98.7	97.1	96.2
Crude petroleum production ²	(*)	94.1	94.0	94.1	94.5	95.7	97.4	97.2	95.5	93.3	92.6	92.0	91.7	81.8
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways ³	132.8	133.4	134.8	135.7	137.4	138.1	139.8	140.0	139.2	138.2	136.1	134.2	134.0	137.2
Street railways and busses ⁴	128.6	129.1	128.5	128.7	128.8	129.6	130.7	130.9	130.4	130.7	130.9	131.0	131.1	117.0
Telephone.....	196.2	195.0	195.0	193.3	191.6	192.9	193.8	193.3	190.4	159.2	127.2	188.4	126.9	126.7
Telegraph ⁵	97.8	97.2	97.6	97.2	98.1	99.8	100.5	101.5	102.3	102.8	104.5	100.7	101.8	124.7
Electric light and power.....	110.3	109.8	110.3	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.2	109.3	107.5	105.7	104.8	104.0	103.2	86.3
Trade:														
Wholesale.....	116.1	116.2	116.9	116.5	115.5	113.3	112.2	111.1	110.5	109.7	110.5	111.7	111.9	95.9
Retail.....	111.8	114.7	130.4	119.8	115.8	112.4	110.0	110.2	111.4	111.3	111.5	111.2	109.6	99.9
Food.....	113.9	114.4	117.4	116.1	115.0	112.6	114.7	113.0	113.7	113.9	113.7	112.8	111.2	108.2
General merchandise.....	122.9	130.9	176.1	145.6	131.5	122.8	118.7	116.7	120.6	121.2	122.9	122.8	119.5	116.9
Apparel.....	108.2	111.5	136.7	124.0	119.4	113.5	103.4	106.8	115.0	114.3	114.7	113.4	107.9	110.1
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	91.0	93.6	97.4	92.4	89.5	87.5	85.9	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.6	84.4	84.3	67.7
Automotive.....	105.9	106.5	109.9	107.6	105.6	104.8	105.1	104.2	100.6	99.4	98.7	97.8	98.2	63.0
Lumber and building materials.....	118.8	122.5	126.1	126.4	126.9	124.5	123.1	121.4	119.4	117.5	116.3	115.5	113.9	91.5
Service:														
Hotels (year-round).....	116.8	117.2	118.1	117.1	117.7	117.4	117.6	118.3	119.4	118.4	117.5	117.3	117.7	106.8
Power laundries ⁶	117.6	120.1	120.9	121.3	121.3	124.3	125.0	127.8	127.2	124.9	123.6	123.1	124.0	128.7
Cleaning and dyeing ⁷	149.3	152.8	156.5	159.4	164.4	162.1	160.1	167.9	173.3	167.5	164.1	160.0	157.2	134.0

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.

² Does not include well drilling or rig building.

³ See footnote 3, table A-8.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.

⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.

⁶ Includes all nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

⁷ See footnote 6, table A-8.

* Not available.

TABLE A-10: Indexes of Weekly Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average=100]

Industry group and industry	1948		1947											Annual average 1943
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
Mining:														
Coal:														
Anthracite.....	232.8	227.1	212.2	199.1	224.1	211.1	216.6	177.8	194.6	186.3	155.5	206.2	184.7	133.9
Bituminous coal.....	300.7	294.2	290.2	275.2	275.2	270.2	264.4	192.9	252.3	244.6	189.8	245.6	248.7	187.7
Metal.....	201.7	183.5	183.7	179.8	178.1	179.0	178.3	171.9	181.8	172.1	164.7	162.6	162.0	166.9
Iron.....	310.3	289.4	289.2	298.0	303.0	298.7	300.7	295.4	309.4	284.7	254.1	246.7	240.3	247.0
Copper.....	241.7	235.7	234.3	222.6	220.8	223.2	217.0	209.6	214.1	201.8	197.3	196.8	198.0	212.5
Lead and zinc.....	225.1	215.0	218.4	208.0	197.7	203.6	207.8	198.0	228.1	223.3	224.7	222.2	226.2	209.0
Gold and silver.....	58.4	55.9	56.0	53.2	51.3	52.0	51.7	46.8	49.5	49.3	50.5	50.7	51.0	36.9
Miscellaneous.....	347.4	105.3	105.6	105.1	102.3	102.5	104.6	99.1	100.3	95.8	92.1	92.1	85.3	259.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic.....	(*)	220.9	241.7	250.2	261.2	258.5	259.6	251.2	251.3	241.7	233.2	213.7	205.6	162.2
Crude petroleum production ²	(*)	183.4	172.9	179.6	169.9	175.6	173.4	173.9	175.3	163.4	162.3	154.5	152.9	115.9
Transportation and public utilities:														
Class I steam railways.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Street railways and busses ³	234.6	230.3	226.9	223.6	223.2	224.1	225.2	222.1	222.1	220.0	218.8	218.6	219.5	155.7
Telephone.....	316.3	315.8	314.5	321.5	314.2	312.3	306.2	302.2	292.5	292.9	136.1	267.2	269.4	144.9
Telegraph ⁴	212.6	209.5	207.8	206.8	208.1	211.8	213.5	215.2	218.8	226.9	239.3	198.0	185.4	159.3
Electric light and power.....	188.2	187.9	185.7	187.6	182.8	183.1	182.9	178.4	177.5	168.2	166.5	160.8	163.7	109.2
Trade:														
Wholesale.....	214.9	214.9	213.7	213.6	206.9	203.3	198.2	196.5	198.0	191.4	190.8	191.6	190.4	127.0
Retail.....	208.4	210.0	237.1	216.5	207.1	202.5	197.6	198.5	201.6	195.3	192.9	190.1	187.5	120.6
Food.....	221.5	219.4	221.5	220.0	213.8	209.2	212.2	213.8	212.1	206.0	202.8	199.9	197.1	129.2
General merchandise.....	221.4	236.0	312.5	251.1	225.2	220.4	212.0	214.1	218.9	212.3	210.4	205.6	201.4	135.9
Apparel.....	194.3	198.8	248.8	222.7	213.5	203.5	182.9	192.0	207.4	200.9	200.7	194.6	184.1	133.9
Furniture and housefurnishings.....	177.8	174.5	192.9	177.3	167.6	159.8	155.1	155.8	167.4	151.9	148.1	146.6	143.8	86.5
Automotive.....	196.5	193.9	204.2	198.6	193.8	188.5	188.5	184.8	184.3	177.7	175.2	171.7	172.7	84.7
Lumber and building materials.....	227.6	228.0	238.1	235.5	238.4	231.8	229.0	218.8	219.4	209.9	204.0	201.3	197.7	120.7
Service:														
Hotels (year-round) ⁵	233.2	230.4	233.2	228.6	226.9	222.4	221.0	222.0	226.4	221.1	219.4	216.8	216.6	138.7
Power laundries ⁶	225.4	232.9	233.6	226.8	232.3	236.2	231.3	238.5	239.3	231.0	227.3	223.2	222.2	167.0
Cleaning and dyeing ⁷	271.9	285.6	292.8	293.7	303.8	301.7	285.0	310.5	328.4	313.5	299.4	289.3	275.2	185.4

¹ See footnote 1, table A-8.

² See footnote 2, table A-9.

³ Not available.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-8.

⁵ See footnote 5, table A-8.

⁶ See footnote 6, table A-9.

⁷ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

⁸ See footnote 6, table A-8.

* Not available.

TABLE A-11: Total Federal Employment by Branch and Agency Group ¹

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	908,572	935,469	207,978	319,474	408,017	5,373	2,260	25,000
1943.....	3,183,235	3,138,839	2,304,782	364,092	469,964	6,171	2,636	34,000
1947: February.....	2,256,834	2,214,638	1,104,137	425,754	684,747	7,080	3,069	32,000
March.....	2,247,289	2,205,082	1,091,197	426,978	686,907	7,039	3,061	32,000
April.....	2,215,389	2,173,262	1,058,678	429,507	685,077	7,174	3,072	31,000
May.....	2,193,091	2,151,264	1,028,043	435,423	687,798	7,246	3,071	31,000
June.....	2,168,896	2,127,715	996,238	437,303	694,174	7,215	3,061	31,000
July.....	2,103,246	2,062,275	936,533	439,617	686,125	7,254	3,074	30,000
August.....	2,067,229	2,026,071	923,080	442,289	660,702	7,230	3,404	30,000
September.....	2,020,873	1,980,084	906,989	428,449	647,646	7,184	3,406	30,000
October.....	2,002,385	1,962,042	901,197	425,005	635,840	7,118	3,430	29,000
November.....	2,006,412	1,966,339	905,251	429,789	631,299	7,068	3,453	29,000
December.....	2,229,164	2,189,436	894,855	667,912	626,669	7,046	3,450	29,000
1948: January.....	1,985,979	1,946,258	890,719	433,102	622,437	7,051	3,461	29,000
February.....	1,992,236	1,952,553	895,876	432,696	623,981	7,125	3,470	29,000
Continental United States								
1939.....	926,636	897,579	179,380	318,802	399,397	5,373	2,180	21,000
1943.....	2,913,634	2,875,928	2,057,696	363,297	454,935	6,171	2,546	28,000
1947: February.....	1,971,647	1,937,231	854,850	424,339	658,042	7,080	3,001	24,000
March.....	1,964,820	1,930,725	844,818	425,567	660,340	7,039	2,993	24,000
April.....	1,942,834	1,909,052	822,597	428,090	658,365	7,174	3,004	23,000
May.....	1,924,860	1,890,920	796,135	433,996	660,789	7,246	3,003	23,000
June.....	1,905,068	1,871,898	769,268	435,831	666,799	7,215	2,993	22,000
July.....	1,848,469	1,815,222	718,523	438,110	658,589	7,254	3,006	22,000
August.....	1,815,905	1,782,410	708,681	440,773	632,956	7,230	3,332	22,000
September.....	1,781,733	1,748,530	704,575	424,005	619,950	7,184	3,334	22,000
October.....	1,764,384	1,731,411	699,815	423,473	608,123	7,118	3,358	22,000
November.....	1,771,360	1,738,587	706,418	428,252	603,917	7,068	3,381	22,000
December.....	2,005,567	1,973,066	708,099	665,662	599,305	7,046	3,377	22,000
1948: January.....	1,763,482	1,731,053	704,251	431,871	595,231	7,051	3,388	21,000
February.....	1,766,184	1,733,698	705,792	431,214	596,692	7,125	3,396	21,000

¹ Employment represents an average for the year or is as of the first of the month. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) Exclude seamen and trainees who are hired and paid by private steamship companies having contracts with the Maritime Commission, included by Civil Service Commission starting January 1947; (2) exclude substitute rural mail carriers, included by the Civil Service Commission since September 1945; (3) include in December the additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (4) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (5) exclude an estimated amount of part-time employment which was duplicated with full-time employment of the Post Office Department, October 1945-November 1946; (6) the Panama R. R. Co. is shown under Government corporations here, but is included under the executive branch by the Civil Service Commission; (7) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² From 1939 through June 1943 employment was reported for all areas monthly and employment within continental United States was secured by deducting the number of persons outside the continental area, which was

estimated from actual reports as of January of 1939 and 1940 and July of 1943. From July 1943, through December 1946, employment within continental United States was reported monthly and the number of persons outside the country (estimated from quarterly reports) was added to secure employment in all areas. Beginning January 1947, employment is reported monthly both inside and outside continental United States. Data for the Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting October 1947.

³ Data for current months cover the following corporations: Federal Reserve banks, mixed ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration, and the Panama R. R. Co. Data for earlier years include at various times the following additional corporations: Inland Waterways Corporation, Spruce Production Corporation, and certain employees of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. Corporations not included in this column are under the executive branch.

⁴ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁵ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1. Employment figures include fourth-class postmasters in all months. Prior to July 1945, clerks at third-class post offices were hired on a contract basis and therefore, because of being private employees, are excluded here. They are included beginning July 1945, however, when they were placed on the regular Federal pay roll by congressional action.

TABLE A-12: Total Federal Pay Rolls by Branch and Agency Group ¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial	Government corporations ³
		Total	Defense agencies ⁴	Post Office Department ⁵	All other agencies			
Total (including areas outside continental United States)								
1939.....	\$1,757,292	\$1,692,824	\$357,628	\$586,347	\$748,849	\$14,767	\$6,691	\$43,010
1941.....	8,301,111	8,206,411	6,178,387	864,947	1,163,077	18,127	9,274	67,299
1947: February.....	491,355	482,099	228,314	94,525	159,260	2,308	1,090	5,858
March.....	511,062	501,699	240,257	97,001	164,441	2,365	1,140	5,858
April.....	509,261	499,767	233,632	96,441	169,694	2,440	1,179	5,875
May.....	514,009	504,699	235,118	95,256	174,325	2,439	1,181	5,690
June.....	508,387	499,163	234,576	93,505	171,082	2,425	1,149	5,650
July.....	494,351	484,811	213,772	96,591	174,448	2,483	1,329	5,728
August.....	464,076	454,723	199,247	96,145	159,331	2,421	1,259	5,673
September.....	470,515	461,157	201,582	96,485	163,090	2,448	1,284	5,626
October.....	481,284	471,821	203,775	99,713	168,333	2,457	1,334	5,672
November.....	451,497	442,166	192,106	98,666	151,394	2,457	1,192	5,682
December.....	531,427	521,900	214,033	143,537	164,330	2,461	1,336	5,730
1948: January.....	482,987	473,466	211,495	100,395	161,576	2,451	1,292	5,778
February.....	451,770	424,465	192,843	101,803	147,819	2,404	1,195	5,706
Continental United States								
1944.....	\$7,628,017	\$7,540,825	\$5,553,166	\$862,271	\$1,125,388	\$18,127	\$8,878	\$60,187
1947: February.....	449,318	440,749	192,880	94,212	153,657	2,308	1,055	5,206
March.....	466,236	457,664	202,387	96,681	158,596	2,365	1,105	5,102
April.....	464,993	456,190	196,551	96,125	163,514	2,440	1,143	5,220
May.....	469,727	461,118	198,395	94,936	167,787	2,439	1,145	5,025
June.....	463,499	454,959	197,216	93,185	164,538	2,425	1,114	5,021
July.....	453,649	444,743	180,976	96,260	167,507	2,483	1,293	5,130
August.....	423,545	414,898	166,681	95,819	152,398	2,421	1,223	5,003
September.....	430,555	421,857	169,441	96,138	156,278	2,448	1,248	5,002
October.....	443,291	434,428	173,600	99,356	161,472	2,457	1,297	5,109
November.....	414,014	405,479	162,213	98,313	144,953	2,457	1,154	4,924
December.....	491,702	482,860	182,091	143,057	157,712	2,461	1,301	5,080
1948: January.....	443,175	434,366	179,395	100,052	154,919	2,451	1,255	5,103
February.....	415,629	406,973	163,905	101,438	141,630	2,404	1,160	5,092

¹ Data are from a series revised June 1947 to adjust pay rolls, which from July 1945 until December 1946 were reported for pay periods ending during the month, to cover the entire calendar month. Data for the executive branch and for the Panama R. R. Co. are reported through the Civil Service Commission. Data for the legislative and judicial branches and for all Government corporations except the Panama R. R. Co. are reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for Central Intelligence Agency are excluded starting September 1947.

² From 1939 through May 1943, pay rolls were reported for all areas monthly. Beginning June 1943, some agencies reported pay rolls for all areas and some reported pay rolls for the continental area only. Pay rolls for areas outside continental United States from June 1943 through November 1946 (except for the National Military Establishment for which these data were reported monthly during most of this period) were secured by multiplying employment in these areas (see footnote 2 table A-11, for derivation of the employ-

ment) by the average pay per person in March 1944, as revealed in a survey as of that date, adjusted for the salary increases given in July 1945 and July 1946. Beginning December 1946 pay rolls for areas outside the country are reported monthly by most agencies.

³ See footnote 3, table A-11.

⁴ See footnote 4, table A-11.

⁵ Beginning July 1945, pay is included of clerks at third-class post offices who previously were hired on a contract basis and therefore were private employees and of fourth-class postmasters who previously were recompensed by the retention of a part of the postal receipts. Both these groups were placed on a regular salary basis in July 1945 by congressional action.

⁶ Data are shown for 1944, instead of 1943 as in the other Federal tables, because pay rolls for employment in areas outside continental United States are not available prior to June 1943.

TABLE A-13: Total Government Employment and Pay Rolls in Washington, D. C., by Branch and Agency Group ¹

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia Government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment ⁴									
1939.....	143, 548	13, 978	129, 570	123, 773	18, 761	5, 099	99, 913	5, 373	
1943.....	300, 914	15, 875	285, 040	278, 363	144, 319	8, 273	125, 771	6, 171	
1947: February.....	245, 769	17, 912	227, 857	220, 206	75, 284	7, 618	137, 304	7, 080	
March.....	244, 991	18, 012	226, 979	219, 367	75, 304	7, 552	136, 511	7, 039	
April.....	243, 715	17, 981	225, 734	217, 984	75, 052	7, 466	135, 466	7, 174	
May.....	241, 053	18, 024	223, 029	215, 210	73, 309	7, 413	134, 488	7, 246	
June.....	237, 859	18, 521	219, 338	211, 554	71, 175	7, 309	133, 070	7, 215	
July.....	231, 112	18, 454	212, 658	204, 831	67, 968	7, 093	129, 770	7, 254	
August.....	223, 728	17, 807	205, 921	198, 099	65, 062	7, 342	125, 695	7, 230	
September.....	221, 862	18, 074	203, 788	196, 033	64, 651	7, 120	124, 262	7, 184	
October.....	221, 236	18, 303	202, 933	195, 239	64, 505	7, 284	123, 450	7, 118	
November.....	221, 481	18, 381	203, 100	195, 448	64, 548	7, 281	123, 619	7, 068	
December.....	224, 375	18, 418	205, 957	198, 331	64, 715	10, 156	123, 460	7, 046	
1948: January.....	221, 799	18, 448	203, 351	195, 714	65, 064	7, 258	123, 391	7, 051	
February.....	224, 219	18, 278	205, 941	198, 226	65, 569	7, 235	125, 422	7, 125	
Pay rolls (in thousands) ⁵									
1939.....	\$305, 741	\$25, 226	\$280, 515	\$264, 541	\$37, 825	\$12, 524	\$214, 192	\$14, 765	\$1, 290
1943.....	737, 792	32, 884	704, 908	685, 510	352, 008	20, 070	313, 432	17, 785	1, 613
1947: February.....	62, 961	4, 067	58, 894	56, 396	19, 062	2, 247	35, 087	2, 308	190
March.....	64, 932	4, 140	60, 792	58, 228	19, 653	2, 215	36, 360	2, 365	199
April.....	66, 071	4, 232	61, 839	59, 197	19, 444	2, 253	37, 500	2, 440	202
May.....	66, 790	4, 250	62, 540	59, 900	19, 294	2, 019	38, 587	2, 439	201
June.....	63, 462	4, 203	59, 259	56, 638	17, 837	2, 421	36, 380	2, 425	198
July.....	64, 577	3, 381	61, 196	58, 503	18, 536	2, 297	37, 670	2, 483	210
August.....	58, 624	3, 187	55, 437	52, 817	15, 705	2, 283	34, 829	2, 421	198
September.....	59, 911	4, 382	55, 529	52, 876	16, 651	2, 239	33, 986	2, 448	203
October.....	64, 350	4, 496	59, 854	57, 181	16, 689	2, 744	37, 748	2, 457	216
November.....	59, 395	4, 223	55, 172	52, 520	16, 105	2, 606	33, 809	2, 457	195
December.....	64, 122	4, 570	59, 552	56, 873	17, 230	3, 135	36, 508	2, 461	218
1948: January.....	63, 304	4, 499	58, 805	56, 141	16, 656	2, 776	36, 709	2, 451	213
February.....	58, 326	4, 256	54, 070	51, 469	15, 259	2, 587	33, 623	2, 404	197

¹ Data for the legislative and judicial branches and District of Columbia Government are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the executive branch are reported through the Civil Service Commission but differ from those published by the Civil Service Commission in the following respects: (1) include in December the temporary additional postal employment necessitated by the Christmas season, excluded from published Civil Service Commission figures starting 1942; (2) include an upward adjustment to Post Office Department employment prior to December 1943 to convert temporary substitute employees from a full-time equivalent to a name-count basis, the latter being the basis on which data for subsequent months have been reported; (3) exclude persons working without compensation or for \$1 a year or month, included by the Civil Service Commission from June through November 1943; (4) employment published by the Civil Service Commission as of the last day of the month is presented here as of the first day of the next month.

² Beginning January 1942, data cover, in addition to the area inside the District of Columbia, the adjacent sections of Maryland and Virginia which are defined by the Bureau of the Census as in the metropolitan area.

³ Covers the National Military Establishment, Maritime Commission, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, The Panama Canal, and until their abolition or amalgamation with a peacetime agency, the agencies created specifically to meet war and reconversion emergencies.

⁴ For ways in which data differ from published figures of the Civil Service Commission, see footnote 1.

⁵ Yearly figures represent averages. Monthly figures represent (1) the number of regular employees in pay status on the first day of the month plus the number of intermittent employees who were paid during the preceding month for the executive branch, (2) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending just before the first of the month for the legislative and judicial branches, and (3) the number of employees on the pay roll with pay during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month for the District of Columbia Government.

⁶ December 1946 pay rolls in thousands revised to \$66,860 for total Government and \$4,188 for District of Columbia Government. Corresponding January 1947 figures revised to \$70,447 and \$4,326. The January 1947 figure for all agencies revised to \$63,538.

TABLE A-14: Personnel and Pay in Military Branch of Federal Government ¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Personnel (average for year or as of first of month) ¹					Type of pay				
	Total	Army ²	Navy	Marine Corps	Coast Guard	Total	Pay rolls ³	Mustering-out pay ⁴	Family allowances ⁵	Leave payments ⁷
1939	345	191	124	20	10	\$331,523	\$331,523			
1943	8,944	6,733	1,744	311	156	11,173,186	10,140,852		\$1,032,334	
1947: February	1,900	1,254	519	106	21	664,053	309,929	18,722	28,004	307,398
March	1,836	1,199	510	105	22	669,501	302,464	18,292	26,548	322,197
April	1,777	1,148	504	103	22	593,677	303,395	17,383	28,499	244,400
May	1,703	1,082	501	99	21	369,947	263,701	15,022	25,814	65,410
June	1,632	1,021	496	94	21	335,391	262,505	12,465	24,459	35,962
July	1,592	990	490	93	19	339,128	259,172	12,670	25,036	42,250
August	1,575	972	492	92	19	334,129	248,670	10,498	24,502	50,459
September	1,557	955	491	92	19	332,804	248,928	9,632	24,210	50,034
October	1,543	941	491	92	19	355,961	271,040	9,954	25,145	49,822
November	1,490	920	459	92	19	309,705	252,112	9,117	23,127	25,349
December	1,451	911	433	87	20	300,257	246,532	13,293	23,827	16,605
1948: January	1,410	898	409	83	20	300,241	250,953	13,465	23,454	12,369
February	1,409	905	402	80	20	281,423	240,493	11,938	23,566	5,526

¹ Except for Army personnel for 1939 which is from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, all data are from reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the various military branches.

² Includes personnel on active duty, those on terminal leave, the missing, and those in the hands of the enemy.

³ Prior to March 1944, data include persons on induction furlough. Prior to June 1942 and after April 1945, Philippine Scouts are included.

⁴ Pay rolls are for personnel on active duty or on terminal leave. Coast Guard pay rolls and Army pay rolls for 1943 represent actual expenditures. Other data represent estimated obligations based on an average monthly personnel count. Pay rolls for the Navy and Coast Guard include cash payments for clothing-allowance balances in January, April, July, and October.

⁵ Represents actual expenditures.

⁶ Represents Government's contribution. The men's share is included in the pay rolls.

⁷ Leave payments were authorized by Public Law 704 of the 79th Congress and 254 of the 80th Congress to enlisted personnel discharged prior to Sept. 1, 1946, for accrued and unused leave, and to officers and enlisted personnel then on active duty for leave accrued in excess of 60 days. Payment of present personnel on and after Sept. 1, 1946, terminal leave is included in the pay roll. Value of bonds (representing face value, to which interest will be added at time bonds are cashed) and cash payments are included.

⁸ Includes for first time lump-sum payments for terminal leave authorized by Public Law 350 of the 80th Congress.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over ¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total accession:												
1948	4.6											
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1943	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	5.2
1939 ²	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Total separation:												
1948	4.4											
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	5.9
1943	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.0	6.4	6.6
1939 ²	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1948	2.7											
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1943	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.2	4.5	4.4
1939 ²	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1948	1.4											
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.4
1943	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
1939 ²	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1948	1.2											
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1945	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.3
1943	.7	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.0
1939 ²	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1948	2.1											
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1945	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1943	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not precisely comparable to those shown by the Bureau's employment and pay-roll reports, as the former are based on data for the entire month, while the latter, for the most part, refer to a 1-week period ending nearest the middle of the month. The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and pay-roll survey—proportionately fewer small plants are included; printing and publishing, and certain seasonal industries, such as canning and preserving, are not

covered. Plants on strike are also excluded. For coverage see table B-2.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1943, rates relate to wage earners only.

⁴ Prior to September 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁵ Including temporary, indeterminate (of more than 7 days' duration), and permanent lay-offs.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹

Group and Industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Miscellaneous including military	
	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947
MANUFACTURING												
Durable goods.....	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	
Nondurable goods.....	4.5	3.3	4.6	3.6	2.8	2.3	.4	.3	1.3	.9	.1	
Durable goods												
Iron and steel and their products.....	4.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.4	2.1	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	
Gray-iron castings.....	7.1	4.8	5.2	5.7	3.6	3.8	.9	.8	.6	1.0	.1	
Malleable-iron castings.....	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.4	3.2	.5	.6	.2	.3	.1	
Steel castings.....	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.0	.6	.4	.4	.2	.1	
Cast-iron pipe and fittings.....	3.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.0	.5	.3	1.2	.2	.1	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	6.3	5.7	7.9	5.1	3.9	2.3	1.0	.9	2.9	1.8	.1	
Wire products.....	4.1	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.6	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4.4	2.3	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.5	.5	.4	1.1	1.7	.1	
Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.9	.3	.4	.7	.8	.1	
Hardware.....	6.4	4.5	5.0	4.4	3.5	3.0	.5	.8	.9	.5	.1	
Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment.....	5.7	3.8	7.4	5.1	2.8	2.2	.6	.6	3.9	2.2	.1	
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	4.5	3.7	4.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	.5	.3	1.1	.6	.1	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing.....	4.9	3.9	4.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	.5	.5	1.1	.7	.2	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.0	.4	.4	1.1	.8	.2	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	.4	.3	.7	.7	.2	
Forgings, iron and steel.....	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	.9	.3	.2	
Electrical machinery.....	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.8	.3	.3	.8	.8	.1	
Electrical equipment for industrial use.....	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	.2	.1	.4	.2	.1	
Radios, radio equipment, and phonographs.....	6.0	4.0	4.6	5.1	2.9	2.3	.5	.5	1.1	2.2	.1	
Communication equipment, except radios.....	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	.5	.1	.1	
Machinery, except electrical.....	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.8	.4	.3	.7	.6	.1	
Engines and turbines.....	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	1.6	1.4	.4	.3	1.3	1.5	.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Machine tools.....	1.8	1.5	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.0	.3	.2	1.5	.6	.1	
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.6	.4	.4	1.4	.7	.1	
Metalworking machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	4.0	2.9	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.7	.5	.4	.7	.2	.1	(1)
General industrial machinery, except pumps.....	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	.3	.3	.7	.6	.1	
Pumps and pumping equipment.....	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	1.0	1.4	.1	(1)
Transportation equipment, except automobiles.....	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.6	2.8	3.1	.6	.5	3.4	2.9	.1	
Aircraft.....	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.5	.1	
Aircraft parts, including engines.....	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.1	(1)
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	(1)	13.7	(1)	11.9	(1)	5.0	(1)	1.1	(1)	5.7	(1)	
Automobiles.....	4.7	4.8	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.2	.4	.4	1.1	.6	.2	
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.4	.4	.4	1.0	.5	.1	
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.0	1.8	.4	.5	1.5	.8	.2	
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	.4	.4	1.2	1.0	.1	
Primary smelting and refining, except aluminum and magnesium.....	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.5	.1	
Rolling and drawing of copper and copper alloys.....	3.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	.9	.2	.1	.7	.4	.1	
Lighting equipment.....	6.0	7.0	4.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	.5	.3	2.0	.6	.1	(1)
Nonferrous-metal foundries, except aluminum and magnesium.....	5.5	4.3	5.3	3.5	2.6	2.5	.6	.5	2.0	.4	.1	
Lumber and timber base products.....	5.8	4.8	5.9	6.0	3.9	3.8	.4	.4	1.5	1.8	.1	(1)
Sawmills.....	4.9	4.0	5.4	5.7	3.5	3.3	.3	.3	1.5	2.1	.1	(1)
Planing and plywood mills.....	5.3	4.5	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.8	.3	.4	.4	.6	.1	(1)
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	7.9	5.4	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.4	.7	.6	.6	.7	.1	
Furniture, including mattresses and bedsprings.....	8.2	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.1	3.4	.7	.6	.6	.6	.1	(1)
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.5	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	1.3	.9	.2	
Glass and glass products.....	4.2	3.0	4.9	4.3	1.7	1.8	.5	.4	2.4	1.8	.3	
Cement.....	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.1	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.8	.5	.6	.7	.3	.2	
Pottery and related products.....	3.4	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	.4	.3	1.1	.6	.1	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Group and Industry		Total accession		Separation								Miscellaneous, including military	
				Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off			
		Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947	Jan. ¹ 1948	Dec. 1947
MANUFACTURING—Continued													
Nondurable goods													
Textile-mill products.....	5.0	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	
Cotton.....	5.6	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.6	.3	.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	
Silk and rayon goods.....	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.6	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.1	
Woolen and worsted, except dyeing and finishing.....	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	.2	.3	.6	.4	.1	.1	
Hosiery, full-fashioned.....	3.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.8	.2	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	
Hosiery, seamless.....	6.0	3.9	4.2	3.2	3.6	2.9	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	
Knitted underwear.....	6.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	3.2	2.4	.6	.3	.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted.....	3.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	.4	.4	.1	.4	.1	.1	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.8	3.5	5.3	3.7	3.9	3.0	.3	.2	1.1	.5	(²)	(²)	
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats.....	4.1	2.9	4.3	2.5	3.0	2.1	.2	.2	1.1	.2	(²)	(²)	
Men's and boys' furnishings, work clothing, and allied garments.....	6.3	3.4	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.3	.2	.2	.5	.3	(²)	(²)	
Leather and leather products.....	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.5	.3	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	
Leather.....	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.3	.6	.3	.1	.1	
Boots and shoes.....	5.2	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.7	.3	.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	
Food and kindred products.....	5.3	4.6	7.3	6.5	3.4	3.3	.6	.7	3.2	2.4	.1	.1	
Meat products.....	2.7	6.2	8.5	7.8	3.6	4.0	.8	1.0	4.0	2.6	.1	.2	
Grain-mill products.....	3.8	2.5	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	.4	.2	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	
Tobacco manufactures.....	5.5	2.5	5.8	6.2	3.2	2.3	.2	.4	2.3	3.4	.1	.1	
Paper and allied products.....	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	.4	.3	.5	.4	.1	.1	
Paper and pulp.....	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	.3	.2	.3	.3	.1	.1	
Paper boxes.....	4.3	3.3	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.8	.6	.5	.9	.6	.1	.1	
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.6	.2	.1	.1	
Paints, varnishes, and colors.....	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	.4	.2	.4	.7	.1	.1	
Rayon and allied products.....	1.5	.9	1.6	.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	.5	.1	.2	.1	
Industrial chemicals, except explosives.....	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.3	.1	.1	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	
Petroleum refining.....	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	.5	.5	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	
Rubber products.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2	
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	.1	.1	.7	.4	.2	.1	
Rubber footwear and related products.....	5.0	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.8	.2	.2	.1	.1	.5	.5	
Miscellaneous rubber industries.....	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	.3	.4	.8	.5	.1	.1	
Miscellaneous industries.....	(⁴)	2.3	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	1.5	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.1	
NONMANUFACTURING													
Metal mining.....	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.0	.4	.4	.2	.7	.3	.2	
Iron-ore.....	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	.1	1.0	.5	.5	
Copper-ore.....	5.5	6.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1	.2	.2	(²)	.3	.1	(²)	
Lead- and zinc-ore.....	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.2	.7	.6	.3	.8	.2	.1	
Coal mining:													
Anthracite.....	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	(²)	(²)	.8	.2	.1	.1	
Bituminous-coal.....	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	
Public utilities:													
Telephone.....	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	

¹ Since January 1943 manufacturing firms reporting labor turn-over information have been assigned industry codes on the basis of current products. Most plants in the employment and pay-roll sample, comprising those which were in operation in 1939 are classified according to their major activity at that time, regardless of any subsequent change in major products. Labor turn-over data, beginning in January 1943, refer to all employees. Employment information for all employees is available for major manufacturing industry groups; for individual industries these data refer to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.
³ Less than .05.
⁴ Not available.

Coverage

Rates for the month of December are based on 6,900 manufacturing establishments with 4,600,000 employees; and 480 mining establishments with 243,000 employees.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹

MANUFACTURING

Year and month	All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods			Iron and steel and their products								
										Total: Iron and steel and their products			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Gray-iron and steel castings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	37.7	63.3	\$26.50	38.0	69.8	\$21.78	37.4	58.2	\$27.52	37.2	73.9	\$29.88	35.3	84.5	\$25.93	37.1	69.8
1941: January.....	26.64	39.0	68.3	30.48	40.7	74.9	22.75	37.3	61.0	31.07	40.4	76.9	33.60	38.7	86.9	30.45	41.2	70.7
1947: January.....	47.10	40.6	116.1	49.60	40.5	122.4	44.47	40.7	109.4	50.64	40.2	126.1	50.89	38.2	133.2	54.43	42.7	127.4
February.....	47.29	40.4	117.0	49.74	40.5	122.9	44.67	40.4	110.7	50.33	40.0	125.8	50.67	38.5	131.7	54.04	42.1	126.8
March.....	47.69	40.4	118.0	50.30	40.7	123.6	44.89	40.1	111.9	51.31	40.4	126.9	51.77	38.9	133.3	54.49	42.3	127.0
April.....	47.80	40.1	118.6	50.34	40.5	124.3	44.40	39.6	112.2	51.78	40.4	128.0	52.83	39.2	134.7	54.57	42.0	126.8
May.....	48.44	40.1	120.7	51.72	40.5	127.8	44.88	39.7	113.0	53.71	40.3	133.3	56.26	38.9	144.5	56.34	42.6	132.0
June.....	49.33	40.2	122.6	52.99	40.7	130.3	45.31	39.8	114.0	55.18	40.5	136.3	58.12	39.5	147.2	56.79	42.3	134.0
July.....	48.98	39.8	123.0	52.19	40.0	130.5	45.61	39.7	115.0	53.67	39.3	136.5	55.23	37.4	147.8	55.64	41.6	134.0
August.....	49.17	39.8	123.6	52.46	40.0	131.2	45.78	39.5	115.8	54.53	39.6	137.6	58.25	39.2	148.8	53.77	40.3	132.0
September.....	50.47	40.4	134.9	54.06	40.6	133.1	46.80	40.2	116.5	56.21	40.3	139.6	58.96	39.0	151.3	56.86	41.7	137.0
October.....	51.05	40.6	125.8	54.69	40.9	133.7	47.29	40.2	117.5	56.61	40.5	139.7	58.56	39.0	150.2	56.66	41.9	138.0
November.....	51.29	40.4	126.8	54.86	40.7	134.6	47.56	40.1	118.5	56.93	40.5	140.4	59.52	39.4	151.0	55.51	40.9	138.0
December.....	52.73	41.3	127.8	56.51	41.7	135.5	48.74	40.8	119.5	58.18	41.2	141.2	60.01	39.5	151.9	58.16	42.5	139.0
1948: January.....	52.17	40.5	128.7	55.68	41.0	135.7	48.44	40.0	121.0	57.78	40.8	141.7	60.46	40.0	152.6	57.38	41.6	137.0
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Malleable-iron castings			Steel castings			Cast-iron pipe and fittings			Tin cans and other tinware			Wirework			Cutlery and edge tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.16	36.0	67.1	\$27.97	36.9	75.9	\$21.33	36.4	58.1	\$23.61	38.8	61.1	\$25.96	38.1	68.3	\$23.11	39.1	60.0
1941: January.....	28.42	40.2	70.7	32.27	41.4	78.0	25.42	40.5	62.6	25.31	39.8	63.9	28.27	39.7	71.2	25.90	40.5	63.0
1947: January.....	52.92	40.9	128.8	50.68	39.0	129.8	49.51	43.9	112.8	44.30	40.0	111.1	50.05	41.3	121.3	47.19	42.7	116.0
February.....	52.81	40.9	129.0	49.72	38.6	128.8	47.90	42.6	112.4	43.78	39.4	111.7	49.60	41.0	120.8	47.59	42.7	111.0
March.....	52.72	40.5	130.0	52.23	40.0	130.5	48.71	43.0	113.2	44.95	40.3	111.6	50.50	41.2	122.6	47.85	42.9	111.0
April.....	53.52	41.0	130.6	53.01	40.4	131.1	48.41	42.4	114.2	44.85	40.1	112.7	49.79	40.7	122.4	46.84	41.6	112.0
May.....	55.02	41.0	134.1	54.33	40.5	134.2	51.86	43.4	119.3	45.66	40.2	113.8	49.72	39.8	125.0	46.94	41.1	114.0
June.....	54.36	39.8	136.5	56.18	40.5	138.7	52.27	43.0	121.8	47.61	40.3	118.1	52.19	40.1	130.0	48.85	41.9	116.0
July.....	55.08	40.4	136.4	56.25	40.3	139.5	49.65	41.4	119.6	51.34	41.5	124.1	51.85	39.7	131.1	47.45	41.2	115.0
August.....	51.68	37.7	137.2	54.71	39.1	139.9	46.79	39.9	118.4	53.57	42.5	125.9	51.45	39.6	130.0	46.56	40.2	115.0
September.....	55.66	40.3	139.0	56.50	39.9	141.5	48.34	40.5	118.4	55.28	43.4	127.5	53.70	40.3	132.3	49.20	42.2	117.0
October.....	57.73	41.2	141.1	58.15	40.7	142.9	49.60	41.4	119.8	53.74	42.5	127.0	54.35	41.0	132.6	49.57	42.1	117.0
November.....	58.06	41.2	141.7	58.73	41.0	143.4	48.93	40.7	120.1	52.16	41.1	126.8	56.10	42.0	133.5	50.48	42.3	119.0
December.....	59.18	41.8	141.1	60.03	41.6	144.3	51.06	42.3	120.6	53.92	42.5	126.5	57.83	42.6	135.6	50.26	42.0	119.0
1948: January.....	59.03	41.5	142.0	59.86	41.4	144.7	51.33	40.8	125.6	51.45	40.7	126.3	56.36	41.8	134.7	49.91	41.8	119.0
Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
	Tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)			Hardware			Plumbers' supplies			Stoves, oil burners, and heating equipment, not elsewhere classified			Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings			Stamped and enameled ware and galvanizing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$24.49	39.7	61.8	\$23.13	38.9	59.3	\$25.80	38.2	67.6	\$25.25	38.1	66.6	\$26.19	37.6	69.7	\$23.92	38.1	62.7
1941: January.....	29.49	44.7	66.2	25.24	40.9	62.1	27.13	39.0	69.6	26.07	38.7	67.8	30.98	42.5	73.2	26.32	39.4	66.9
1947: January.....	50.39	43.3	116.4	47.04	41.6	111.9	51.27	42.3	121.9	50.26	41.1	122.4	50.12	40.7	123.1	47.57	40.5	117.4
February.....	49.54	42.6	116.4	47.45	41.9	113.1	48.51	39.9	121.5	49.02	40.2	122.0	50.31	40.7	123.5	46.71	39.6	117.3
March.....	49.93	42.9	116.3	47.29	41.7	113.5	49.90	40.7	122.7	49.79	40.6	122.6	51.02	40.9	124.6	48.14	40.3	119.3
April.....	50.48	42.9	117.6	47.90	41.5	115.3	50.22	40.6	123.6	50.11	40.7	123.0	51.63	40.6	127.1	48.44	40.3	120.1
May.....	50.86	42.5	119.8	49.15	41.7	117.9	49.92	40.0	124.7	50.38	40.2	124.9	51.39	40.1	128.2	49.96	40.1	124.7
June.....	51.22	42.4	120.7	49.53	41.4	119.5	51.81	40.4	128.3	51.00	40.2	126.9	53.72	40.8	131.6	50.34	39.9	125.1
July.....	49.40	41.0	120.4	49.29	41.0	120.1	52.45	40.3	130.1	50.65	40.0	126.6	52.74	39.6	133.1	50.11	39.3	127.4
August.....	50.10	41.0	122.1	48.19	40.2	121.0	49.93	38.9	128.5	49.75	39.0	127.5	50.60	38.1	132.9	50.40	39.5	127.4
September.....	52.39	42.2	124.3	50.43	41.3	122.2	52.38	40.0	131.0	53.32	40.9	130.5	54.54	40.4	135.2	51.72	39.9	129.7
October.....	52.47	42.1	124.8	51.22	41.7	122.8	54.65	40.7	134.3	55.15	41.6	132.6	55.46	41.1	135.0	52.40	40.4	129.5
November.....	52.97	42.2	125.5	51.58	41.6	123.3	56.42	41.4	136.4	53.39	40.1	133.1	57.64	41.8	138.0	52.81	40.5	130.5
December.....	54.44	43.0	126.6	52.55	42.2	124.5	57.00	41.6	137.0	56.22	42.0	133.9	58.66	42.2	138.9	54.72	41.5	132.0
1948: January.....	54.31	42.5	127.7	53.23	42.1	125.3	55.61	40.8	136.5	54.14	40.0	134.8	54.87	40.3	136.3	53.65	40.7	131.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month		Iron and steel and their products—Continued																		
		Fabricated structural and ornamental metalwork			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Forgings, iron and steel			Screw-machine products and wood screws			Steel barrels, kegs, and drums			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
		Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents
1939: Average		\$27.95	38.5	72.7			\$26.04	37.7	69.0			\$29.45	38.4	76.7						
1941: January		31.01	41.8	74.3			29.58	41.9	70.6			36.75	45.0	81.8						
1947: January		49.82	40.5	122.9	\$51.06	41.8	122.1	48.83	40.2	121.1	59.01	41.3	143.0	\$52.21	42.7	122.4	\$48.41	39.9	121.8	
February		50.40	41.0	123.0	51.21	41.6	123.0	50.46	41.2	122.2	59.78	41.5	144.0	51.99	42.5	122.4	50.95	40.9	124.6	
March		51.73	41.7	124.0	53.56	42.3	126.8	50.28	40.9	122.7	60.42	41.7	144.8	53.42	43.0	124.3	50.85	41.0	124.2	
April		51.94	41.7	124.6	52.99	41.5	127.6	50.72	41.4	122.3	59.68	41.3	144.3	52.73	42.5	124.2	51.16	40.9	125.2	
May		53.07	41.8	126.9	56.06	42.9	130.7	53.51	42.1	126.8	60.22	41.3	145.9	53.37	42.3	126.2	51.75	40.5	127.9	
June		54.90	42.0	130.6	55.45	42.7	129.1	54.49	41.5	131.1	61.93	41.1	150.8	53.79	42.1	127.8	53.49	41.0	130.5	
July		53.54	40.7	131.6	52.42	40.8	128.6	51.88	40.0	129.5	59.07	39.7	148.9	52.93	41.4	127.8	53.04	40.3	131.6	
August		55.64	41.7	133.4	54.12	41.2	131.5	52.45	40.0	131.0	57.42	38.7	148.4	52.38	40.8	128.4	53.38	40.3	132.4	
September		55.87	41.6	134.4	55.75	42.0	132.8	53.08	40.2	131.7	62.38	40.9	152.6	53.91	41.9	128.5	55.08	40.7	135.3	
October		57.60	42.6	135.2	56.48	42.0	134.4	56.52	42.1	133.9	65.54	41.8	156.9	55.02	42.1	130.6	52.13	39.4	132.2	
November		57.31	42.0	136.8	57.11	42.7	133.9	55.98	41.3	135.3	65.00	41.4	157.2	54.55	41.6	131.1	53.81	40.8	132.0	
December		58.81	42.7	137.8	58.97	43.5	135.4	57.79	42.5	135.9	67.20	42.2	159.1	56.77	43.0	131.9	57.08	42.5	134.4	
1948: January		56.61	41.9	135.8	56.15	41.5	134.4	55.68	40.6	136.9	65.86	41.6	158.4	56.54	42.7	132.4	55.31	41.4	134.0	
		Electrical machinery																		
		Firearms			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical equipment			Radios and phonographs			Communication equipment			Total: Machinery, except electrical			
				Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents	
1939: Average		\$27.28	41.3	66.0	\$27.09	38.6	70.2	\$27.95	38.7	72.2	\$22.34	38.5	58.1	\$28.74	38.3	75.1	\$29.27	39.3	74.6	
1941: January		35.09	48.6	72.2	31.84	42.4	75.1	33.18	43.4	76.5	24.08	38.2	63.2	32.47	41.4	78.4	34.36	44.0	78.1	
1947: January		54.15	41.3	131.2	48.63	40.5	119.9	49.64	40.3	123.1	42.33	39.4	107.4	51.48	42.5	121.3	53.12	41.4	128.3	
February		54.33	41.3	131.5	48.13	40.0	120.3	48.98	39.7	123.2	41.72	38.6	108.0	51.59	42.3	122.2	53.22	41.3	129.0	
March		55.06	41.7	133.5	49.07	40.5	121.2	50.28	40.4	124.4	42.37	39.1	108.2	51.52	42.1	122.6	53.82	41.5	129.8	
April		54.62	41.1	133.0	48.36	40.0	121.0	50.22	40.2	125.0	42.31	38.9	108.8	47.84	40.5	117.9	54.25	41.5	130.8	
May		56.38	41.3	136.6	50.24	39.8	126.4	52.65	40.1	131.4	44.57	39.1	113.9	46.52	39.1	118.9	55.20	41.4	133.4	
June		57.54	41.6	138.3	51.57	39.8	129.5	54.04	40.5	133.5	43.98	38.2	115.1	49.62	38.8	127.7	56.30	41.3	136.3	
July		56.69	41.0	138.4	52.00	39.8	130.8	53.84	40.1	134.4	46.17	39.6	116.6	50.57	38.7	130.6	56.06	40.9	137.1	
August		56.65	40.8	138.9	51.63	39.2	131.4	53.50	39.6	135.0	44.29	38.0	116.7	51.18	38.9	131.6	55.74	40.5	137.7	
September		58.51	41.8	140.1	53.46	40.4	132.5	55.05	40.5	136.0	47.24	40.0	118.2	53.66	40.2	133.5	57.36	41.1	139.5	
October		57.90	41.2	140.5	54.10	40.6	133.1	55.35	40.6	136.4	47.98	40.2	119.3	55.81	41.4	135.0	57.87	41.3	140.0	
November		58.53	41.1	142.4	54.32	40.6	133.9	55.76	40.6	137.4	47.61	39.8	119.7	55.94	41.4	135.2	57.92	41.2	140.4	
December		60.01	42.0	142.9	55.34	41.1	134.6	56.99	41.2	138.4	48.59	40.4	120.3	56.15	41.7	134.8	59.76	42.3	141.3	
1948: January		59.88	41.8	143.4	55.00	40.6	135.4	57.05	40.9	139.4	47.77	39.5	120.0	54.75	40.5	135.3	59.33	41.9	141.6	
		Machinery, except electrical—Continued																		
		Machinery and machine-shop products			Engines and turbines			Tractors			Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors			Machine tools			Machine-tool accessories			
				Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents	
1939: Average		\$28.76	39.4	73.0	\$28.67	37.4	76.7	\$32.13	38.3	83.9	\$26.46	37.0	71.6	\$32.25	42.9	75.2	\$31.78	40.9	77.7	
1941: January		34.00	43.7	77.7	36.50	44.1	82.7	36.03	41.5	86.8	29.92	39.5	75.7	40.15	50.4	79.7	37.90	50.0	78.8	
1947: January		52.78	41.7	126.4	56.08	41.0	136.8	51.96	39.5	131.5	49.84	39.9	125.0	56.17	42.2	132.6	58.43	42.5	137.9	
February		52.61	41.5	126.7	56.37	41.1	137.2	51.96	39.8	130.5	51.59	40.6	127.2	56.09	42.3	132.5	58.16	41.8	139.2	
March		53.10	41.6	127.5	56.92	41.2	138.2	52.99	40.3	131.4	51.78	40.1	129.2	56.46	42.3	133.4	58.40	42.1	138.9	
April		53.31	41.6	127.9	57.27	41.3	139.4	54.73	40.3	135.8	51.93	40.3	128.9	56.06	42.0	133.4	58.66	41.8	140.4	
May		54.44	41.6	130.7	58.74	41.2	142.8	56.95	39.9	142.6	53.18	40.0	133.0	57.13	42.1	135.7	58.92	41.7	141.4	
June		55.53	41.5	133.6	60.20	41.2	146.0	57.57	40.0	144.7	55.80	40.8	136.8	58.31	42.2	138.1	59.14	41.6	143.2	
July		55.00	40.8	134.9	59.51	40.3	147.7	57.77	40.1	144.0	56.83	41.0	138.5	56.78	41.6	136.6	58.42	41.2	143.0	
August		55.07	40.9	135.3	61.34	40.9	151.0	57.67	40.0	144.3	56.29	40.8	139.2	57.77	41.4	139.4	57.43	39.9	144.7	
September		56.41	41.3	137.0	60.16	40.5	149.4	59.08	40.7	145.0	57.97	41.2	141.7	58.69	41.8	140.5	61.16	41.2	148.6	
October		56.75	41.3	137.4	58.72	39.6	148.9	60.17	41.1	146.5	58.36	41.5	143.9	59.25	42.1	140.8	61.42	41.4	148.2	
November		57.03	41.4	138.1	62.04	41.2	151.6	60.13	41.1	146.4	55.91	40.1	141.5	59.53	41.9	141.2	61.30	41.1	149.4	
December		59.22	42.7	139.1	61.14	40.5	151.9	60.24	41.3	145.9	57.77	41.3	142.8	61.34	43.1	142.4	63.47	42.4	149.7	
1948: January		58.33	42.0	138.9	62.67	41.6	152.8	60.36	41.2	146.3	57.82	41.3	144.1	59.44	42.0	141.5	63.49	42.2	150.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Continued
MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Machinery, except electrical—Continued																	
	Textile machinery			Typewriters			Cash registers, adding, and calculating machines			Washing machines, wringers, and driers, domestic			Sewing machines, domestic and industrial			Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$26.19	39.8	Cents 66.0	\$23.98	37.3	Cents 64.3	\$30.38	37.2	Cents 81.2									
1941: January	30.13	44.6	67.7	26.40	39.1	67.5	34.78	41.4	84.6									
1947: January	53.15	43.2	122.9	47.56	40.8	116.5	57.14	41.1	139.9	\$52.31	42.4	122.5	\$54.02	41.5	130.7	\$51.59	40.4	126.0
February	53.67	43.1	124.5	47.95	40.9	117.1	60.47	42.7	142.7	49.21	40.4	121.8	54.61	41.6	131.5	48.79	38.2	122.0
March	53.86	43.2	124.8	48.13	40.9	117.6	60.68	42.5	143.9	52.31	42.1	124.1	55.28	42.0	132.1	51.09	40.0	123.0
April	53.14	42.5	125.1	49.29	41.2	119.7	61.83	42.4	146.9	53.91	42.8	125.8	54.46	41.2	132.8	53.42	40.7	131.0
May	54.10	42.6	126.9	50.75	41.6	121.9	61.68	42.3	146.8	54.89	42.5	129.1	56.25	41.7	135.5	53.19	40.4	131.0
June	54.88	42.6	128.9	51.58	42.8	120.9	63.67	41.9	151.0	55.16	41.8	131.8	58.97	41.7	141.5	54.77	40.4	131.0
July	54.79	41.9	130.1	52.33	43.7	119.8	60.35	40.6	149.0	54.85	41.6	131.8	58.43	41.0	142.5	55.37	40.8	132.0
August	51.91	40.2	129.1	51.22	40.5	126.5	59.52	40.2	148.7	52.82	40.1	131.6	56.35	40.0	140.9	52.22	38.5	130.0
September	56.08	42.2	132.9	51.91	40.6	128.0	63.21	42.1	151.3	54.17	41.0	132.0	60.72	42.0	145.4	54.18	39.5	132.0
October	55.77	42.1	132.5	54.04	42.0	128.8	63.82	42.3	152.3	57.13	42.4	134.6	62.27	42.5	146.9	56.33	40.7	132.0
November	56.88	42.1	135.5	55.54	42.5	130.6	63.29	42.1	151.8	57.96	42.7	135.8	62.17	42.4	146.5	54.41	39.8	132.0
December	58.56	43.1	135.8	55.89	42.9	130.1	65.67	42.9	153.7	61.06	44.1	139.1	63.21	42.9	147.2	57.05	41.2	132.0
1948: January	59.21	43.1	137.4	55.59	42.6	130.5	65.39	42.4	155.7	59.16	43.0	137.4	63.69	42.8	147.5	57.62	41.6	132.0
Transportation equipment, except automobiles																		
	Total: Transportation equipment, except automobiles			Locomotives			Cars, electric and steam-railroad			Aircraft and parts, excluding aircraft engines			Aircraft engines			Shipbuilding and boatbuilding		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$30.51	38.9	Cents 78.5	\$28.33	36.7	77.1	\$26.71	36.0	74.1	\$30.34	41.5	74.5	\$36.58	44.1	83.5	\$31.91	38.0	81.0
1941: January	35.69	43.1	82.8	34.79	42.8	81.4	29.57	38.5	76.8	34.13	44.7	77.6	42.16	47.2	89.2	37.69	42.0	80.0
1947: January	54.48	40.2	135.6	55.64	39.8	139.7	52.17	40.6	128.3	52.59	39.8	132.1	56.15	41.4	135.7	57.05	40.2	142.0
February	54.34	39.7	136.7	56.97	40.4	141.1	53.42	41.3	129.2	53.41	40.1	133.2	54.77	40.7	134.4	55.37	38.4	144.0
March	54.25	39.8	136.2	51.68	37.4	138.4	53.67	40.8	131.5	53.22	39.8	133.8	53.02	39.4	134.4	56.59	39.9	141.0
April	54.29	39.8	136.3	52.20	37.2	140.2	53.81	40.9	131.0	52.54	39.6	132.6	53.77	39.7	135.3	56.97	39.9	142.0
May	55.31	40.2	137.6	59.09	40.2	146.9	54.80	41.4	132.3	52.42	39.5	132.8	54.77	39.6	138.3	57.91	40.4	143.0
June	55.69	40.1	138.7	59.10	40.0	147.8	55.76	41.1	135.6	52.58	39.2	134.1	55.44	38.8	142.8	57.79	40.7	142.0
July	56.02	40.1	139.5	59.26	39.7	149.4	56.83	41.7	136.4	54.48	39.7	137.2	56.19	39.2	143.5	56.77	39.9	142.0
August	55.78	39.6	140.6	61.75	40.6	152.2	51.89	38.6	134.3	55.30	40.0	138.1	56.58	39.2	144.3	56.93	39.3	144.0
September	56.54	39.7	142.4	64.69	41.3	156.7	55.03	39.9	137.8	54.44	39.3	138.6	58.43	40.0	146.0	57.71	39.5	146.0
October	58.07	40.4	143.7	62.32	40.6	153.4	58.09	41.4	140.4	56.01	40.2	139.5	59.19	40.5	146.1	59.31	39.8	149.0
November	56.42	38.6	146.2	61.64	39.8	154.9	57.61	40.4	142.5	55.48	39.3	141.3	57.52	39.4	146.1	55.20	36.1	152.0
December	59.53	40.6	146.6	61.61	39.4	155.7	59.34	41.1	144.9	56.53	40.4	140.8	60.39	41.2	146.5	61.74	40.5	152.0
1948: January	59.21	40.0	147.9	60.22	39.0	154.7	58.00	40.5	143.1	55.17	39.0	141.2	59.30	40.6	146.1	64.05	40.9	156.0
Transportation equipment, except automobiles—Con.																		
	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts			Automobiles			Total: Nonferrous metals and their products			Smelting and refining, primary, of nonferrous metals			Alloying and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals, except aluminum			Clocks and watches		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average			Cents	\$32.91	35.4	92.9	\$26.74	38.9	68.7	\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$28.77	39.6	72.9	\$22.27	37.9	58.7
1941: January				37.09	38.9	96.9	30.47	41.4	73.6	29.21	38.7	75.5	35.96	44.0	81.8	23.90	38.9	61.4
1947: January	\$50.29	40.5	124.0	54.13	38.9	139.0	49.91	41.0	121.7	49.39	40.4	122.7	53.45	41.3	129.3	43.83	39.7	110.3
February	50.40	40.1	125.8	54.29	38.8	139.9	50.12	41.0	122.2	50.04	40.6	123.4	53.92	41.5	130.0	44.88	41.0	106.6
March	52.43	41.4	126.7	55.45	39.7	139.6	50.26	41.0	122.6	50.66	40.9	123.9	53.68	41.2	130.2	44.83	40.7	110.1
April	52.36	41.3	126.9	54.14	38.5	140.6	50.30	40.8	123.4	51.05	40.8	125.2	53.45	40.9	130.5	44.71	40.4	110.8
May	54.60	41.8	130.7	55.96	38.3	146.3	51.15	40.6	126.0	52.87	41.4	127.8	53.01	39.8	133.0	45.07	40.1	112.4
June	55.52	41.4	134.1	57.48	38.7	148.5	52.06	40.5	128.6	54.20	41.6	130.3	55.10	39.7	137.9	45.82	40.0	114.3
July	56.35	42.3	133.3	56.44	37.7	149.6	51.12	39.7	128.9	53.89	41.3	130.4	54.13	39.2	138.1	44.58	39.1	114.0
August	55.58	41.0	135.5	55.76	37.2	150.0	51.07	39.5	129.4	53.98	40.8	132.2	52.62	38.0	138.4	45.03	39.1	115.1
September	55.94	41.0	136.6	59.35	36.2	151.5	52.62	40.2	130.9	55.82	41.2	135.5	54.37	38.9	139.6	46.87	40.4	116.0
October	58.94	42.5	138.8	60.30	39.5	152.6	53.59	40.8	131.2	54.89	40.9	134.2	55.19	39.4	140.1	47.54	40.8	116.7
November	58.94	42.0	140.4	61.30	39.8	154.0	54.27	41.1	132.0	55.69	41.2	135.1	55.93	39.7	141.0	48.64	41.4	117.5
December	58.96	42.3	139.3	65.04	41.8	156.8	55.42	41.8	132.7	55.44	41.2	134.6	57.26	40.5	141.2	48.69	41.9	118.4
1948: January	54.90	40.2	137.4	61.90	40.0	154.5	55.10	41.3	133.5	55.72	41.3	136.1	56.97	40.1	141.2	47.76	40.8	118.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued												Lumber and timber basic products					
	Jewelry (precious metals) and jewelers' findings			Silverware and plated ware			Lighting equipment			Aluminum manufactures			Total: Lumber and timber basic products			Sawmills and logging camps		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$26.86	39.4	66.0	\$26.03	40.7	64.3	\$25.73	37.1	69.3	\$27.45	39.3	69.9	\$19.06	39.0	48.9	\$18.29	38.4	47.6
1941: January	26.43	39.1	66.4	27.37	41.4	66.6	28.19	39.3	71.7	32.85	42.0	78.2	20.27	38.9	52.1	19.59	38.4	51.0
1947: January	48.84	42.4	115.7	57.86	46.2	125.4	47.91	39.9	120.0	48.11	40.0	120.4	39.11	40.6	96.2	37.41	40.0	93.6
February	48.37	42.1	115.4	57.34	45.6	125.8	48.92	40.4	121.0	47.60	39.2	121.3	41.19	42.1	97.9	39.89	41.8	95.4
March	48.47	41.7	116.7	58.35	45.7	127.8	47.59	39.4	120.9	48.71	40.1	121.3	40.31	41.0	98.3	39.12	40.6	96.8
April	47.09	41.0	115.9	58.01	45.6	127.8	47.63	39.2	121.5	48.55	39.7	122.1	41.01	41.4	99.0	39.81	40.9	97.2
May	47.52	40.5	118.0	58.50	45.8	127.8	50.87	39.5	128.2	48.52	39.2	124.2	43.06	42.0	102.5	41.95	41.7	100.6
June	47.34	40.7	117.6	58.97	45.7	129.2	50.44	38.7	130.5	49.20	39.0	126.7	45.04	42.8	105.3	44.14	42.5	104.0
July	44.44	39.0	114.7	55.72	45.3	130.0	47.74	36.7	130.3	48.86	38.4	127.2	43.57	42.2	103.3	42.86	42.1	101.8
August	46.40	39.8	117.2	57.20	44.1	129.9	48.78	37.4	130.5	49.34	38.9	126.5	45.32	43.3	104.8	45.05	43.1	104.4
September	50.32	42.0	120.4	60.93	46.1	132.1	50.02	38.4	130.4	49.74	38.6	128.7	45.41	42.8	106.2	44.58	42.5	104.9
October	52.97	43.6	122.2	61.31	46.4	132.1	51.73	39.3	131.7	52.02	39.7	130.0	45.23	42.6	106.3	44.09	42.2	104.6
November	53.39	42.7	125.5	61.65	45.9	134.4	52.51	40.0	131.4	52.15	39.8	130.9	45.30	42.2	107.4	44.27	41.9	105.6
December	55.53	44.4	125.4	63.80	47.2	135.3	53.25	39.9	133.1	52.86	40.1	132.0	45.65	43.2	105.6	44.20	42.8	103.2
1948: January	51.54	42.0	123.8	62.54	46.3	135.4	54.54	39.9	136.4	53.13	40.2	132.3	44.42	42.3	105.0	42.85	41.9	102.2
Lumber and timber basic products—Con.																		
Planting and plywood mills			Furniture and finished lumber products								Stone, clay, and glass products							
Total: Furniture and finished lumber products			Furniture			Caskets and other morticians' goods			Wood preserving			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products						
Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents						
1939: Average	\$22.17	41.1	54.0	\$19.95	38.5	51.8	\$20.51	38.9	53.0						\$23.94	37.6	63.7	
1941: January	22.51	40.5	55.4	20.90	38.7	54.0	21.42	39.0	55.2						25.02	37.4	66.9	
1947: January	44.11	42.5	103.9	42.41	41.8	101.5	43.35	41.5	104.6	\$45.02	42.7	105.2	\$37.55	40.4	92.2	45.68	40.5	112.6
February	45.13	42.9	104.9	42.80	41.9	102.2	44.20	42.0	104.9	44.79	42.1	106.0	38.49	40.9	94.0	45.49	40.1	113.3
March	45.10	42.8	105.4	43.00	41.7	103.1	44.33	41.9	105.9	45.67	42.3	107.7	38.90	40.8	95.3	46.38	40.5	114.4
April	45.90	43.3	105.9	42.87	41.5	103.2	43.99	41.4	106.4	45.49	42.1	107.7	39.78	41.4	96.0	46.40	40.5	114.9
May	47.65	43.5	109.7	43.45	41.5	104.6	44.21	41.2	107.4	46.88	42.2	110.8	41.66	43.0	96.9	47.24	40.3	117.3
June	48.84	44.1	110.7	44.24	41.7	106.1	45.04	41.6	108.5	46.99	42.2	111.1	41.14	41.8	98.4	48.54	40.8	119.0
July	46.68	42.6	109.3	43.51	41.1	105.8	44.12	40.9	107.9	44.32	40.2	110.3	41.05	41.6	97.8	48.00	40.1	119.8
August	48.59	44.2	110.7	44.09	41.2	107.0	44.58	41.0	108.9	45.69	40.6	112.2	42.10	42.0	100.1	49.06	40.6	120.8
September	48.94	43.8	111.8	45.38	41.5	109.3	46.24	41.4	111.7	47.06	41.6	112.8	42.41	42.2	100.5	49.57	40.4	122.7
October	50.12	44.3	113.2	46.53	42.1	110.5	47.76	42.3	113.0	47.00	41.1	113.9	42.19	41.5	101.7	50.38	40.8	123.4
November	49.60	43.2	114.7	46.32	41.8	110.8	48.07	42.3	113.7	47.35	40.9	115.0	39.98	39.7	100.7	50.47	40.5	124.7
December	51.61	44.8	115.1	47.72	42.7	111.7	49.10	42.9	114.5	49.01	42.2	115.7	40.60	39.8	101.7	51.03	41.0	124.6
1948: January	50.67	43.9	115.2	47.07	42.0	112.2	48.62	42.3	115.1	48.52	41.8	115.7	39.55	39.1	101.2	49.90	39.9	125.0
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Glass and glassware			Glass products made from purchased glass			Cement			Brick, tile, and terra cotta			Pottery and related products			Gypsum			
Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			
1939: Average	\$25.32	35.2	72.1			\$26.67	38.2	69.9	\$20.55	37.8	54.3	\$22.74	37.2	62.5				
1941: January	28.02	36.3	77.2			26.82	37.9	70.9	21.74	36.9	58.7	22.92	36.4	63.5				
1947: January	47.78	39.4	121.4	\$42.36	42.0	99.8	43.79	40.6	107.9	42.22	40.3	104.1	41.97	37.7	112.1	\$51.49	46.2	111.4
February	46.55	38.6	121.6	41.58	41.7	100.0	44.67	41.5	107.7	42.35	40.0	105.6	42.69	37.2	114.9	51.14	45.9	111.4
March	48.45	39.6	122.6	40.75	41.1	99.1	45.12	41.6	108.5	42.78	40.1	106.3	44.28	38.3	115.7	51.95	46.3	112.2
April	48.88	39.7	123.2	40.69	40.6	100.2	45.82	42.1	108.9	42.58	39.7	106.2	44.42	38.9	115.2	50.45	45.2	111.6
May	48.66	39.3	123.9	41.94	40.8	102.8	44.46	39.3	113.2	45.77	40.6	112.3	45.45	38.9	117.1	52.05	45.8	113.5
June	50.42	40.0	126.4	42.93	40.8	105.3	51.59	42.7	120.8	45.66	41.0	110.9	45.78	38.7	118.6	52.55	45.3	116.1
July	49.34	38.6	128.1	40.87	39.6	103.1	51.72	41.9	123.5	45.25	40.5	111.3	44.86	37.9	119.2	54.91	46.1	119.1
August	50.40	39.5	128.0	41.88	40.2	104.2	52.93	42.5	124.4	46.06	40.9	112.1	46.48	38.8	120.1	55.39	45.7	121.2
September	51.57	39.2	131.7	42.91	40.1	107.1	52.68	41.8	126.1	46.51	40.9	113.3	46.14	38.5	120.7	54.08	45.0	121.5
October	52.27	39.4	132.8	44.41	41.1	108.1	52.32	42.0	124.5	47.37	41.3	114.3	48.18	39.6	122.1	56.70	45.9	123.4
November	53.05	39.2	135.4	43.87	40.4	108.5	52.19	41.9	124.5	46.81	40.5	114.8	48.25	39.4	122.7	56.35	45.3	124.5
December	53.07	39.5	134.4	46.16	42.3	109.2	51.94	42.0	123.7	47.46	41.2	114.6	48.69	39.3	123.1	56.53	45.6	124.1
1948: January	51.88	37.7	137.9	44.19	41.1	107.5	51.21	41.4	123.7	46.73	40.4	114.7	47.52	38.5	122.8	55.94	45.3	123.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued												Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures					
	Lime			Marble, granite, slate, and other products			Abrasive			Asbestos products			Total: Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures			Cotton manufactures except smallwares		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
1939: Average				\$26.18	36.9	71.4				\$24.43	39.0	62.7	\$16.84	36.6	46.0	\$14.26	36.7	38.0
1941: January				24.29	34.6	70.8				27.26	41.3	66.0	18.01	36.9	48.8	15.06	37.2	41.0
1947: January	\$43.83	44.7	98.3	43.88	42.1	104.8	\$52.70	43.2	122.0	51.61	43.2	120.2	39.29	40.5	97.0	37.06	40.6	92.0
February	44.80	45.3	98.1	44.18	41.9	105.6	49.46	40.7	121.6	52.73	43.9	120.1	40.32	40.4	99.7	37.56	40.5	92.0
March	45.70	46.2	98.6	45.30	42.0	107.5	50.63	40.4	125.4	53.03	43.8	121.0	41.01	40.0	102.4	39.22	40.1	92.0
April	46.53	46.6	99.4	45.51	42.1	107.9	49.72	39.7	125.3	52.46	42.8	122.5	40.12	39.1	102.7	38.53	39.3	92.0
May	47.19	46.2	101.7	44.67	42.9	108.5	50.10	39.6	126.4	52.58	42.6	123.8	39.89	38.9	102.5	37.73	38.8	92.0
June	48.45	46.0	104.8	46.07	42.2	108.5	48.66	39.1	124.4	54.21	42.9	126.4	39.54	38.6	102.4	37.10	38.3	92.0
July	47.23	44.9	104.2	45.48	42.1	107.9	50.00	39.3	127.3	54.90	43.3	126.8	39.48	38.4	102.8	37.21	38.3	92.0
August	48.90	45.4	106.9	46.61	41.4	112.6	51.26	39.2	130.6	53.53	42.2	127.7	39.44	38.2	103.2	37.50	38.4	92.0
September	49.23	45.5	108.1	47.66	42.2	112.7	54.57	40.3	135.6	52.30	41.3	126.6	41.30	39.5	104.8	38.55	39.2	92.0
October	52.51	46.9	108.5	48.60	42.5	114.3	54.30	40.4	134.5	52.57	41.3	127.3	41.94	39.7	105.5	39.22	39.6	92.0
November	50.33	46.5	108.9	46.27	40.2	115.2	55.68	40.7	137.0	54.05	41.9	129.2	43.73	40.1	109.0	42.47	40.4	102.0
December	50.48	46.4	108.1	48.68	41.9	116.0	60.68	44.0	138.0	54.13	41.5	131.5	45.15	41.0	110.0	43.64	41.1	102.0
1948: January	49.10	45.1	108.9	46.84	40.5	115.3	59.07	44.4	133.1	54.63	41.8	131.8	45.16	40.5	111.4	43.81	40.7	102.0
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Cotton smallwares			Silk and rayon goods			Woolen and worsted manufactures, except dyeing and finishing			Hosiery			Knitted cloth ¹			Knitted outerwear and knitted gloves		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$18.22	39.0	47.4	\$15.78	36.5	42.9	\$10.21	36.4	52.8	\$18.98	35.6	53.6	\$18.15	38.4	46.8	\$17.14	37.0	46.0
1941: January	19.74	39.3	50.3	16.53	35.7	46.1	21.78	37.9	57.6	18.51	33.8	55.0	19.90	37.9	50.3	17.65	35.8	48.0
1947: January	40.48	41.0	98.7	40.21	41.1	97.5	43.10	41.3	104.5	38.35	38.1	100.7	39.03	40.9	95.4	36.49	38.4	94.0
February	40.89	40.8	100.4	41.45	41.6	99.6	47.44	41.0	115.6	38.40	38.1	100.9	40.89	41.3	98.9	36.68	38.4	94.0
March	40.69	40.4	100.8	41.94	41.5	101.2	46.28	40.1	115.5	38.41	37.8	101.6	41.00	41.6	98.6	36.75	38.5	94.0
April	39.68	39.5	101.7	40.89	40.2	101.6	45.26	39.1	115.9	36.35	35.9	101.0	39.49	39.9	98.9	35.58	37.3	92.0
May	38.85	38.5	101.4	41.73	41.0	101.9	45.28	39.2	115.8	36.42	35.9	101.4	40.06	40.3	98.5	35.51	37.6	92.0
June	38.85	38.5	101.0	40.97	40.3	101.7	45.75	39.4	116.0	35.39	35.2	100.5	40.32	40.3	98.2	35.11	37.0	94.0
July	39.68	39.1	101.6	41.17	40.3	102.3	45.33	39.1	116.0	36.37	35.3	103.0	40.91	40.8	99.1	34.51	36.8	92.0
August	39.60	39.1	100.9	41.65	40.0	104.3	42.28	36.6	115.6	38.08	36.8	103.4	41.11	40.7	100.1	35.42	37.6	92.0
September	40.67	39.7	102.4	43.23	40.9	105.7	46.99	40.2	116.9	39.48	37.7	104.9	41.71	40.5	102.7	35.86	37.5	94.0
October	40.49	39.1	103.5	43.57	41.0	106.2	46.70	39.7	117.8	41.00	38.3	106.9	42.21	41.1	102.1	35.81	38.8	96.0
November	40.13	38.7	103.6	44.84	41.2	108.8	46.95	39.6	118.8	42.11	38.7	108.7	42.53	40.8	103.5	38.30	38.7	98.0
December	42.17	40.5	104.1	46.48	42.3	110.0	49.17	41.2	119.3	42.92	39.1	109.8	44.18	41.9	104.5	38.02	38.5	97.0
1948: January	43.29	40.4	106.7	47.55	41.9	113.7	48.56	41.0	119.1	41.67	37.8	110.3	44.81	42.0	106.0	37.94	37.7	99.0
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures—Continued																		
	Knitted underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles, including woolen and worsted			Carpets and rugs, wool			Hats, fur-felt			Jute goods, except felts ¹			Cordage and twine		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$15.05	36.9	41.0	\$20.82	38.6	53.5	\$23.25	36.1	64.4	\$22.73	32.2	70.7						
1941: January	16.06	36.0	44.6	21.65	39.3	55.1	25.18	37.3	67.5	27.12	36.2	75.5						
1947: January	33.70	38.7	86.9	45.67	43.3	105.5	46.51	40.7	114.5	50.15	39.1	127.7	\$40.09	43.9	92.8	\$39.14	41.1	93.1
February	34.22	38.8	88.1	45.75	42.9	106.5	46.51	40.5	114.9	49.60	38.9	127.2	41.74	43.4	97.9	39.51	41.0	94.4
March	34.86	38.7	89.9	46.12	42.6	108.3	47.12	40.8	115.6	49.22	38.0	129.7	41.57	43.2	97.9	40.00	40.6	98.4
April	34.22	38.3	89.1	45.95	41.3	111.4	47.69	40.4	118.1	47.28	36.3	130.0	40.98	42.7	97.7	40.23	40.5	96.2
May	35.18	39.0	90.4	45.62	41.1	110.8	48.30	41.2	117.5	46.81	36.4	128.9	42.12	43.4	98.5	39.11	39.2	99.6
June	34.85	38.8	90.1	46.13	41.6	110.9	49.02	41.3	118.8	48.88	37.5	131.1	41.13	43.0	97.4	38.26	37.9	101.3
July	34.65	38.4	90.2	44.37	40.1	110.4	49.80	40.6	122.8	47.47	36.5	130.2	37.92	41.0	94.1	38.71	38.2	101.4
August	34.60	38.2	90.4	45.31	40.5	111.6	47.43	39.4	120.6	45.67	34.7	131.2	38.40	41.0	90.8	39.10	38.6	101.4
September	36.30	39.5	91.8	47.89	41.9	114.2	52.38	41.0	127.9	47.44	35.9	133.4	37.51	41.4	90.6	40.00	38.8	103.0
October	36.50	39.3	93.0	47.16	41.5	113.6	53.53	41.4	129.5	48.33	37.0	131.1	37.27	41.1	90.6	41.70	40.1	104.1
November	37.41	39.5	94.7	48.16	41.2	116.7	53.99	41.6	130.1	47.10	36.2	130.3	37.60	41.5	90.6	42.55	40.4	105.3
December	38.17	40.2	95.1	50.50	42.7	118.1	54.91	42.2	130.6	51.52	39.1	132.1	38.21	41.2	92.7	44.13	41.3	106.8
1948: January	37.77	39.4	95.9	51.04	42.3	120.4	55.23	41.9	132.2	50.17	37.8	132.8	41.38	40.3	102.6	44.63	41.3	108.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's clothing, not elsewhere classified			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Underwear and neckwear, men's ²			Work shirts			Women's clothing, not elsewhere classified		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$18.17	34.5	Cents 52.7	\$19.32	33.2	Cents 58.1	\$13.75	34.6	Cents 39.8	\$14.18	35.4	Cents 40.1	\$11.03	35.8	Cents 30.9	\$19.20	33.9	Cents 51.9
1941: January	18.76	33.5	56.0	20.40	33.4	60.7	14.22	33.0	43.1	14.85	33.6	44.2	12.33	33.6	36.7	19.47	33.2	55.3
1947: January	38.22	36.9	103.7	41.70	37.8	109.5	32.17	37.1	86.9	33.37	36.7	90.8	25.43	34.7	73.1	47.30	35.7	129.7
February	38.74	36.9	104.9	41.86	37.8	109.7	32.32	37.2	86.9	33.49	36.6	91.5	25.60	35.8	71.6	48.77	36.2	131.4
March	38.41	36.7	104.5	41.99	37.6	110.6	32.11	37.0	86.9	34.35	36.5	94.0	25.37	34.3	73.3	47.75	36.1	129.3
April	35.44	35.5	99.9	40.45	36.7	109.4	31.62	36.5	86.8	32.18	34.3	93.7	25.09	34.2	72.8	42.32	34.4	120.0
May	35.36	35.8	98.8	41.49	37.2	110.5	32.01	36.9	86.7	32.41	35.1	92.9	25.11	34.5	73.0	41.58	34.6	116.8
June	35.77	36.0	99.4	41.35	37.2	110.4	31.54	36.8	85.7	33.55	36.4	91.6	24.91	34.3	72.6	41.87	35.0	118.2
July	36.50	35.8	102.0	40.17	36.5	109.8	31.24	36.3	86.2	33.70	36.0	93.8	26.56	36.2	73.5	43.81	34.8	124.1
August	36.57	35.2	103.8	38.66	35.1	109.0	30.74	36.0	85.2	31.51	34.5	91.4	25.54	35.4	72.2	45.49	34.6	128.5
September	37.64	36.0	104.6	41.06	36.8	110.6	32.38	36.9	87.8	33.05	35.5	93.2	25.59	34.6	74.0	45.78	35.0	127.9
October	38.78	36.9	105.1	42.78	37.9	112.0	33.42	37.8	88.5	35.00	36.9	94.9	25.15	33.7	74.5	46.91	35.8	127.9
November	37.09	36.4	101.9	42.24	37.5	111.6	33.75	38.0	88.9	35.09	36.5	96.1	24.90	34.1	72.8	43.82	35.3	121.7
December	39.07	37.2	105.1	43.11	37.7	113.5	35.37	38.2	92.0	35.51	37.5	94.8	24.32	34.1	71.2	46.84	36.4	127.0
1948: January	39.94	36.6	109.2	43.79	37.0	117.2	34.76	37.1	93.2	35.03	36.6	95.2	23.64	32.7	72.6	48.76	36.0	132.6
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Corsets and allied garments ¹			Millinery			Handkerchiefs			Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads			Housefurnishings, other than curtains, etc.			Textile bags ³		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$17.15	37.5	Cents 45.6	\$22.19	33.8	Cents 63.6												
1941: January	17.24	35.6	48.2	22.31	30.5	64.8												
1947: January	35.21	37.8	93.0	48.40	36.6	125.6	\$28.95	35.3	82.1	\$28.57	34.6	82.5	\$34.85	38.1	91.0	\$35.92	39.7	89.1
February	35.38	38.8	91.8	53.73	38.9	131.7	30.60	36.5	84.1	28.51	33.8	84.5	34.91	37.5	92.6	35.13	39.0	88.4
March	35.29	38.7	92.0	51.76	37.5	131.8	31.03	36.5	85.4	28.72	33.8	84.9	34.97	37.2	93.5	34.60	38.2	89.5
April	35.18	38.3	92.7	42.94	33.6	124.1	29.36	34.2	85.7	26.90	31.5	84.8	35.67	37.6	94.4	35.26	38.6	90.8
May	35.33	38.4	92.2	40.44	32.5	121.4	31.24	36.4	85.8	27.55	32.5	84.7	37.36	37.9	98.1	34.06	37.0	90.0
June	35.72	38.0	94.1	43.62	32.5	127.1	29.94	35.2	85.1	26.72	31.4	84.9	37.87	38.1	98.9	34.02	37.1	91.8
July	34.95	37.5	93.5	48.58	36.2	129.8	31.13	36.3	85.7	29.09	36.1	81.6	36.44	38.4	94.5	35.48	38.3	92.5
August	34.80	36.7	94.2	49.52	36.3	131.4	30.40	35.5	85.7	28.93	36.1	81.1	37.74	38.6	97.7	35.34	37.8	93.6
September	35.75	37.5	95.4	49.74	35.8	134.0	31.85	36.7	86.7	30.64	37.3	83.0	38.33	38.2	99.6	35.86	38.1	94.1
October	36.76	38.5	95.6	53.20	38.2	133.7	32.57	37.5	86.8	31.55	37.5	84.4	38.72	38.3	100.4	36.76	38.9	94.4
November	36.80	38.6	95.5	39.14	31.3	121.3	33.31	37.7	88.4	31.26	37.2	83.9	38.03	38.3	98.3	37.25	38.9	95.8
December	36.89	39.0	94.8	46.21	35.1	125.9	32.55	37.0	88.1	31.28	37.1	84.3	41.34	40.5	101.2	37.60	39.5	95.3
1948: January	37.37	38.4	98.2	53.14	37.4	136.5	30.46	34.4	88.4	31.05	36.8	85.6	38.64	38.3	99.9	37.20	38.9	95.6
Leather and leather products																		
Year and month	Total: Leather and leather products			Leather			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Boots and shoes			Leather gloves and mittens			Trunks and suitcases		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$19.13	36.2	Cents 52.8	\$24.43	38.7	Cents 63.4				\$17.83	35.7	Cents 50.3						
1941: January	20.66	37.3	55.4	25.27	38.3	66.2				19.58	37.0	53.0						
1947: January	40.18	39.3	102.3	48.49	41.3	117.4	\$37.84	38.8	98.0	39.05	39.1	99.5	\$32.10	35.0	92.2	\$40.36	38.7	104.0
February	40.29	39.5	102.1	49.65	41.6	119.3	37.79	38.8	98.4	38.96	39.2	98.9	31.38	35.1	89.6	41.60	39.9	103.8
March	40.11	39.0	102.8	49.88	41.4	120.4	37.87	38.1	99.9	38.91	38.8	99.9	31.52	35.0	90.0	40.87	39.5	103.6
April	39.44	38.3	102.9	49.14	40.7	120.4	37.07	37.8	99.4	37.96	38.0	99.8	31.17	35.0	89.0	41.22	39.1	105.3
May	39.45	38.1	103.5	49.65	40.7	122.0	37.32	37.7	100.6	37.78	37.8	100.0	31.38	34.6	90.8	40.35	38.5	104.6
June	40.12	38.1	105.3	50.44	40.5	124.1	38.62	38.1	102.5	38.30	37.7	102.0	31.42	35.0	90.7	42.34	39.6	106.6
July	40.30	38.2	105.5	51.11	40.4	126.1	39.06	38.4	103.1	38.49	37.8	101.8	32.42	35.6	91.4	40.62	38.4	105.6
August	40.25	38.1	105.7	51.19	40.0	127.7	39.86	39.1	103.4	38.32	37.7	101.8	32.33	35.7	91.2	42.09	39.4	106.7
September	41.89	39.1	107.2	52.66	41.0	128.3	40.14	39.2	103.2	40.12	38.8	103.5	33.45	36.3	92.7	43.07	39.5	109.5
October	42.18	39.0	108.2	52.52	40.7	128.7	39.19	38.3	103.7	40.41	38.7	104.6	34.43	36.4	94.5	46.15	40.9	111.4
November	41.93	38.3	109.5	52.82	40.6	129.7	38.92	37.2	106.0	39.98	37.8	105.9	33.88	36.3	93.4	47.61	42.2	112.9
December	42.67	39.1	109.2	53.73	41.3	130.2	41.21	39.3	106.1	40.98	38.6	105.7	33.89	36.5	93.1	45.53	40.9	110.9
1948: January	42.58	39.0	109.3	53.05	40.8	130.2	41.38	38.8	106.9	41.30	38.8	105.7	33.75	35.8	95.1	42.33	38.3	111.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Continued

Year and month	Food																	
	Total: Food			Slaughtering and meat packing			Butter			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream			Flour		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$24.43	40.3	60.7	\$27.85	40.6	68.6	\$22.60	46.7	48.4				\$29.24	46.2	62.6	\$25.80	42.3	60.0
1941: January	24.69	39.0	63.3	26.84	39.3	68.1	22.84	44.6	50.9				29.41	44.2	65.3	25.27	41.0	60.0
1947: January	47.31	43.6	108.4	57.20	47.5	120.6	42.24	46.2	91.7	\$46.32	46.6	90.5	48.79	46.8	100.5	55.18	49.9	110.0
February	46.40	42.7	108.8	52.82	44.3	119.3	42.44	45.8	92.6	46.64	46.2	101.0	48.04	46.2	99.7	53.08	48.9	108.0
March	46.05	42.3	108.8	49.87	41.9	119.1	43.00	45.5	93.5	47.04	46.2	101.9	47.58	45.7	100.8	53.77	49.3	108.0
April	46.20	42.1	109.7	50.22	41.8	120.4	43.47	46.8	93.2	48.16	46.8	103.0	47.32	46.0	100.2	52.44	47.5	110.0
May	47.71	43.0	111.0	53.37	44.0	121.4	43.91	46.3	94.8	49.52	48.3	102.6	47.36	45.8	100.9	51.82	47.8	108.0
June	48.27	43.2	111.9	54.40	44.5	122.2	45.60	47.4	95.9	50.57	48.7	103.9	48.81	46.7	102.1	55.55	49.8	111.0
July	48.40	43.2	112.1	56.82	44.5	128.2	44.75	47.0	95.5	50.18	48.1	104.4	49.62	46.7	103.4	57.71	50.5	114.0
August	49.45	43.4	114.0	54.33	43.0	126.7	46.20	47.7	96.4	49.21	47.2	104.2	50.84	46.9	105.2	59.09	50.1	118.0
September	49.04	43.4	112.9	55.31	43.4	127.6	45.65	47.4	96.1	49.66	46.9	105.9	50.12	45.7	105.9	59.91	49.9	120.0
October	49.61	42.8	115.9	54.98	43.2	127.3	45.58	46.3	98.1	49.24	46.5	105.8	49.86	45.5	106.4	59.01	49.0	120.0
November	49.90	42.5	117.3	61.31	46.9	130.5	46.05	46.1	94.5	48.54	45.7	106.2	49.40	44.3	107.2	59.15	48.6	121.0
December	50.92	43.3	117.5	61.57	47.7	129.1	46.74	46.5	99.8	49.32	45.9	107.4	49.87	44.8	107.3	56.45	47.6	118.0
1948: January	49.38	41.9	117.8	57.12	44.8	127.5	45.92	45.9	98.9	50.12	45.6	110.4	50.50	45.3	107.9	54.25	46.4	117.0
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Cereal preparations			Baking ¹			Sugar refining, cane			Sugar, beet			Confectionery			Beverages, non-alcoholic		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average			Cents	\$25.70	41.7	62.1	\$23.91	37.6	63.6	\$24.68	42.9	58.5	\$18.64	38.1	49.2	\$24.21	43.6	55.5
1941: January				26.46	41.1	64.4	22.73	35.0	65.0	24.03	36.5	63.0	19.19	37.6	51.1	25.28	42.0	60.2
1947: January	\$48.48	40.5	119.6	46.32	43.9	105.6	38.83	38.8	100.1	44.24	40.5	109.5	37.06	39.8	93.0	41.13	42.7	93.6
February	49.13	41.5	118.4	45.80	43.2	106.0	41.53	39.5	105.2	47.29	40.5	116.9	37.75	39.9	94.9	40.85	42.3	96.1
March	50.08	41.4	120.8	45.17	43.0	105.7	44.40	41.6	106.7	44.79	37.4	119.9	37.87	39.8	95.1	41.25	42.0	97.4
April	48.26	39.6	121.8	45.26	42.5	106.5	47.92	43.7	109.7	44.46	38.6	115.1	37.60	38.9	96.7	42.50	43.1	98.1
May	49.77	40.4	123.2	44.84	42.5	105.6	44.35	41.3	107.5	43.79	38.9	112.5	38.77	39.8	97.6	43.10	43.6	98.1
June	50.79	40.8	124.4	45.50	42.6	106.7	52.14	45.6	114.2	47.38	40.8	116.2	39.34	39.3	100.4	44.45	44.2	100.4
July	53.93	43.2	124.6	46.81	42.7	107.4	50.33	45.5	110.5	46.34	39.2	118.4	37.66	37.8	99.8	45.98	45.0	102.1
August	54.32	42.4	128.1	45.52	41.9	109.1	51.89	46.3	112.1	50.88	41.7	122.0	38.39	38.8	99.3	47.89	46.6	103.1
September	51.28	40.5	126.5	46.14	41.9	110.4	50.87	44.0	115.6	51.55	40.8	126.3	41.20	40.4	102.1	47.91	46.0	104.9
October	50.54	39.7	127.3	46.85	41.9	111.5	51.86	45.3	115.0	50.59	44.8	113.0	42.24	41.1	102.9	45.85	44.3	103.1
November	52.05	40.3	129.1	46.26	41.6	111.5	55.26	46.0	120.5	56.47	48.2	117.2	42.24	40.8	103.6	44.60	43.3	103.1
December	54.13	40.8	132.8	47.43	42.3	111.9	47.70	41.7	114.9	53.87	46.1	116.8	42.96	41.5	103.5	45.22	43.7	103.2
1948: January	54.10	40.5	133.5	47.03	41.6	111.3	45.11	38.4	118.0	49.96	38.7	129.0	40.12	38.8	103.5	44.95	43.0	104.6
Food—Continued																		
Year and month	Malt liquors			Canning and preserving			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco (chewing and smoking) and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average	\$35.01	38.3	91.6	\$16.77	37.0	46.4	\$16.84	35.4	47.6	\$20.88	37.2	56.1	\$14.59	34.7	41.9	\$17.53	34.1	51.4
1941: January	34.57	36.4	95.2	16.67	33.0	51.0	17.89	35.7	50.1	22.38	37.3	60.0	15.13	35.0	43.2	18.60	34.9	53.7
1947: January	57.23	41.9	136.6	36.55	37.6	97.5	36.74	39.2	93.8	41.26	39.7	104.1	33.80	39.0	86.2	33.16	37.6	88.2
February	56.88	41.8	137.5	36.82	37.0	99.7	35.44	37.8	93.7	40.76	39.1	104.3	31.98	37.2	85.6	32.03	36.0	88.9
March	57.83	41.8	138.1	37.40	37.7	99.6	35.21	37.5	93.9	40.23	38.7	103.9	31.72	36.7	85.9	32.79	36.3	90.2
April	59.30	42.7	138.7	38.50	38.0	101.8	34.84	36.7	94.8	38.78	36.8	105.4	31.69	36.6	86.0	33.86	37.4	90.7
May	61.55	43.8	140.3	39.39	38.3	103.4	34.46	36.3	94.8	38.33	36.1	106.1	32.03	37.4	85.3	29.72	31.6	94.0
June	64.57	44.4	145.1	39.37	37.8	104.5	36.30	38.2	95.0	41.67	39.4	105.7	32.08	37.4	85.4	34.49	36.9	93.7
July	67.52	45.1	149.3	39.96	39.9	100.3	37.74	39.6	95.3	44.67	42.2	106.0	31.25	37.4	84.7	38.21	39.9	95.8
August	68.98	45.3	152.3	45.88	42.6	108.3	37.26	39.2	95.1	43.74	41.2	106.1	32.00	37.3	85.3	37.13	40.1	92.8
September	69.54	45.2	153.9	43.69	42.8	102.5	37.33	39.2	95.2	43.36	40.7	106.6	32.42	37.7	85.7	38.39	41.2	93.1
October	66.10	43.5	151.7	44.75	40.9	110.0	37.90	39.7	95.4	43.92	41.3	106.3	33.21	38.3	86.3	37.78	40.6	93.1
November	64.03	42.1	152.3	37.94	35.9	106.2	37.67	39.4	95.6	43.15	40.6	106.3	33.60	38.6	86.8	36.10	38.5	93.9
December	63.54	42.1	151.1	41.14	37.7	109.3	39.16	39.9	98.3	45.45	40.6	111.9	34.24	39.3	86.8	37.16	39.1	96.0
1948: January	61.03	40.4	151.0	41.18	37.3	111.3	37.97	38.6	98.4	44.78	39.5	113.5	32.64	38.1	86.0	35.71	37.1	96.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Con.

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Flour
Avg. wklly. hours
Avg. hrly. earnings
Cents

Year and month	Paper and allied products															Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Total: Paper and allied products			Paper and pulp			Envelopes ¹			Paper bags			Paper boxes			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$23.72	40.1	Cents 59.2	\$24.92	40.3	62.0							\$21.78	40.2	54.7	\$32.42	37.4	86.6
1941: January.....	25.16	40.0	62.9	27.02	40.8	66.2							22.26	38.8	57.6	33.49	37.8	88.6
1947: January.....	47.05	43.2	108.8	50.18	44.2	113.4	\$44.68	42.8	104.3	\$40.52	40.2	100.9	43.58	42.3	103.0	56.60	41.0	138.1
February.....	47.42	43.2	109.8	50.98	44.3	114.9	44.43	42.6	105.6	39.93	39.9	100.1	43.58	42.0	103.9	56.74	40.1	141.5
March.....	47.92	43.2	110.9	51.27	44.3	115.7	44.69	42.7	106.4	40.43	40.3	100.6	44.10	42.1	105.5	58.19	40.3	144.3
April.....	48.20	43.0	112.1	52.07	44.4	117.8	44.94	42.8	106.3	39.69	39.5	100.7	43.98	41.5	106.0	58.69	40.1	146.2
May.....	48.79	43.1	113.3	52.84	44.7	118.2	45.25	43.0	106.5	40.42	39.1	103.6	44.30	41.2	107.7	59.55	40.1	148.6
June.....	49.95	42.9	116.5	54.83	44.5	123.1	45.96	43.0	107.3	41.69	39.6	105.4	44.87	41.3	108.8	59.76	39.9	149.9
July.....	51.06	42.9	119.0	56.36	44.5	126.6	44.72	42.1	107.4	42.30	38.8	109.4	45.44	41.4	109.9	59.37	39.6	149.8
August.....	50.72	42.4	119.6	56.30	44.1	127.6	44.96	41.0	110.7	41.89	38.4	109.3	44.92	40.8	110.4	59.48	39.4	150.8
September.....	51.99	42.9	121.0	57.14	44.5	128.3	47.02	42.2	112.5	42.05	38.2	110.2	46.53	41.6	112.2	61.61	40.2	153.4
October.....	52.22	43.0	121.5	57.10	44.4	128.7	46.97	42.1	112.8	43.67	39.3	111.3	47.37	42.1	112.7	61.62	40.0	154.0
November.....	52.80	43.2	122.2	57.40	44.4	129.2	46.52	41.9	112.0	43.17	39.0	110.6	48.66	42.7	114.3	62.30	40.0	155.6
December.....	53.69	43.8	122.6	58.21	44.9	129.5	47.35	42.2	112.2	45.29	40.7	111.3	49.44	43.3	114.4	63.57	40.5	156.8
1948: January.....	53.22	43.1	123.6	57.85	44.4	130.3	46.86	41.3	113.7	45.20	41.0	110.6	48.15	41.9	115.2	62.56	39.6	157.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
	Newspapers and periodicals			Printing; book and job			Lithographing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Paints, varnishes, and colors			Drugs, medicines, and insecticides		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$37.58	36.1	Cents 100.4	\$30.30	38.3	80.4				\$25.59	39.5	64.9	\$28.48	40.5	70.4	\$24.16	39.7	59.2
1941: January.....	38.15	35.4	105.2	31.64	39.6	81.0				27.63	39.9	69.0	29.86	40.3	74.1	24.68	39.3	61.9
1947: January.....	62.08	38.9	157.5	54.19	42.0	129.7	\$57.54	43.5	132.3	47.39	41.5	114.3	49.69	42.1	118.1	41.86	40.4	103.6
February.....	63.00	38.6	160.7	54.07	40.8	133.6	56.55	42.6	132.6	48.17	41.4	116.5	50.34	42.3	119.2	43.15	41.1	105.2
March.....	64.25	38.8	162.6	55.67	41.1	136.4	58.47	41.8	139.8	48.60	41.3	117.7	51.63	42.5	121.6	42.86	41.1	104.4
April.....	65.29	38.9	165.1	56.13	40.7	138.6	58.80	41.8	140.8	48.93	41.0	119.2	51.81	42.5	122.2	42.80	40.6	105.3
May.....	67.10	38.9	169.9	56.41	40.6	139.7	57.73	41.2	140.3	49.80	41.1	121.0	52.36	42.5	123.6	43.19	40.3	107.2
June.....	67.16	38.4	171.9	56.81	40.6	140.6	58.31	41.3	141.1	50.59	41.1	123.2	52.81	42.5	124.4	43.49	39.9	109.1
July.....	66.53	38.2	171.3	56.77	40.5	140.8	57.55	40.5	142.1	51.00	40.9	124.7	53.37	42.3	126.3	43.50	39.1	111.4
August.....	67.74	38.5	173.6	55.95	40.0	140.6	57.56	40.1	143.6	51.27	40.9	125.2	53.76	42.1	127.9	45.68	39.9	114.4
September.....	69.40	39.0	175.3	58.32	40.8	143.6	60.51	41.2	146.7	51.81	41.0	126.3	53.55	41.8	128.4	46.43	39.5	117.5
October.....	69.18	38.7	175.8	58.63	40.7	145.1	60.16	41.1	146.2	52.67	41.4	127.3	53.93	41.9	129.0	47.90	40.4	118.5
November.....	69.78	38.6	177.6	59.35	40.7	146.9	62.19	42.4	146.7	53.15	41.3	128.7	55.06	41.9	131.6	47.35	40.0	118.3
December.....	71.33	39.1	178.7	60.35	41.4	148.1	62.91	42.3	148.6	53.73	41.6	129.1	55.11	42.0	131.4	47.90	40.4	118.5
1948: January.....	69.11	37.8	178.9	60.32	41.0	149.7	61.30	40.4	151.0	54.38	41.5	130.9	55.34	42.0	132.1	48.90	40.8	119.9
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
	Soap			Rayon and allied products			Chemicals, not elsewhere classified			Explosives and safety fuses			Ammunition, small arms			Cottonseed oil		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1939: Average.....	\$28.11	39.8	70.7	\$24.52	37.9	64.6	\$31.30	40.0	78.4	\$29.99	38.8	77.3	\$22.68	39.0	61.2	\$13.70	44.3	30.2
1941: January.....	29.58	40.0	74.0	27.26	39.2	69.6	33.10	40.3	82.2	31.56	37.8	83.5	24.05	38.6	62.3	15.55	44.6	33.8
1947: January.....	53.08	42.8	124.1	44.14	39.5	111.7	54.77	41.3	132.7	53.08	41.0	129.5	48.14	41.5	116.1	35.91	52.2	68.8
February.....	53.46	43.1	124.0	47.31	39.3	120.5	55.10	41.0	134.2	50.07	39.4	126.9	48.55	41.4	117.2	35.77	51.7	69.2
March.....	54.12	42.5	127.2	47.92	39.2	122.1	55.33	40.9	135.1	50.60	39.0	129.9	48.27	41.6	116.1	35.69	50.3	70.9
April.....	54.78	42.8	128.1	48.59	39.4	123.3	55.45	40.8	135.9	49.57	37.4	132.5	48.24	41.4	116.4	33.88	48.0	70.6
May.....	55.19	42.2	130.9	48.37	39.5	122.4	56.35	41.0	137.5	53.31	40.2	132.6	49.12	41.2	119.2	35.29	46.2	71.8
June.....	57.98	43.3	133.8	48.63	39.6	122.9	56.80	40.9	139.0	54.77	40.4	135.7	49.62	41.8	118.6	35.83	48.6	73.7
July.....	56.30	42.0	134.0	48.69	39.6	122.6	57.73	41.1	140.4	56.47	41.2	137.1	50.42	41.6	121.3	35.29	48.3	73.0
August.....	59.04	43.0	137.4	49.04	40.6	122.6	57.44	40.7	141.0	57.08	41.9	136.1	44.96	41.0	109.8	35.76	48.9	73.2
September.....	62.05	44.0	141.0	49.74	39.6	125.7	57.98	40.5	143.2	57.39	41.6	138.1	52.69	42.1	125.0	36.30	51.0	71.2
October.....	61.58	43.5	141.4	48.71	39.0	124.9	58.46	40.8	143.2	56.65	40.5	140.0	53.13	42.9	123.9	38.84	53.8	72.2
November.....	62.66	44.1	142.0	49.07	39.2	125.2	59.21	40.9	144.8	58.20	40.7	143.0	53.39	43.1	123.8	38.47	52.6	73.1
December.....	65.01	44.7	145.6	49.73	39.2	126.8	60.07	41.4	145.3	57.38	40.0	143.3	53.86	43.3	124.3	38.68	52.9	73.1
1948: January.....	64.69	44.1	146.6	50.36	39.2	128.4	60.97	41.3	147.1	58.60	40.7	144.5	52.29	41.4	126.5	38.37	51.3	74.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—C

MANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Con.			Products of petroleum and coal												Rubber products				
	Fertilizers			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and by-products			Roofing materials			Total: Rubber products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		
1939: Average	\$14.71	35.8	41.2	\$32.62	36.5	89.4	\$34.97	36.1	97.4							\$27.84	36.9	73.7		
1941: January	14.89	34.8	42.9	32.46	36.6	88.7	34.46	35.7	97.0							30.38	39.0	77.2		
1947: January	33.44	41.3	81.0	55.24	40.2	137.2	57.74	39.9	144.7	\$48.11	39.5	121.2	\$51.99	44.6	116.7	54.08	40.6	132.1		
February	33.44	41.4	80.8	55.39	40.1	138.2	57.75	39.8	145.1	48.88	39.6	123.1	52.59	44.0	119.6	54.06	40.6	132.1		
March	34.42	42.3	81.4	56.53	40.2	140.8	59.15	39.8	148.8	48.95	39.6	123.1	53.14	44.6	119.3	52.97	39.8	132.1		
April	35.30	42.3	83.5	57.41	40.5	141.8	60.24	40.1	150.1	49.87	40.3	123.2	54.21	44.7	121.1	55.23	39.5	132.1		
May	36.76	42.9	85.7	57.92	40.0	144.8	60.01	39.5	152.0	52.64	39.7	132.3	55.40	45.1	122.9	55.30	39.0	141.1		
June	36.41	41.8	87.1	59.64	40.7	146.4	62.17	40.6	153.2	53.83	39.8	134.5	54.87	43.9	125.1	55.49	39.1	141.1		
July	37.04	41.8	88.6	60.57	40.5	149.5	64.12	40.7	157.0	51.34	37.8	136.4	56.09	44.5	128.0	55.74	38.6	144.1		
August	37.17	40.9	90.8	60.62	40.6	149.4	63.12	40.3	156.7	54.15	39.8	136.3	57.17	44.6	128.2	55.92	38.7	144.1		
September	38.85	41.8	93.0	61.84	41.0	150.9	64.75	40.7	159.1	53.08	38.6	138.1	57.56	44.7	128.7	57.76	39.9	144.1		
October	38.85	40.5	90.9	60.94	40.5	150.5	63.51	39.9	159.3	53.83	39.9	135.0	58.88	45.2	130.2	57.62	40.1	143.1		
November	35.53	39.2	90.7	62.54	41.2	151.8	65.86	41.0	160.7	54.06	39.8	135.9	58.74	45.4	130.6	57.99	39.9	143.1		
December	36.56	40.7	89.7	63.21	40.8	155.1	66.32	40.3	164.7	54.37	39.7	137.1	60.60	45.5	133.1	59.47	40.9	148.1		
1948: January	37.13	41.4	89.8	64.45	40.6	158.5	67.54	39.8	169.9	58.02	41.9	138.4	58.35	44.4	131.4	57.24	39.6	144.1		
RUBBER PRODUCTS—Continued																				
Rubber tires and inner tubes			Rubber boots and shoes			Rubber goods, other			Total: Miscellaneous industries			Instruments (professional and scientific), and fire-control equipment			Pianos, organs, and parts					
1939: Average	\$33.96	35.0	Cents 95.7	\$22.80	37.5	Cents 60.7	\$23.34	38.9	Cents 60.5	\$24.48	39.2	Cents 62.4								
1941: January	36.67	37.7	97.5	26.76	41.9	63.9	24.97	39.4	63.9	25.35	39.3	64.5	\$35.33	45.7	77.3					
1947: January	59.78	39.5	151.1	46.06	41.9	109.9	48.12	42.0	114.6	45.98	41.1	112.0	52.00	40.1	127.3	\$53.37	42.5	128.1		
February	59.90	39.3	151.7	45.83	42.0	109.2	48.27	42.1	114.7	46.06	41.0	112.3	51.50	39.7	127.9	53.20	42.3	128.1		
March	58.05	38.2	151.2	44.91	41.2	109.0	48.23	41.8	115.4	46.71	41.0	113.9	51.95	39.8	128.6	51.42	41.0	128.1		
April	61.64	38.2	160.8	47.03	40.8	115.2	48.53	41.0	118.4	46.35	40.6	114.2	52.10	39.5	130.1	51.53	41.4	128.1		
May	61.12	37.6	162.2	48.27	40.7	118.5	48.81	40.6	120.1	46.50	40.3	115.3	51.81	38.9	131.3	52.92	41.4	128.1		
June	61.35	37.7	161.8	49.62	41.4	119.8	48.95	40.5	120.9	47.00	40.3	116.7	54.15	39.5	135.1	52.71	41.3	127.1		
July	62.06	37.9	164.0	48.46	40.5	118.7	48.22	39.1	123.2	46.37	39.4	117.8	53.55	40.1	135.0	51.67	40.8	126.1		
August	62.15	37.8	164.0	47.23	39.9	118.3	49.17	39.7	123.7	46.32	39.3	117.7	54.27	39.9	135.3	50.88	40.7	125.1		
September	64.75	38.9	166.1	49.22	41.8	119.4	50.40	40.9	123.4	47.91	40.2	119.1	55.00	39.8	136.1	53.81	41.9	129.1		
October	63.78	38.7	164.7	51.28	42.4	121.1	51.03	41.4	123.2	48.74	40.6	120.0	55.67	39.9	137.5	52.94	40.8	130.1		
November	64.86	38.9	166.1	49.26	40.6	121.3	51.27	41.0	125.2	49.14	40.7	120.7	56.06	40.0	136.9	54.24	41.6	131.1		
December	65.74	39.5	165.8	54.72	43.1	123.1	52.93	41.8	126.1	50.21	41.2	121.9	57.99	40.8	139.1	56.25	42.9	132.1		
1948: January	62.72	38.2	164.6	51.08	42.1	121.4	52.03	40.9	126.1	49.59	40.4	122.8	59.84	41.2	142.5	52.04	40.1	130.1		
NONMANUFACTURING																				
Mining																				
Coal						Metal														
Anthracite			Bituminous coal			Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc					
1939: Average	\$25.67	27.7	Cents 92.3	\$23.88	27.1	Cents 88.6	\$28.93	40.9	Cents 70.8	\$26.36	35.7	Cents 73.8	\$28.08	41.9	Cents 67.9	\$26.39	38.7	Cents 68.1		
1941: January	25.13	27.0	92.5	26.00	29.7	88.5	30.63	41.0	74.7	29.26	39.0	75.0	30.93	41.8	74.9	28.61	38.2	74.9		
1947: January	62.40	39.1	159.4	69.54	46.7	149.1	50.65	41.2	122.9	46.18	39.1	118.1	54.38	44.0	123.7	52.43	40.9	128.3		
February	67.42	35.1	163.7	65.30	43.6	149.1	52.01	42.0	123.8	48.71	40.5	120.3	54.64	44.3	124.1	53.19	41.4	128.6		
March	64.84	39.8	163.2	64.90	43.7	148.4	51.63	41.6	124.1	48.54	40.2	120.8	54.58	44.1	123.6	52.62	40.6	129.5		
April	49.89	32.3	154.5	54.14	36.4	148.3	51.68	41.8	123.7	48.00	39.9	120.2	54.53	44.1	123.7	53.91	41.8	129.6		
May	59.15	37.2	159.3	65.51	44.3	147.0	53.96	42.2	127.8	52.62	40.9	128.6	56.47	44.5	126.8	54.22	41.8	129.6		
June	62.39	39.2	159.6	67.09	43.7	148.9	56.37	42.6	132.3	55.68	40.9	136.2	59.09	45.3	130.5	55.45	42.3	131.2		
July	58.10	37.0	157.5	54.87	31.8	174.0	54.04	41.2	131.1	52.86	39.2	134.8	57.79	44.7	129.4	52.61	40.5	130.4		
August	68.51	38.5	178.0	70.23	39.1	178.7	56.09	41.4	135.4	54.09	40.0	135.2	60.01	43.8	136.9	54.75	39.8	137.6		
September	67.37	38.2	176.5	71.19	39.1	181.9	57.01	41.6	137.0	54.12	39.6	136.8	61.67	44.2	139.3	56.67	41.0	138.3		
October	71.40	40.0	178.4	71.91	39.9	179.8	57.39	42.3	135.6	55.11	40.7	135.5	60.78	44.8	135.7	57.48	41.6	138.6		
November	63.43	36.2	175.4	71.77	38.5	185.1	57.55	41.7	138.0	54.83	39.9	137.6	60.49	44.0	137.5	58.58	41.4	141.6		
December	67.42	38.4	175.6	75.22	41.2	182.6	58.45	42.8	136.5	54.26	40.3	134.6	62.39	45.5	137.0	60.83	43.3	140.6		
1948: January	68.79	39.0	176.4	75.91	40.9	185.1	58.45	42.5	137.4	55.01	40.7	135.3	62.21	45.2	137.7	59.88	42.0	142.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries—Con.
NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Public utilities													
	Quarrying and nonmetallic			Crude petroleum production			Street railways and busses			Telephone ³			Telegraph ⁴			Electric light and power				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		Cents
1939: Average.....	\$21.61	39.2	55.0	\$34.09	38.3	87.3	\$33.13	45.9	71.4	\$31.94	39.1	82.2				\$34.38	39.6	86.9		
1941: January.....	22.06	38.2	57.6	33.99	37.7	88.5	33.63	45.3	73.1	32.52	39.7	82.4				35.49	39.4	90.3		
1947: January.....	45.55	43.1	105.8	56.02	41.3	135.5	55.98	47.7	116.5	43.37	38.4	113.2	\$16.83	43.8	106.9	54.11	41.9	131.3		
February.....	45.34	42.8	106.2	55.86	40.3	139.0	56.70	48.0	117.4	43.31	38.0	114.1	51.23	44.0	116.4	55.37	41.6	135.2		
March.....	45.41	43.5	106.9	55.25	39.6	142.1	56.82	47.8	118.4	42.51	37.9	112.4	50.91	43.7	116.4	54.43	41.0	134.1		
April.....	45.67	44.5	108.0	58.74	40.8	144.4	56.94	47.8	119.0	32.26	26.9	117.4	59.27	47.3	125.2	55.90	42.2	134.3		
May.....	49.86	45.6	109.2	58.71	40.5	144.8	56.99	47.6	119.5	38.13	31.5	118.9	57.17	46.0	124.2	55.90	41.6	135.8		
June.....	50.92	45.6	112.1	61.46	41.9	147.5	57.71	47.4	121.2	45.58	37.8	121.8	55.36	44.8	123.6	57.84	42.2	138.8		
July.....	51.26	45.2	112.9	60.01	40.6	148.1	57.65	46.3	123.1	46.51	38.4	121.1	54.88	44.8	122.6	56.99	42.1	137.4		
August.....	52.99	46.1	114.6	59.54	40.1	148.6	58.00	46.6	124.1	46.92	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	57.97	42.4	137.8		
September.....	53.45	46.1	115.6	61.37	40.3	151.0	58.57	46.1	126.5	48.02	39.1	123.0	54.95	44.5	123.4	58.29	42.0	139.0		
October.....	54.44	46.4	116.9	60.51	40.0	149.4	58.69	45.7	126.5	48.77	39.3	124.1	54.92	44.8	122.7	58.44	42.1	139.2		
November.....	53.05	44.6	117.8	62.94	40.9	155.4	58.27	45.4	127.6	49.44	39.5	125.4	55.10	44.0	125.3	60.33	42.4	142.8		
December.....	52.39	44.4	117.6	60.90	39.5	154.3	59.24	46.6	127.4	47.83	39.0	122.9	55.14	43.9	125.7	59.01	42.1	141.0		
1948: January.....	50.12	42.7	117.5	64.53	39.9	162.7	59.84	46.1	128.9	48.20	38.9	124.1	55.81	44.4	125.7	59.87	42.4	142.6		
Trade																				
	Retail																			
	Wholesale			Total: Retail			Food			General merchandise			Apparel			Furniture and house-furnishings				
			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents			Cents		Cents
1939: Average.....	\$29.85	41.7	71.5	\$21.17	43.0	55.6	\$23.37	43.9	52.5	\$17.80	38.8	45.4	\$21.23	38.8	54.3	\$28.62	44.5	66.0		
1941: January.....	30.59	40.6	75.6	21.53	42.9	54.9	23.78	43.6	53.7	18.22	38.8	46.6	21.89	39.0	56.0	27.96	43.9	66.6		
1947: January.....	50.05	41.6	119.7	35.02	39.9	95.3	41.50	40.1	101.2	29.75	35.9	81.1	35.89	36.9	95.7	45.86	42.2	112.5		
February.....	50.87	40.8	123.0	35.27	40.1	95.7	42.04	40.4	101.9	29.98	36.1	80.9	35.85	37.3	95.6	45.85	41.9	111.6		
March.....	50.80	40.8	123.1	35.31	40.0	96.0	41.67	40.1	102.2	29.91	36.0	80.9	35.99	36.8	97.5	46.96	42.1	115.2		
April.....	51.13	41.2	122.9	35.93	40.0	97.4	42.39	40.0	102.9	30.60	36.1	82.3	37.07	36.8	99.9	47.82	42.4	117.0		
May.....	51.57	41.2	124.1	36.50	40.0	98.5	43.29	40.0	104.9	31.24	36.0	84.2	36.98	36.9	99.7	49.01	42.5	119.6		
June.....	52.88	41.6	126.2	37.82	40.8	99.6	44.57	41.0	105.7	32.41	37.2	84.8	37.86	37.2	100.9	50.20	43.2	120.2		
July.....	52.22	41.1	125.7	37.99	41.1	100.3	45.07	41.6	106.2	32.59	37.6	85.6	37.82	37.3	99.8	49.51	43.0	119.9		
August.....	52.05	41.1	125.8	38.14	41.0	100.3	45.37	42.1	104.3	32.50	37.2	85.9	36.74	37.1	99.4	49.41	42.6	119.4		
September.....	53.65	41.2	128.1	37.06	40.0	101.2	44.15	40.1	105.1	31.85	36.3	85.4	37.02	36.9	101.1	50.23	42.6	121.5		
October.....	53.68	41.3	128.9	36.74	40.0	101.3	44.08	40.2	105.8	31.59	36.1	86.0	37.20	36.8	102.3	51.43	42.4	124.3		
November.....	54.70	41.4	131.4	37.14	39.5	102.5	44.92	39.6	108.6	31.15	35.5	85.6	37.40	36.5	102.7	52.13	42.5	125.5		
December.....	54.97	41.6	130.0	37.36	39.7	101.6	44.74	39.9	107.9	31.62	36.0	85.3	38.18	37.2	102.4	53.79	43.2	128.8		
1948: January.....	54.36	41.1	130.3	37.62	39.8	104.4	45.46	39.9	110.8	32.13	35.9	88.9	37.68	36.9	100.7	50.62	42.3	125.4		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries¹—Continued
NONMANUFACTURING—Continued

Year and month	Trade—Continued						Finance ¹		Service									
	Retail—Continued						Security brokerage	Insur- ance	Hotels ² (year-round)			Power laundries			Cleaning and dy-			
	Automotive			Lumber and build- ing materials														
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	
			<i>Cents</i>			<i>Cents</i>						<i>Cents</i>			<i>Cents</i>			
1939: A average.....	\$27.07	47.6	57.1	\$26.22	42.7	61.9	\$36.63	\$36.32	\$15.25	46.6	32.4	\$17.69	42.7	41.7	\$19.96	41.8	41.8	Cen
1941: January.....	28.26	46.8	60.6	26.16	41.7	63.4	38.25	37.52	15.65	45.9	33.8	18.37	42.9	42.9	19.92	41.9	41.9	4
1947: January.....	49.01	45.7	109.2	44.30	43.0	104.3	62.56	52.46	28.62	43.8	64.8	32.46	43.3	74.5	36.29	42.3	42.3	K
February.....	49.69	45.7	109.8	45.31	43.0	106.1	63.87	53.04	28.91	44.3	65.4	31.78	42.5	74.8	34.93	41.1	41.1	8
March.....	49.58	45.4	110.8	45.74	43.3	106.8	62.91	52.18	29.09	44.7	64.2	32.18	42.4	75.9	36.41	42.0	42.0	8
April.....	50.45	45.5	112.5	45.70	42.8	107.8	61.36	52.65	29.41	44.9	64.2	32.37	42.8	75.7	36.77	41.9	41.9	8
May.....	50.54	45.6	112.4	46.32	42.9	109.0	61.06	52.35	29.23	45.0	64.3	32.45	42.7	75.6	37.70	42.6	42.6	8
June.....	52.25	46.0	114.1	47.43	43.3	110.4	63.72	53.75	29.85	45.2	65.0	33.21	42.8	76.7	38.10	42.9	42.9	8
July.....	50.59	45.4	114.6	46.46	42.5	110.5	62.11	52.60	29.36	44.9	65.2	32.95	42.6	76.9	37.34	42.1	42.1	8
August.....	51.50	45.5	115.2	48.49	43.0	112.2	58.42	52.55	29.50	45.0	66.0	32.79	42.2	77.1	35.86	40.8	40.8	8
September.....	51.55	45.3	115.9	48.24	42.3	113.5	59.32	51.47	29.86	44.1	67.2	33.44	42.4	78.6	37.67	41.9	41.9	8
October.....	52.37	45.7	116.5	48.70	42.9	113.6	61.38	51.96	30.45	44.0	68.4	32.97	42.3	78.7	37.70	41.5	41.5	8
November.....	52.62	45.3	117.4	47.65	42.1	113.9	64.51	53.98	30.54	44.4	68.7	32.86	41.7	78.6	37.23	40.9	40.9	8
December.....	52.71	45.5	116.8	49.03	42.7	114.3	62.85	53.92	30.89	44.1	69.3	33.88	42.6	79.7	37.70	41.5	41.5	8
1948: January.....	51.66	44.4	117.9	48.19	41.8	115.4	61.44	54.62	30.55	43.7	69.6	33.99	42.3	80.7	37.64	41.5	41.5	8

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked or received pay during any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The figures shown below relate to firms reporting man-hour data in all cases; weekly earnings are based on a slightly larger sample.

Manufacturing: 32,100 establishments; 7,300,000 production workers.
Mining: 2,500 establishments; 361,000 production workers.
Public utilities: 7,000 establishments; 795,000 employees.
Wholesale trade: 9,400 establishments; 260,000 employees.
Retail trade: 28,300 establishments; 742,000 employees.
Hotels (year-round): 900 establishments; 91,000 employees.
Power laundries and cleaning and dyeing: 1,300 establishments; 61,000 production workers.

For manufacturing, mining, power laundries, and cleaning and dyeing industries, the data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, the data relate to all non-supervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for 1939 and January 1941, for some industries, are not strictly comparable with the periods currently presented. The entire series, by month, is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the two current months are subject to revision without notation. Revised data for earlier months are identified by an asterisk.

² New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$51.05.

Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.—March 1947; comparable February data are 130.3 cents.

Knitted cloth.—September 1947; comparable August data are 101.2 cents.
Jute goods, except felts.—September 1947; comparable August data are 89.1 cents.

Underwear and neckwear, men's.—August 1947; comparable July data are \$32.42, 35.1 hours, and 92.3 cents.

Corsets and allied garments.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$34.41 and 91.5 cents.

Textile bags.—June 1947; comparable May data are \$33.53.

Baking.—May 1947; comparable April data are \$43.62, 41.9 hours, and 103.9 cents.

Envelopes.—February 1947; comparable January data are \$44.12.

³ Prior to April 1945 the averages of hours and earnings related to all employees except executives; beginning with April 1945 these averages reflect mainly the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. At the same time the reporting sample was expanded to include a greater number of employees of "long lines." The April 1945 data are \$40.72, 42.9 hours, and 95.2 cents on the old basis, and \$37.50, 40.6 hours, and 92.3 cents on the new basis. Data for April and May 1947 reflect work stoppages.

⁴ Data relate to all land-line employees except those compensated on a commission basis. Excludes general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

⁵ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

⁶ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

⁷ Revised.

TABLE C-2: Estimated Average Hourly Earnings, Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹

Year and month		All manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
		Based on distribution of total man-hours worked among major industry groups								
		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941		As currently reported	As reported in January 1941	
			Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100		Absolute value	Index January 1941=100
		Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	
41.8	1: January	66.4	66.4	100.0	72.2	72.2	100.0	60.1	60.1	100.0
41.9	2: January	76.2	75.1	113.1	83.5	82.6	114.4	67.0	66.8	111.1
42.3	October	83.9	80.7	121.5	91.9	88.8	123.0	72.3	71.8	119.5
41.1	3: January	85.9	81.9	123.3	94.1	90.5	125.3	73.3	72.6	120.8
42.0	October	91.6	86.3	130.0	99.7	95.0	131.6	78.1	76.8	127.8
41.9	4: January	93.1	87.7	132.1	101.3	96.5	133.7	79.3	78.0	129.8
42.6	October	95.6	90.8	136.7	103.8	99.1	137.3	82.9	81.7	135.9
42.9	5: January	97.0	92.0	138.6	105.3	100.5	139.2	84.0	82.7	137.6
42.1	October	94.5	94.2	141.9	102.1	101.4	140.4	87.0	86.3	143.6
40.8	6: January	96.6	97.0	146.1	103.3	103.7	143.6	90.3	89.5	148.9
41.9	October	109.3	109.5	164.9	116.3	116.9	161.9	102.1	101.4	168.7
41.5	7: January	112.2	112.0	168.7	118.6	118.8	164.5	105.5	104.6	174.0
41.5	February	113.3	113.1	170.3	119.2	119.4	165.4	107.0	106.2	176.7
101.2 cents	March	114.2	113.9	171.5	119.6	119.8	165.9	108.3	107.6	178.9
August date	April	115.1	114.6	172.6	120.5	120.6	167.0	109.0	108.0	179.7
le July date	May	117.0	116.7	175.8	123.8	124.3	172.2	109.6	108.5	180.5
January date	June	118.7	118.4	178.3	126.1	126.5	175.2	110.5	109.4	182.0
hours, and	July	119.5	119.4	179.8	127.0	127.5	176.6	111.6	110.5	183.9
44.12,	August	120.1	120.3	181.2	127.5	128.4	177.8	112.4	111.5	185.5
all employ	September	120.9	121.6	183.1	128.9	130.0	180.1	112.7	112.4	187.0
fect main	October	121.6	121.7	183.3	129.2	129.8	179.8	113.7	112.9	187.9
	November	122.7	122.8	184.9	130.2	130.9	181.3	114.7	114.0	189.7
	December	122.9	122.9	185.1	130.1	130.6	180.9	115.2	114.5	190.5
	18: January	124.4	124.3	187.2	130.9	131.4	182.0	117.3	116.5	193.8

Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for time and one-half. The method of estimating average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work on holidays. Data for the months of January, July, September, and November, therefore, may not be precisely comparable with data for the

other months in which important holidays are seldom included in the reporting pay period. This characteristic of the data does not appear to invalidate the comparability of the figure for January 1941 with those for the following months.

*Correction.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹

Year and month	Building construction																	
	All types, private construction projects									Special building trades								
	Total building			General contractors			All trades ²			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating					
	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average wkly earnings ¹	Average wkly hours	Average hourly earnings
1940: Average	(4)	(4)	(4)	\$31.70	33.1	\$0.958	\$30.56	33.3	\$0.918	\$33.11	32.7	\$1.012	\$32.87	34.6	\$0.949	\$33.05	32.5	\$1.016
1941: January	(4)	(4)	(4)	32.18	32.6	.986	30.10	32.7	.946	33.42	32.6	1.025	34.16	35.8	.955	31.49	29.7	1.062
1947: January	\$39.38	37.9	\$1.568	59.97	37.6	1.594	56.49	37.2	1.518	64.00	38.1	1.680	67.16	39.9	1.681	58.83	35.9	1.637
February	58.67	37.4	1.569	58.92	36.9	1.598	54.91	36.2	1.516	63.65	37.6	1.691	66.65	39.3	1.694	58.75	36.3	1.619
March	60.63	38.3	1.585	61.23	38.0	1.610	58.02	37.9	1.531	64.92	38.2	1.699	66.86	39.2	1.705	60.10	37.1	1.616
April	60.11	37.4	1.607	60.53	37.1	1.634	56.32	36.2	1.554	65.43	38.0	1.723	67.37	38.7	1.739	60.87	36.6	1.662
May	61.93	38.1	1.627	62.38	37.7	1.656	58.21	36.9	1.578	67.08	38.5	1.741	68.24	38.7	1.761	63.71	37.2	1.711
June	62.22	38.2	1.630	62.68	37.7	1.661	58.55	36.9	1.586	67.63	38.7	1.747	67.71	38.9	1.740	63.52	37.4	1.697
July	63.00	38.4	1.643	63.30	37.9	1.669	59.63	37.6	1.586	67.82	38.4	1.768	68.66	38.7	1.775	63.59	36.9	1.724
August	66.13	39.8	1.662	66.97	39.7	1.689	65.47	40.7	1.607	68.88	38.5	1.791	69.56	38.9	1.790	66.32	37.4	1.774
September	64.98	38.4	1.694	65.22	38.0	1.718	60.90	37.2	1.636	70.64	38.9	1.817	71.37	39.2	1.823	66.22	37.4	1.779
October	65.84	38.5	1.712	66.14	38.0	1.738	61.94	37.4	1.658	71.23	38.9	1.832	72.21	39.2	1.842	67.27	37.6	1.791
November	64.02	36.9	1.736	64.55	36.6	1.765	60.55	35.8	1.690	69.36	37.5	1.851	71.90	38.4	1.872	63.56	35.0	1.818
December	66.47	38.0	1.748	67.31	37.9	1.774	62.86	37.1	1.695	72.64	38.9	1.865	76.61	40.6	1.887	65.33	36.0	1.812
1948: January	65.87	37.3	1.764	66.61	37.3	1.786	62.29	36.5	1.709	71.92	38.3	1.878	77.00	40.7	1.890	65.79	35.8	1.840

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-3: Average Earnings and Hours on Private Construction Projects, by Type of Firm¹—Continued

Year and month		Building construction—Continued																	
		Special building trades—Continued																	
		Electrical work			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet metal			Excavation and foundation		
		Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1940: Average.....		\$41.18	34.5	\$1.196	\$29.47	29.8	\$0.988	\$36.60	28.5	\$1.266	\$31.23	33.0	\$0.947	\$28.07	31.8	\$0.883	\$26.53	30.9	\$0.856
1941: January.....		43.18	36.5	1.184	25.66	25.3	1.012	35.36	27.5	1.287	30.40	31.2	.974	27.60	30.3	.910	23.86	29.1	.811
1947: January.....		73.85	40.2	1.838	56.49	34.9	1.618	69.81	37.9	1.842	58.20	37.7	1.544	51.49	34.9	1.477	63.98	36.3	1.771
February.....		74.95	40.8	1.836	52.41	32.4	1.619	66.84	36.3	1.840	57.69	37.8	1.528	50.59	34.1	1.483	55.00	37.2	1.615
March.....		75.75	40.5	1.872	57.37	35.1	1.637	69.15	37.9	1.822	62.98	39.6	1.591	53.67	35.8	1.497	58.36	37.7	1.630
April.....		76.31	40.5	1.885	57.36	34.6	1.656	72.40	38.2	1.894	61.01	37.9	1.611	54.02	36.0	1.499	56.07	36.5	1.562
May.....		76.33	40.4	1.890	62.01	37.2	1.668	74.95	38.9	1.926	62.67	38.9	1.612	57.43	37.2	1.542	59.70	38.5	1.574
June.....		77.48	40.6	1.909	63.54	37.2	1.706	73.67	38.2	1.927	62.29	38.3	1.625	58.13	37.6	1.547	60.48	37.9	1.607
July.....		76.98	39.6	1.943	63.28	37.3	1.664	73.14	37.5	1.950	61.97	37.7	1.645	59.35	37.2	1.594	60.33	37.8	1.622
August.....		77.05	39.2	1.963	65.12	38.3	1.699	75.54	38.0	1.988	65.99	39.5	1.670	60.06	37.3	1.610	63.12	39.1	1.665
September.....		79.90	40.2	1.987	66.10	38.1	1.736	76.05	38.1	1.995	65.75	39.0	1.684	63.36	37.9	1.670	64.27	39.8	1.695
October.....		81.27	40.6	2.000	67.06	37.7	1.778	75.93	37.5	2.027	66.55	38.9	1.710	62.48	38.4	1.626	63.51	38.8	1.688
November.....		79.64	39.9	1.995	65.39	36.0	1.817	73.27	35.3	2.075	66.50	38.4	1.733	67.76	35.4	1.631	60.08	36.7	1.664
December.....		81.20	40.6	2.000	66.69	36.3	1.836	76.63	36.5	2.100	64.94	37.8	1.718	60.64	37.1	1.634	63.33	37.8	1.678
1948: January ⁴		81.77	40.6	2.014	62.73	33.7	1.859	75.45	36.3	2.076	63.83	36.4	1.756	56.71	34.6	1.640	64.27	38.0	1.718

Year and month	Nonbuilding construction												
	Total nonbuilding			Highway and street			Heavy construction			Other			
	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings ¹	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	
1940: Average.....		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
1941: January.....		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
1947: January.....		\$56.67	39.0	\$1.451	\$52.23	37.3	\$1.401	\$57.94	39.1	\$1.482	\$56.61	40.5	\$1.398
February.....		57.49	39.9	1.441	53.83	39.1	1.378	59.15	40.2	1.472	55.44	39.7	1.400
March.....		57.82	39.3	1.473	53.72	38.0	1.412	58.98	39.2	1.504	57.83	40.5	1.400
April.....		58.30	38.9	1.499	52.82	37.4	1.411	60.48	39.2	1.542	57.13	39.4	1.400
May.....		60.01	39.8	1.508	54.26	38.7	1.404	62.50	40.1	1.559	58.60	40.2	1.400
June.....		60.17	40.1	1.501	56.92	40.4	1.408	61.36	39.7	1.544	60.02	40.8	1.400
July.....		61.72	40.2	1.536	58.19	40.6	1.434	64.01	40.0	1.599	58.49	40.2	1.400
August.....		62.63	40.3	1.554	57.66	40.2	1.436	65.43	40.3	1.623	58.92	40.4	1.400
September.....		63.90	40.2	1.588	59.96	40.1	1.496	66.80	40.1	1.665	58.13	40.8	1.400
October.....		64.45	40.4	1.596	60.33	40.5	1.489	67.04	40.0	1.678	59.92	41.6	1.400
November.....		61.67	38.2	1.615	57.55	37.7	1.528	64.03	38.1	1.680	58.50	38.9	1.400
December.....		62.83	38.4	1.638	60.21	38.4	1.570	65.24	38.4	1.697	58.35	38.2	1.400
1948: January ⁴		62.54	37.6	1.662	60.42	37.8	1.590	64.83	37.5	1.731	58.11	38.0	1.400

¹ Covers all contract construction firms reporting to the Bureau during the months shown (over 11,000), but not necessarily identical establishments. The data include all employees of these construction firms working at the site of privately financed projects (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, superintendents, time clerks, etc.). Employees of these firms engaged on publicly financed projects and off-site work are excluded.

² Includes types not shown separately.

³ Hourly earnings, when multiplied by weekly hours of work, may not exactly equal weekly earnings because of rounding.

⁴ Not available prior to February 1946.

⁵ Includes general contracting as well as general building maintenance, and other special building data.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All Items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice			Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels and ice		
1935: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(²)	(²)	59.1	50.9
1936: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.2	62.3	(²)	(²)	60.8	52.0
1937: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(²)	(²)	121.2	83.1
1938: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(²)	(²)	169.7	100.7
1939: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(²)	(²)	111.7	104.6
1940: Average.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(²)	(²)	85.4	101.7
1941: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	101.3	100.7
1942: August 15.....	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	99.0	96.3	100.6	100.4
1943: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.6	100.5	101.1
1944: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	97.1	107.4	107.3	104.0
1945: January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	104.0	100.2	101.8
1946: December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	111.3	116.8	107.7
1947: Average.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	96.7	113.9	122.2	110.9
1948: Average.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	119.0	125.6	115.8
1949: Average.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	95.8	123.4	136.4	121.3
1950: Average.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	125.1	145.8	124.1
1951: August 15.....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(²)	111.4	95.2	127.2	146.0	124.5
1952: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	132.0	159.2	128.8
1953: June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	128.4	156.1	127.9
1954: November 15.....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(²)	114.8	91.8	137.2	171.0	132.5
1955: Average.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	149.5	184.4	139.9
1956: February 15.....	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	92.2	142.3	180.8	137.4
1957: March 15.....	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	92.2	142.5	182.3	138.2
1958: April 15.....	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	92.5	143.8	182.5	139.2
1959: May 15.....	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	92.4	142.4	181.9	139.0
1960: June 15.....	157.1	190.5	185.7	109.2	117.7	91.7	143.0	182.6	139.1
1961: July 15.....	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	91.7	146.6	184.3	139.5
1962: August 15.....	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	92.0	154.8	184.2	139.8
1963: September 15.....	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	92.1	156.3	187.5	140.8
1964: October 15.....	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	92.2	157.4	187.8	141.8
1965: November 15.....	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	92.5	160.5	188.9	143.0
1966: December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	92.6	162.0	191.4	144.4
1967: January 15.....	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	93.1	165.0	192.3	146.4
1968: February 15.....	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	93.2	165.9	193.0	146.4

¹ The "consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Rents not surveyed this month.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Period

[1935-39=100]

City	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Dec. 15, 1947	Nov. 15, 1947	Oct. 15, 1947	Sept. 15, 1947	Aug. 15, 1947	July 15, 1947	June 15, 1947	May 15, 1947	Apr. 15, 1947	Mar. 15, 1947	Feb. 15, 1947	June 15, 1946
Average.....	167.5	168.8	167.0	164.9	163.8	163.8	160.3	158.4	157.1	156.0	156.2	156.3	153.2	133.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	169.2	(?)	(?)	167.5	(?)	(?)	162.2	(?)	159.1	(?)	(?)	160.9	(?)	133.8
Baltimore, Md.....	(?)	(?)	171.3	(?)	(?)	167.8	(?)	(?)	160.5	159.4	159.7	159.6	155.9	135.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	172.8	174.4	173.8	171.6	169.7	169.1	166.6	164.1	162.1	160.7	161.7	162.0	158.1	136.5
Boston, Mass.....	161.3	163.1	160.4	158.3	157.5	158.6	154.5	151.9	150.3	148.6	149.4	150.3	147.4	127.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(?)	167.4	(?)	(?)	162.6	(?)	(?)	159.1	157.7	156.2	155.3	155.3	152.4	132.6
Chicago, Ill.....	168.8	171.5	170.1	168.3	167.3	168.3	162.7	160.1	158.3	156.8	155.7	156.2	152.8	130.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	170.1	171.2	170.3	167.1	167.1	166.3	162.2	160.4	158.5	156.8	157.2	157.0	153.2	132.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	171.6	(?)	(?)	166.9	(?)	(?)	163.0	(?)	160.3	159.0	159.2	159.2	155.9	135.7
Denver, Colo.....	(?)	167.0	(?)	(?)	160.4	(?)	(?)	155.7	155.9	155.8	155.8	154.8	152.2	131.7
Detroit, Mich.....	169.0	170.6	169.0	166.6	166.7	164.2	162.8	160.2	158.7	156.8	156.7	156.5	153.1	136.4
Houston, Tex.....	170.4	170.8	169.3	165.8	163.4	162.1	159.7	158.4	157.6	157.6	158.6	157.1	154.1	130.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(?)	172.3	(?)	(?)	167.8	(?)	(?)	159.5	158.0	(?)	(?)	157.5	(?)	131.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(?)	(?)	173.9	(?)	(?)	168.5	(?)	(?)	163.5	(?)	(?)	163.4	(?)	138.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	(?)	162.4	(?)	(?)	157.9	(?)	(?)	150.5	149.5	150.5	151.0	150.8	148.7	129.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	168.1	167.6	166.0	164.1	161.3	161.6	157.8	157.2	156.3	157.6	157.4	156.9	155.9	136.1
Manchester, N. H.....	(?)	172.5	(?)	(?)	166.1	(?)	(?)	162.1	160.4	(?)	(?)	158.1	(?)	134.7
Memphis, Tenn.....	(?)	(?)	173.5	(?)	(?)	169.0	(?)	(?)	160.6	(?)	(?)	158.8	(?)	134.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	166.9	(?)	(?)	164.0	(?)	(?)	159.0	(?)	156.6	(?)	(?)	154.5	(?)	131.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(?)	(?)	166.2	(?)	(?)	162.1	(?)	(?)	152.9	151.5	151.4	151.6	149.0	129.4
Mobile, Ala.....	(?)	(?)	170.3	(?)	(?)	164.3	(?)	(?)	159.3	(?)	(?)	159.2	(?)	132.9
New Orleans, La.....	177.1	(?)	(?)	173.2	(?)	(?)	168.5	(?)	164.6	(?)	(?)	164.5	(?)	138.0
New York, N. Y.....	166.4	167.1	164.9	163.3	161.7	161.9	158.6	157.5	156.9	155.6	156.8	157.4	154.2	135.8
Norfolk, Va.....	170.1	(?)	(?)	168.2	(?)	(?)	163.6	(?)	160.9	(?)	(?)	160.9	(?)	135.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	166.6	168.4	166.3	164.2	162.2	163.2	159.5	158.3	157.1	155.1	154.9	156.1	151.6	132.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	170.1	172.3	170.2	168.1	167.8	168.2	164.9	162.6	161.1	159.6	159.0	159.2	156.5	134.7
Portland, Maine.....	(?)	(?)	162.0	(?)	(?)	159.2	(?)	(?)	153.3	(?)	(?)	152.5	(?)	128.7
Portland, Oreg.....	(?)	174.4	(?)	(?)	166.5	(?)	(?)	162.1	161.5	(?)	(?)	160.6	(?)	140.3
Richmond, Va.....	(?)	165.1	(?)	(?)	161.7	(?)	(?)	153.8	152.6	(?)	(?)	152.9	(?)	128.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	(?)	(?)	167.9	(?)	(?)	165.4	(?)	(?)	155.6	154.6	155.1	155.8	151.8	131.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	(?)	(?)	168.9	(?)	(?)	165.7	(?)	(?)	159.3	160.5	161.3	160.3	158.4	137.8
Savannah, Ga.....	(?)	175.6	(?)	(?)	171.5	(?)	(?)	165.9	165.8	165.5	166.2	166.6	162.5	140.6
Scranton, Pa.....	166.5	(?)	(?)	165.2	(?)	(?)	162.8	(?)	159.9	(?)	(?)	157.3	(?)	132.2
Seattle, Wash.....	170.7	(?)	(?)	166.2	(?)	(?)	161.8	(?)	158.3	158.5	159.1	158.2	155.4	137.0
Washington, D. C.....	163.2	(?)	(?)	161.7	(?)	(?)	159.1	(?)	156.0	154.6	154.8	154.7	151.5	133.8

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and ice						Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Total		Gas and electricity		Other fuels and ice		Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948
							Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948	Feb. 15, 1948	Jan. 15, 1948				
Average	204.7	209.7	195.1	192.1	116.0	115.9	130.0	129.5	93.2	93.1	165.9	165.0	193.0	192.3	146.4	146.4
Atlanta, Ga.	205.6	211.9	198.5	(1)	116.7	(1)	140.4	140.0	77.0	77.1	198.7	197.8	193.6	(1)	150.4	(1)
Baltimore, Md.	214.5	220.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	136.9	136.1	118.4	117.1	151.9	151.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.	211.1	218.0	200.1	196.7	136.0	(2)	132.0	131.9	79.6	79.6	171.1	170.9	182.2	181.3	142.9	142.1
Boston, Mass.	195.0	200.3	185.0	183.5	(2)	(2)	147.3	145.6	109.1	108.9	167.6	165.2	181.3	181.4	140.0	140.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	196.7	202.1	(1)	193.8	(2)	119.1	128.4	127.1	96.0	96.0	157.2	154.9	(1)	200.3	(1)	151.7
Chicago, Ill.	204.8	213.2	198.0	193.5	(2)	(2)	123.1	123.0	83.5	83.5	164.2	164.2	180.5	181.4	145.0	144.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	209.0	213.0	191.1	188.9	(2)	(2)	134.7	134.7	97.1	97.1	170.6	170.6	191.1	188.4	148.7	149.1
Cleveland, Ohio	212.5	217.6	194.5	(1)	123.6	(2)	136.4	136.0	104.3	104.3	167.0	166.3	182.9	(1)	147.3	(1)
Denver, Colo.	203.4	208.6	(1)	188.9	(2)	119.5	106.8	106.6	69.2	69.2	149.9	149.3	(1)	217.2	(1)	144.7
Detroit, Mich.	199.4	205.1	193.2	191.2	(2)	123.8	138.2	137.6	84.7	84.1	178.8	178.2	201.9	200.6	159.1	159.4
Houston, Texas	218.1	221.5	202.9	199.4	118.1	(2)	94.3	94.3	81.8	81.8	128.0	128.0	191.6	191.0	149.2	149.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	204.2	208.2	(1)	186.0	(2)	126.6	144.1	144.1	86.6	86.6	177.9	177.9	(1)	182.4	(1)	155.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	212.2	216.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	139.4	139.0	100.2	100.2	173.3	172.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.	192.5	199.4	(1)	185.3	(2)	120.8	120.5	120.5	66.3	66.3	170.0	170.0	(1)	179.2	(1)	145.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	210.9	212.2	194.7	189.9	120.2	(2)	94.3	94.3	89.3	89.3	118.0	118.0	180.5	185.3	145.9	145.7
Manchester, N. H.	203.2	208.8	(1)	185.7	(2)	110.0	153.6	153.4	94.6	94.6	183.0	182.7	(1)	195.0	(1)	140.7
Memphis, Tenn.	224.5	230.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	127.5	128.5	77.0	77.0	155.4	157.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.	203.4	206.4	198.0	(1)	115.5	(2)	135.0	134.2	98.2	98.3	160.3	158.9	195.9	(1)	144.0	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.	197.2	202.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	131.0	131.0	78.5	78.5	165.2	165.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.	215.5	219.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	125.4	125.4	84.2	84.1	157.7	157.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.	225.6	226.4	198.8	(1)	110.8	(2)	112.8	109.8	75.1	75.1	152.9	146.8	185.8	(1)	144.6	(1)
New York, N. Y.	206.7	209.7	194.6	192.1	(2)	106.5	127.6	127.1	96.5	96.5	175.2	174.0	184.6	184.9	148.1	147.7
Norfolk, Va.	210.2	216.5	189.9	(1)	113.6	(2)	141.5	139.6	93.7	93.7	179.0	175.7	189.5	(1)	147.1	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.	199.3	205.6	191.5	188.6	117.3	(2)	135.1	135.1	103.0	103.0	159.7	159.8	193.6	190.5	142.2	142.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	205.4	212.8	220.0	216.5	(2)	115.9	133.0	132.9	103.4	103.3	183.9	183.9	196.0	193.7	144.4	144.8
Portland, Maine	193.5	199.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	146.3	145.8	99.3	99.4	169.2	168.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.	219.2	223.0	(1)	190.0	(2)	122.1	126.3	125.0	94.7	93.1	165.0	164.1	(1)	184.3	(1)	149.0
Richmond, Va.	201.3	209.1	(1)	189.9	(2)	111.8	133.9	133.9	95.6	95.6	157.2	157.2	(1)	203.4	(1)	135.7
St. Louis, Mo.	212.8	217.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	129.4	129.4	94.1	94.1	160.6	160.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.	215.4	218.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	82.7	82.7	72.7	72.7	118.6	118.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.	219.6	222.9	(1)	190.3	(2)	116.9	144.1	143.3	91.2	91.2	174.9	173.7	(1)	203.2	(1)	146.2
Spartanburg, Pa.	203.2	213.1	197.2	(1)	106.0	(2)	134.5	134.5	91.8	91.8	160.6	160.6	185.5	(1)	137.3	(1)
Seattle, Wash.	214.7	218.4	185.7	(1)	120.8	(2)	119.9	119.7	88.1	88.1	146.4	146.0	186.5	(1)	151.2	(1)
Washington, D. C.	202.0	209.5	215.0	(1)	102.5	(2)	129.8	128.4	94.4	94.4	153.4	151.1	201.0	(1)	148.4	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweeteners
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	95.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	
August	92.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.8	
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	168.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	
1943: Average	135.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	161.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.8	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	
February	182.3	144.1	196.7	191.7	190.0	191.6	204.3	176.5	258.7	183.2	166.9	191.7	189.3	172.6	269.9	182.8	201.3	
March	189.5	148.1	207.6	204.1	195.1	217.2	209.7	178.3	266.0	187.5	174.7	199.6	199.4	172.9	271.3	186.9	219.1	
April	188.0	153.4	202.6	198.7	194.6	203.5	206.5	177.1	261.0	178.9	176.3	200.4	200.7	172.6	269.7	189.5	227.8	
May	187.6	154.2	203.9	200.6	197.1	204.2	209.6	179.6	255.1	171.5	178.9	207.0	209.5	172.3	268.1	188.9	200.5	
June	190.5	154.6	216.9	216.1	216.4	213.6	226.7	182.3	254.7	171.5	183.0	205.0	208.0	169.7	262.6	181.3	188.3	
July	193.1	155.0	220.2	219.7	220.8	216.4	228.6	181.9	260.6	178.8	203.0	202.0	204.2	168.5	263.6	180.8	182.0	
August	196.5	155.7	228.4	229.8	230.5	229.3	232.1	180.5	262.4	183.8	212.3	199.8	202.1	165.7	263.4	181.7	178.5	
September	203.5	157.8	240.6	241.9	239.7	245.9	244.0	191.4	275.7	195.2	235.9	198.2	202.4	157.3	261.2	187.0	176.6	
October	201.6	160.3	235.5	234.9	233.6	240.9	226.2	189.5	286.5	190.1	232.7	196.6	201.1	155.2	255.6	190.8	190.0	
November	202.7	167.9	227.0	223.6	226.3	219.7	227.1	184.6	302.4	198.4	224.7	199.6	205.0	156.5	251.7	194.7	196.4	
December	206.9	170.5	227.3	223.2	227.6	218.2	221.5	190.7	302.3	204.9	236.1	205.3	212.1	157.3	255.4	198.5	208.2	
1948: January	209.7	172.7	237.5	233.4	239.7	225.9	231.5	200.0	310.9	205.7	213.6	208.3	215.7	158.0	256.8	201.9	209.3	
February	204.7	171.8	224.8	218.0	228.2	202.2	223.4	196.4	315.0	204.4	189.2	213.0	222.0	157.7	256.0	204.0	194.2	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income

workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, to combine city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1945 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 899, "Retail Prices of Food—1944 and 1945," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 2, p. 4. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

(1935-39=100)

City	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Dec. 1947	Nov. 1947	Oct. 1947	Sept. 1947	Aug. 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	Mar. 1947	Feb. 1947	June 1946	Aug. 1939
United States	204.7	209.7	206.9	202.7	201.6	203.5	196.5	193.1	190.5	187.6	188.0	189.5	182.3	145.6	93.5
Ala.	205.6	211.9	211.1	206.9	211.1	209.4	198.9	194.5	193.0	190.3	194.6	199.6	187.5	141.0	92.5
Birmingham, Ala.	214.5	220.2	217.8	211.8	211.5	212.8	206.9	204.6	202.2	198.5	197.7	199.3	189.7	152.4	94.7
Concord, Mass.	211.1	218.0	217.0	212.7	210.7	210.9	204.8	201.8	197.3	195.8	198.8	202.9	193.5	147.7	90.7
Hamden, Conn.	195.0	200.3	195.7	192.4	191.8	195.3	187.9	183.5	179.6	175.6	176.3	180.0	172.7	138.0	93.5
Meriden, Conn.	197.5	204.5	199.0	196.5	195.6	196.8	191.3	187.7	186.9	180.8	180.4	184.6	178.5	139.1	93.2
New York, N. Y.	196.7	202.1	200.3	194.8	193.3	196.5	192.4	188.7	187.0	182.5	179.2	179.7	173.3	140.2	94.5
Montpelier, Vt.	202.1	204.8	195.8	194.2	195.0	195.7	193.8	188.9	185.9	184.7	183.4	184.5	175.1	139.7	94.1
Des Moines, Iowa	208.9	214.6	213.0	209.1	208.7	212.0	204.4	203.7	203.2	197.3	197.3	195.6	190.0	148.2	95.1
Charleston, S. C.	200.2	206.6	203.1	198.9	201.4	198.0	189.8	190.6	188.3	187.0	188.0	189.2	181.5	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.	204.8	213.2	210.5	207.8	207.1	211.0	203.1	198.4	193.9	190.6	188.6	190.8	183.2	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	209.0	213.0	211.6	204.2	206.9	206.7	198.3	194.3	191.1	187.9	188.9	191.3	182.8	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	212.5	217.6	212.3	206.1	208.7	211.0	204.3	199.7	198.3	194.3	195.0	195.1	186.9	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	192.0	196.7	194.4	190.1	192.0	190.0	184.9	179.3	178.4	176.6	176.2	177.0	170.0	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.	205.7	210.3	208.2	204.4	201.6	200.3	195.5	192.8	191.4	192.5	193.8	191.4	186.5	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.	203.4	208.6	205.6	201.0	197.2	199.0	195.8	191.6	191.9	191.9	192.4	191.4	185.7	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.	199.4	205.1	202.0	196.7	199.0	197.4	195.5	191.4	188.5	182.7	182.7	183.0	175.1	145.4	90.6
Farmington, Conn.	198.4	202.6	199.0	195.0	195.6	195.8	190.0	188.7	186.3	181.7	183.1	186.8	178.2	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.	218.1	221.5	218.1	210.2	208.7	206.4	200.8	198.7	196.2	197.1	199.2	196.3	190.6	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	201.2	208.2	208.8	204.3	204.5	203.0	195.5	191.7	188.7	185.1	187.9	187.8	179.9	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss.	221.3	223.3	223.2	213.1	212.6	212.0	209.5	205.6	202.7	201.7	206.0	203.3	199.0	150.6	95.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	212.2	216.2	216.6	211.0	214.7	209.1	205.0	201.8	199.1	196.0	199.7	198.8	189.3	150.8	95.8
St. Louis, Mo.	192.5	199.4	197.3	194.2	193.5	193.5	183.5	181.3	180.0	180.7	182.7	182.3	176.6	134.8	91.5
Memphis, Tenn.	239.6	244.3	243.5	235.6	236.9	235.9	225.9	225.8	223.0	216.8	223.4	225.2	213.9	165.6	94.0
Little Rock, Ark.	206.1	211.4	211.8	200.4	200.4	201.3	195.1	193.6	189.8	188.1	193.0	190.8	182.9	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	210.9	212.2	211.1	206.7	201.9	204.2	195.4	193.8	193.8	196.7	195.7	195.5	194.1	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.	198.0	200.1	198.9	195.8	196.2	198.2	189.7	185.4	183.4	180.0	183.6	183.9	176.6	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.	203.2	208.8	204.7	199.0	198.0	201.3	196.8	192.6	190.3	185.1	184.0	186.8	177.5	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.	224.5	230.7	229.7	226.2	223.6	220.5	213.5	210.1	205.1	201.6	204.6	205.1	198.6	163.6	89.7
Madison, Wis.	203.4	206.4	204.6	200.7	197.6	200.1	196.8	193.4	190.8	186.6	185.4	186.9	180.1	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	197.2	202.6	199.3	193.7	194.6	197.2	187.4	182.5	182.6	179.0	179.6	181.2	174.6	137.5	95.0
Mobile, Ala.	215.5	219.6	216.3	206.8	209.3	206.8	200.8	198.6	196.9	197.0	201.6	199.6	188.7	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.	200.3	201.4	199.4	197.4	194.6	196.8	190.0	186.3	184.1	181.1	183.3	185.3	176.5	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.	195.8	201.5	198.9	193.4	193.8	196.1	191.2	187.8	186.4	180.5	178.5	181.4	174.1	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.	225.6	226.4	222.1	219.5	216.8	211.0	207.2	203.7	201.1	204.0	204.3	199.1	157.6	97.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.	206.7	209.7	206.1	203.9	200.6	203.0	194.3	191.7	187.9	184.8	187.3	189.5	182.1	149.2	95.8
Portsmouth, N. H.	210.2	216.5	216.1	210.6	214.3	210.7	203.2	199.5	198.0	198.8	200.5	199.8	191.6	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Nebr.	197.7	204.2	202.6	198.1	195.6	197.9	191.1	187.2	187.4	183.8	183.2	183.2	178.3	139.5	92.3
Springfield, Ill.	208.9	219.5	224.1	220.3	212.3	212.9	211.4	205.5	201.7	195.1	198.3	197.2	183.9	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	199.3	205.6	201.8	197.5	196.2	199.8	191.7	188.9	187.1	183.4	181.9	185.8	177.2	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	205.4	212.8	209.6	205.2	206.1	209.8	202.0	199.9	196.9	192.4	189.9	192.0	186.6	147.1	92.5
Portland, Maine	193.5	199.6	195.2	190.7	190.9	193.6	191.0	188.4	185.3	180.2	181.4	184.8	174.3	138.4	95.9
Portland, Ore.	219.2	223.0	219.0	214.2	208.7	209.9	205.0	202.7	199.7	200.8	201.4	198.1	191.2	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.	210.5	215.0	210.5	206.1	206.5	208.2	200.6	199.3	194.2	186.1	185.5	189.8	180.5	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.	201.3	209.1	207.6	201.0	205.1	203.8	194.3	188.4	185.8	186.3	188.3	188.8	182.1	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.	196.9	202.1	200.1	194.9	192.3	195.5	192.2	187.4	185.2	180.5	178.4	180.3	174.3	142.5	92.3
St. Louis, Mo.	212.8	217.2	215.2	209.9	209.4	215.9	205.0	200.9	196.8	193.4	195.2	198.9	188.4	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.	194.0	198.6	195.9	191.2	191.0	192.1	183.4	179.3	178.5	176.8	176.6	179.1	172.3	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	207.9	211.3	209.7	202.6	199.4	200.7	197.6	192.2	192.6	189.3	189.2	186.8	184.1	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.	215.4	218.9	215.7	214.4	208.8	210.4	200.4	196.9	199.9	201.7	199.5	195.4	195.5	155.5	93.8
Savannah, Ga.	219.6	222.9	222.2	217.5	219.2	220.3	215.1	207.4	209.4	208.2	208.9	213.1	203.1	158.5	96.7
Scranton, Pa.	203.2	213.1	210.0	202.8	199.1	206.6	199.5	196.1	194.9	189.2	188.0	188.9	182.6	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	214.7	218.4	213.4	207.6	205.4	206.0	200.3	197.1	193.3	193.9	196.4	194.3	187.4	151.6	94.5
Springfield, Ill.	211.4	217.9	217.3	213.2	213.6	217.1	211.0	205.9	203.5	200.2	201.7	202.3	194.5	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.	202.0	209.5	207.4	202.0	200.9	202.9	197.1	190.2	190.9	187.8	189.4	190.3	181.3	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans.	215.1	222.4	221.6	215.1	213.8	213.8	201.8	199.8	197.3	195.3	198.7	196.6	190.1	154.4	94.1
Winston-Salem, N. C.	207.9	214.5	211.3	207.1	208.4	205.8	199.0	195.0	194.4	191.8	197.2	199.2	189.6	145.3	94.1

1 June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods ¹

Commodity	Average price February 1948	Indexes 1935-39=100												
		February 1948	January 1948	December 1947	November 1947	October 1947	September 1947	August 1947	July 1947	June 1947	May 1947	April 1947	March 1947	February 1947
Cereals and bakery products:														
Cereals:														
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	50.9	197.3	210.9	200.6	204.8	194.0	189.2	187.0	187.4	189.9	191.5	187.5	171.9	164.2
Corn flakes.....11 ounces.....	16.3	172.8	172.9	169.3	164.3	157.9	151.7	144.9	140.7	135.3	132.7	129.6	129.4	128.2
Corn meal.....pound.....	11.3	219.9	219.9	218.1	217.5	211.9	204.5	192.4	182.1	178.1	176.6	177.5	175.4	176.3
Rice.....do.....	21.1	118.4	117.3	116.9	116.8	114.0	111.5	106.8	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roller oats.....20 ounces.....	16.9	153.4	153.6	152.6	151.1	143.4	135.6	130.9	128.3	127.7	126.1	124.5	122.1	122.0
Bakery products:														
Bread, white.....pound.....	13.9	163.1	162.3	159.8	157.5	149.3	147.9	146.8	146.7	146.5	146.1	146.4	141.7	137.0
Vanilla cookies.....do.....	43.3	187.7	183.7	180.2	178.7	176.2	176.3	174.9	174.9	173.3	172.2	172.4	169.0	167.1
Meats, poultry, and fish:														
Meats:														
Beef:														
Round steak.....do.....	78.2	231.4	248.4	236.4	234.2	243.8	256.4	247.6	236.7	230.9	205.2	202.3	201.7	194.6
Rib roast.....do.....	65.6	227.9	242.3	231.7	229.9	237.0	241.7	231.8	220.4	216.0	197.6	195.7	196.5	192.5
Chuck roast.....do.....	56.3	250.6	263.1	251.5	253.5	260.1	258.9	248.5	233.3	225.7	204.4	203.1	206.7	201.0
Hamburger.....do.....	48.6	157.3	159.7	151.5	150.3	154.4	155.8	151.3	145.3	142.0	130.7	129.8	130.5	130.0
Veal:														
Cutlets.....do.....	90.9	228.0	230.0	213.1	211.8	217.7	222.6	212.0	210.2	211.4	197.0	194.0	195.4	188.7
Pork:														
Chops.....do.....	65.9	200.1	219.4	200.2	214.7	248.8	257.9	239.2	226.4	225.3	214.2	202.0	219.0	191.7
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	74.2	194.7	227.7	228.8	227.6	230.4	224.7	208.4	195.5	189.9	181.2	189.9	202.1	180.8
Ham, whole.....do.....	62.3	212.0	234.8	223.3	218.2	244.2	256.7	245.3	231.2	227.7	217.5	224.9	241.2	210.1
Salt pork.....do.....	49.7	238.2	259.6	275.3	265.6	243.7	227.7	194.9	188.3	189.5	192.3	211.7	211.5	185.4
Lamb:														
Leg.....do.....	64.4	226.9	235.2	225.0	230.7	229.8	247.9	235.8	232.3	233.0	215.0	212.9	217.8	213.7
Poultry: Roasting chickens.....do.....	59.2	196.4	200.0	190.7	184.6	189.5	191.4	180.5	181.9	182.3	179.6	177.1	178.3	176.5
Fish:														
Fish (fresh, frozen).....do.....	(*)	276.3	270.5	260.7	262.3	248.8	242.7	231.8	231.5	225.1	227.4	237.6	248.2	242.1
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	51.6	393.7	394.9	391.0	386.7	365.6	342.2	323.1	317.5	313.8	308.4	301.1	289.2	279.5
Dairy products:														
Butter.....pound.....	90.4	248.4	258.1	262.0	242.2	222.4	251.7	222.1	210.6	194.3	190.8	202.2	227.7	209.3
Cheese.....do.....	64.5	247.9	242.2	236.1	230.9	226.2	221.0	215.6	215.6	211.4	213.9	234.7	233.7	234.9
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....	21.2	174.3	173.3	171.2	171.0	167.5	163.0	158.8	155.9	151.8	152.9	156.6	158.4	159.5
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....	20.3	179.7	178.5	176.3	175.2	171.8	167.2	162.4	159.5	155.1	156.4	160.1	161.6	163.9
Milk, evaporated.....14 1/4-ounce can.....	14.0	195.8	189.6	186.4	182.3	177.2	175.3	175.2	175.1	176.6	179.8	186.0	193.5	193.9
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	65.6	189.2	213.6	236.1	224.7	232.7	235.9	212.3	203.0	183.0	178.9	176.3	174.7	169.9
Fruits and vegetables:														
Fresh fruits:														
Apples.....pound.....	10.9	208.6	219.2	221.8	214.3	216.1	219.7	209.8	259.6	295.9	286.0	277.1	258.0	246.5
Bananas.....do.....	15.6	257.4	257.9	257.8	256.9	254.6	252.3	245.9	247.1	250.0	251.2	248.2	246.4	244.8
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	38.4	135.9	133.5	133.4	147.9	172.2	174.1	181.0	151.1	150.8	153.5	155.6	152.9	133.6
Fresh vegetables:														
Beans, green.....pound.....	28.0	257.2	199.9	186.7	237.1	215.4	157.4	122.2	138.3	164.3	192.7	262.5	327.2	233.1
Cabbage.....do.....	7.3	191.5	222.9	237.2	192.9	165.3	170.0	234.8	168.9	204.5	241.7	167.7	172.4	172.8
Carrots.....bunch.....	14.0	261.3	246.3	311.3	261.3	241.8	205.7	179.4	180.2	170.1	171.5	156.8	171.0	167.9
Lettuce.....head.....	12.6	153.5	201.0	179.9	170.8	151.6	189.1	172.4	146.3	139.6	181.7	141.0	154.3	187.8
Onions.....pound.....	15.1	364.8	285.6	290.7	229.3	194.5	188.9	190.2	184.7	180.1	180.3	158.0	124.8	121.7
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	88.7	246.9	234.4	222.5	211.1	201.7	202.7	214.8	252.2	244.5	219.5	207.4	189.2	178.3
Spinach.....pound.....	(*)	221.5	191.4	167.5	154.1	172.2	195.5	174.4	165.7	151.2	154.7	174.2	206.8	189.8
Sweet potatoes.....do.....	10.7	207.2	196.4	183.9	173.3	174.2	195.8	234.9	226.7	223.8	200.0	198.8	200.1	203.2
Canned fruits:														
Peaches.....No. 2 1/2 can.....	31.1	161.5	162.4	161.9	162.1	162.4	163.8	168.1	168.6	168.1	166.7	167.9	167.7	167.4
Pineapple.....do.....	35.5	163.0	162.1	160.1	158.2	154.6	152.8	151.7	152.0	150.7	152.5	152.1	150.9	150.4
Canned vegetables:														
Corn.....No. 2 can.....	19.5	157.0	156.6	155.5	152.5	149.8	146.9	147.1	146.5	145.5	145.6	145.6	145.5	145.4
Peas.....do.....	15.4	118.0	118.0	117.9	117.9	118.0	116.9	118.3	118.7	120.0	123.2	123.8	122.6	121.3
Tomatoes.....do.....	16.6	185.0	185.9	185.5	185.4	183.9	191.8	213.2	220.6	224.7	230.4	230.9	232.8	233.6
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....	22.0	216.0	217.8	219.4	219.0	228.7	236.8	245.3	246.4	245.5	254.7	257.9	259.3	257.4
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....	23.0	312.9	311.9	306.0	297.5	292.3	294.2	286.6	285.4	284.2	284.2	283.2	285.3	284.5
Beverages: Coffee.....do.....	51.2	203.6	201.5	198.1	194.3	190.5	186.6	181.3	180.5	181.1	189.1	189.7	187.0	182.7
Fats and oils:														
Lard.....do.....	29.2	196.0	238.8	242.7	228.6	215.9	181.3	166.8	170.3	180.8	191.8	258.4	257.7	215.7
Hydrogenated veg. shortening.....do.....	45.1	217.6	225.8	220.0	197.7	191.5	190.9	203.6	212.5	219.2	236.6	247.6	222.0	214.2
Salad dressing.....pint.....	38.5	158.8	156.1	152.4	150.2	149.7	150.3	151.8	154.2	158.6	173.2	173.6	166.2	162.2
Oleomargarine.....pound.....	41.5	227.8	230.5	228.9	214.4	208.9	198.0	219.1	219.9	221.5	227.3	251.2	241.5	230.8
Sugar and sweets:														
Sugar.....do.....	9.5	177.7	184.3	184.6	184.1	182.7	182.0	180.7	180.6	181.0	180.6	180.6	179.9	179.2

¹ Beginning in August, pricing was discontinued for macaroni, whole wheat bread, rye bread, soda crackers, beef liver, sliced ham, lamb rib chops, canned grapefruit juice, canned green beans, tea, standard shortening in cartons, peanut butter, and corn syrup. Their importance in the family budget has been allocated to related foods.

* February 1943=100.

* Average price not computed.

* Index not computed.

* Not priced in earlier period.

* Formerly published as shortening in other containers.

* July 1947=100.

* Inadequate reports

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods
[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ¹	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ²	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ³	All commodities except farm products ⁴	All commodities except farm products and foods ⁵
1947																
January	164.2	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	63.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
February	128.2	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	58.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
March	176.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
April	122.0	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	167.8	165.4	170.6
May	137.0	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
June	167.1	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
July	194.6	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	192.5	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
September	130.0	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
October	188.7	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
November	191.7	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
December	180.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1948																
January	130.0	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
February	188.7	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
March	191.7	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
April	180.8	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
May	210.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	185.4	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
July	213.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
August	176.5	181.3	168.7	181.9	140.9	108.7	145.0	179.5	127.3	129.1	114.3	165.6	148.5	145.5	145.1	134.8
September	242.1	170.4	162.0	173.8	138.0	97.9	137.9	174.8	129.3	124.6	110.9	154.9	142.1	139.7	138.6	128.5
October	279.5	182.6	167.6	174.6	139.6	100.7	139.9	177.5	132.2	125.8	115.3	163.2	145.9	143.3	142.1	131.1
November	209.3	177.0	162.4	166.4	139.2	103.4	140.3	178.8	133.2	127.8	115.7	160.1	144.5	141.9	141.0	131.8
December	234.9	175.7	159.8	170.8	138.9	103.3	141.4	177.0	127.1	128.8	116.1	158.6	144.9	141.7	140.6	131.9
1949																
January	159.5	177.9	161.8	173.2	138.9	103.9	142.6	174.4	120.2	129.2	112.7	160.2	145.9	141.7	140.7	131.4
February	163.9	181.4	167.1	178.4	139.5	108.9	143.8	175.7	118.8	129.8	113.0	165.3	147.0	144.0	143.6	133.4
March	193.9	181.7	172.3	182.1	140.8	112.5	148.9	179.7	117.5	129.7	112.7	167.0	149.5	147.6	147.2	136.0
April	169.9	186.4	179.3	184.8	142.0	114.1	150.7	183.3	122.3	130.6	115.9	170.8	152.0	151.6	150.8	138.2
May	246.5	189.7	177.8	191.7	143.0	115.9	151.1	185.8	128.6	132.3	117.1	175.1	154.1	151.1	151.5	140.0
June	244.8	187.9	178.0	202.4	144.7	118.1	151.7	187.5	135.8	137.7	118.8	175.5	156.4	152.3	153.3	142.4
July	33.6	196.7	178.4	203.1	147.6	124.3	152.3	191.0	135.0	139.7	121.5	182.0	157.9	154.7	155.7	145.6
August	33.1	199.2	179.9	200.3	147.0	136.0	154.4	193.1	138.8	141.6	123.5	183.9	157.0	157.6	158.0	148.1
September	33.6	185.3	172.4	192.8	147.6	130.7	155.3	192.5	134.6	142.0	119.9	174.9	155.2	154.4	155.1	147.4

BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated on one-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last two months are preliminary. The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1929-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.) Because of past differences in the method of computation the weekly and monthly indexes should not be compared directly. The weekly index is

useful only to indicate week-to-week changes and to provide later data on price movements. It is not revised to take account of more complete reports.

Mimeographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. Weekly indexes have been prepared since 1932.

² Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1946 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1946, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, by Weeks

[Indexes 1926=100. Not directly comparable with monthly data. See footnote 1, Table D-7]

Week ending	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous goods	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1948																
Jan. 3	164.4	199.2	181.3	202.2	147.5	128.5	152.0	189.4	135.0	135.3	121.8	184.5	157.9	156.6	156.6	146.4
Jan. 10	164.5	197.0	182.1	200.3	145.8	130.0	152.8	189.7	139.0	136.7	122.1	182.9	158.4	157.3	157.3	146.9
Jan. 17	165.5	201.5	181.2	201.4	145.7	130.0	153.2	191.1	140.8	136.9	123.0	186.0	157.1	157.6	157.5	147.4
Jan. 24	164.4	199.2	177.4	201.5	145.5	130.4	153.9	191.3	139.3	137.2	123.6	184.8	156.5	156.5	156.7	147.6
Jan. 31	163.7	195.1	176.5	201.2	145.8	131.2	154.1	191.3	139.3	137.5	123.9	182.3	157.3	156.5	156.8	148.0
Feb. 7	163.8	195.5	177.9	198.0	147.0	131.4	154.2	192.1	134.3	137.7	122.6	182.3	156.6	156.7	156.7	147.8
Feb. 14	159.7	180.9	173.3	196.2	146.7	131.6	154.8	192.0	134.0	137.7	120.2	173.4	155.6	154.5	154.9	147.5
Feb. 21	159.2	181.7	170.3	193.3	146.9	131.6	155.5	191.9	134.9	143.6	119.1	173.6	155.9	153.5	154.1	147.5
Feb. 28	159.2	182.8	170.5	188.5	146.2	131.7	155.6	192.1	135.3	143.7	119.0	173.9	154.8	153.5	153.9	147.3
Mar. 6	160.4	187.1	172.2	187.9	145.9	131.7	155.7	192.1	136.6	143.6	119.4	176.5	154.1	154.3	154.4	147.3
Mar. 13	159.8	184.9	171.2	187.1	145.9	131.7	155.9	192.5	136.5	143.7	119.5	174.9	153.7	154.3	154.2	147.3
Mar. 20	161.5	187.6	176.4	185.9	145.6	131.7	156.0	192.6	135.8	144.3	119.9	176.5	153.3	156.3	155.7	147.3
Mar. 27	161.1	186.2	174.8	186.2	145.2	131.7	156.0	192.5	135.1	144.3	120.8	175.9	152.9	155.9	155.5	147.4

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1948		1947											1946
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June
All commodities ¹	160.7	165.6	163.2	159.7	158.5	157.4	153.6	150.6	147.6	147.1	147.7	149.5	144.5	112.9
Farm products.....	185.3	199.2	196.7	187.9	189.7	186.4	181.7	181.4	177.9	175.7	177.0	182.6	170.4	140.1
Grains.....	220.0	256.3	252.7	245.5	241.4	230.3	208.8	202.3	206.0	202.4	199.8	203.3	171.1	151.8
Livestock and poultry.....	210.0	232.9	226.3	211.0	224.5	224.8	215.9	209.9	200.9	198.7	199.2	216.0	201.5	137.4
Other farm products.....	159.9	162.4	162.5	157.2	153.7	150.3	152.6	157.5	155.3	153.5	156.4	155.8	150.5	137.5
Foods.....	172.4	179.9	178.4	178.0	177.8	179.3	172.3	167.1	161.8	159.8	162.4	167.6	162.0	112.9
Dairy products.....	184.8	183.9	183.5	175.9	167.3	170.6	164.3	152.8	140.9	138.8	148.8	157.6	161.8	127.3
Cereal products.....	160.2	170.1	170.6	172.5	167.6	158.7	153.3	154.7	149.2	151.7	154.1	150.4	141.3	101.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	144.8	141.1	135.4	135.5	130.8	130.1	133.0	139.7	145.2	144.3	142.2	141.5	134.2	136.1
Meats.....	206.2	222.3	214.8	217.6	230.0	244.8	234.6	217.9	208.6	203.0	196.7	207.3	199.5	110.1
Other foods.....	146.7	155.0	160.0	159.4	157.2	150.7	140.7	141.7	139.7	138.4	147.6	152.8	146.0	98.1
Hides and leather products.....	192.8	200.3	203.1	202.4	191.7	184.8	182.1	178.4	173.2	170.8	166.4	174.6	173.8	122.4
Shoes.....	194.7	194.3	190.7	187.0	178.0	175.2	174.9	173.2	172.6	172.2	172.1	171.5	171.5	129.5
Hides and skins.....	207.2	238.9	256.9	263.4	243.7	221.1	215.6	203.5	187.1	177.7	178.1	192.2	191.4	121.5
Leather.....	199.9	209.2	216.2	216.0	204.3	197.4	190.7	187.4	178.9	176.3	179.7	183.7	181.1	110.7
Other leather products.....	143.8	143.8	141.8	141.3	139.6	139.5	139.1	138.8	138.3	138.3	137.7	137.7	137.1	115.2
Textile products.....	147.6	147.0	147.6	144.7	143.0	142.0	140.8	139.5	138.9	138.9	139.2	139.6	138.0	109.2
Clothing.....	139.9	138.7	136.3	135.6	134.7	134.4	134.3	134.3	133.9	133.9	133.0	133.0	132.7	120.3
Cotton goods.....	214.6	214.2	213.5	209.1	204.6	202.3	199.2	195.9	193.8	193.0	194.7	196.6	193.7	139.4
Hosiery and underwear.....	105.0	104.4	103.0	101.4	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.0	75.8
Rayon.....	40.7	40.7	40.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	30.2
Silk.....	46.4	46.4	73.3	73.3	71.2	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.4	67.9	69.4	73.2	80.2	(7)
Woolen and worsted goods.....	142.8	141.6	139.6	134.9	134.2	133.8	133.3	130.1	129.2	129.2	129.1	127.5	121.9	112.7
Other textile products.....	180.2	181.2	177.8	174.8	176.3	175.1	171.8	171.2	173.8	176.1	175.8	175.1	170.1	112.3
Fuel and lighting materials.....	130.7	130.0	124.3	118.1	115.9	114.1	112.5	108.9	103.9	103.3	103.4	100.7	97.9	87.8
Anthracite.....	124.4	124.2	123.4	123.3	122.8	122.5	121.7	114.2	112.7	112.2	113.9	114.9	114.8	106.1
Bituminous coal.....	177.8	176.8	174.3	173.3	172.2	170.1	169.8	163.0	145.6	145.1	145.0	143.6	143.3	132.8
Coke.....	190.6	190.6	183.4	182.2	182.0	181.9	170.2	160.7	157.3	155.7	155.4	155.2	155.1	133.5
Electricity.....	(8)	(8)	66.5	66.3	64.9	65.2	64.5	65.0	64.4	64.1	64.3	64.3	65.7	67.2
Gas.....	(8)	84.5	85.4	83.6	86.8	87.0	86.0	85.5	85.8	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.3	79.6
Petroleum and products.....	121.7	120.7	112.0	99.9	96.5	93.7	92.2	89.8	87.5	86.8	86.3	81.7	76.6	64.0
Metals and metal products.....	155.3	154.4	152.3	151.7	151.1	150.7	148.9	143.8	142.6	141.4	140.3	139.9	137.9	112.2
Agricultural implements.....	128.9	128.4	127.0	125.3	120.7	119.6	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.8	116.6	116.8	117.6	107.0
Farm machinery.....	130.7	130.1	128.6	126.7	121.8	120.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.2	118.0	118.2	119.0	108.4
Iron and steel.....	146.9	145.5	142.2	141.3	140.8	140.4	139.4	133.3	131.4	128.6	127.6	126.9	125.0	110.1
Motor vehicles.....	161.0	160.8	160.5	160.3	159.9	159.4	156.3	150.3	149.4	149.3	148.8	149.3	149.3	135.5
Nonferrous metals.....	146.8	145.5	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.0	141.8	141.8	142.9	143.9	141.0	139.0	131.3	99.2
Plumbing and heating.....	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	106.0
Building materials.....	192.5	193.1	191.0	187.5	185.8	183.3	179.7	175.7	174.4	177.0	178.8	177.5	174.8	129.9
Brick and tile.....	181.1	180.9	148.8	147.3	145.6	145.4	144.3	143.3	134.7	134.5	134.5	132.4	132.3	121.3
Cement.....	127.2	126.4	121.6	120.6	120.1	119.0	116.9	114.9	114.3	114.0	114.0	112.3	109.9	102.6
Lumber.....	303.8	307.3	303.2	295.6	290.0	285.7	276.7	269.0	266.1	269.4	273.5	269.3	263.6	176.0
Paint and paint materials.....	150.6	163.2	164.0	161.8	161.4	157.9	154.9	156.1	159.6	169.2	175.5	176.1	173.9	108.6
Plumbing and heating.....	138.7	137.9	136.1	136.0	136.0	135.9	128.6	123.4	119.1	120.0	118.2	117.9	117.1	106.0
Structural steel.....	140.4	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	130.8	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	127.7	120.1
Other building materials.....	159.4	157.2	155.5	162.6	152.5	150.6	150.1	146.1	145.1	144.8	143.7	143.5	141.6	118.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	134.6	138.8	135.0	135.8	128.6	122.3	117.5	118.8	120.2	127.1	133.2	132.2	129.3	96.4
Chemicals.....	126.5	125.8	124.1	124.3	122.1	118.2	117.5	119.9	118.7	118.7	119.5	114.5	113.8	98.0
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	154.3	154.4	154.9	151.1	137.5	136.6	136.6	137.4	156.1	173.6	181.0	182.7	182.5	109.4
Fertilizer materials.....	114.8	115.6	114.4	112.0	111.3	109.8	105.5	103.5	101.8	102.5	101.2	101.8	99.2	82.7
Mixed fertilizers.....	102.8	102.4	101.5	100.8	97.7	97.2	97.3	97.2	96.8	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	86.6
Oils and fats.....	201.5	236.7	215.9	226.7	193.4	163.3	133.3	134.8	139.2	179.9	220.1	231.5	214.3	102.1
Housefurnishing goods.....	142.0	141.6	139.7	137.7	132.3	130.6	129.7	129.8	129.2	128.8	127.8	125.8	124.6	110.4
Furnishings.....	144.4	143.9	142.8	140.0	139.3	138.5	138.1	138.1	137.2	136.9	135.2	131.4	129.6	114.5
Furniture.....	139.8	139.6	136.8	135.6	135.0	132.1	129.9	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.0	129.7	128.5	108.5
Miscellaneous.....	119.9	123.5	121.5	118.8	117.1	115.9	112.7	113.0	112.7	116.1	115.7	115.3	110.9	98.5
Automobile tires and tubes.....	63.4	63.4	63.4	61.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	65.7
Cattle feed.....	262.0	336.0	308.2	282.7	280.5	287.2	261.3	269.4	253.3	237.4	208.9	238.4	178.6	107.8
Paper and pulp.....	167.1	168.1	164.7	160.7	159.8	159.5	157.6	157.2	154.2	154.3	152.5	145.1	143.4	115.6
Rubber, crude.....	42.7	44.7	44.5	49.3	43.0	36.4	33.7	34.6	37.1	45.6	52.0	52.9	52.9	46.2
Other miscellaneous.....	130.4	130.4	130.0	128.4	126.6	124.6	121.3	121.2	121.7	122.1	123.3	122.2	118.8	101.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² See footnote 2, table D-7.³ Not available.

Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
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All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "man-days idle" and "workers involved" cover all workers made idle in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect

or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

¹ All 1947 figures are estimates. Data for some months have been revised but are subject to further revision as final information is received. Figures for December, particularly, are based on incomplete data.

² Preliminary estimates.

Building and Construction

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed Construction, by Type of Project ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									
	All types of projects	Airports ²	Buildings ³		Conservation and development		Electrification ⁴	Highways, streets, and roads	Water and sewage	All other types
			Residential	Nonresidential	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control				
1936.....	\$1,533,439	(⁵)	\$63,465	\$497,929	\$73,797	\$115,913	\$14,878	\$511,685	\$154,807	\$1,000,000
1939.....	1,586,604	\$4,753	231,071	438,151	115,612	109,811	29,775	355,701	118,131	1,000,000
1942.....	7,775,497	579,176	549,472	5,580,917	150,708	67,087	32,538	347,983	152,343	1,000,000
1946.....	1,450,252	14,889	435,453	114,203	169,253	131,152	4,576	535,784	13,231	1,000,000
1947.....	1,264,453	15,715	48,979	213,946	76,677	225,720	7,484	656,822	7,660	1,000,000
1947: February.....	58,508	237	2,895	10,442	5,188	4,220	589	34,529	172	1,000,000
March.....	92,913	340	5,197	8,942	13,803	21,082	414	42,388	46	1,000,000
April.....	122,446	387	7,035	16,512	7,892	16,912	312	72,218	753	1,000,000
May.....	120,606	1,348	5,965	14,486	4,446	27,148	182	64,242	2,217	1,000,000
June.....	176,092	5,466	21,248	35,919	11,779	38,923	892	57,177	2,698	1,000,000
July.....	70,396	1,224	409	5,938	1,763	2,025	283	57,845	40	1,000,000
August.....	119,793	1,324	4,347	28,443	16,186	3,226	309	65,742	24	1,000,000
September.....	88,142	163	409	4,572	1,699	20,497	52	59,827	831	1,000,000
October.....	104,254	1,899	569	4,463	3,921	15,900	1,638	73,724	140	1,000,000
November.....	112,451	466	710	15,641	628	44,082	1,108	49,220	275	1,000,000
December.....	111,920	702	104	32,685	6,928	12,474	1,230	54,349	444	1,000,000
1948: January ⁶	105,737	808	149	13,987	4,667	36,918	636	47,268	169	1,000,000
February ⁷	149,436	140	538	45,061	444	54,710	394	47,420	565	1,000,000

¹ Covers projects financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Excludes off-continent construction beginning with January 1943. Projects classified as secret by the military are excluded.

² Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under building construction.

³ Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

⁴ Excludes loans granted by the Rural Electrification Administration.

⁵ Covers forestry, railroad construction, and other types of heavy engineering projects, not elsewhere classified.

⁶ Included in "All other types."

⁷ Includes nonresidential construction at the site of three Resettlement Administration projects for which a break-down of residential and nonresidential costs is not available.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Permit Valuation ¹ of Urban Building Construction Scheduled to be Started, by Class of Construction, and by Source of Funds ² (Federal and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)											
	All building construction			New residential building ³			New nonresidential building			Additions, alterations, and repairs		
	Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal		Total	Non-Federal	Federal	Total	Non-Federal	Federal
					Private	Public						
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$1,066,958	\$1,640,615	\$918,413	\$315,804	\$1,510,628	\$222,998	\$1,287,690	\$278,472	\$241,351
1946.....	4,728,081	4,290,600	437,481	2,501,160	\$2,147,254	\$55,991	279,915	1,457,142	1,415,071	42,071	769,779	728,275
1947.....	5,522,814	549,887	172,927	2,944,375	2,909,781	29,649	4,945	1,688,490	1,577,767	110,723	889,949	862,339
1947: January.....	265,583	249,886	15,697	132,444	125,180	7,264	0	83,506	76,522	6,984	49,633	48,184
February.....	277,060	269,286	7,774	139,793	139,793	0	0	86,376	79,562	6,814	50,891	45,931
March.....	382,344	372,565	9,779	207,967	206,381	1,586	0	109,887	102,830	7,057	64,490	63,354
April.....	440,289	429,276	11,013	241,815	239,866	0	1,949	123,558	115,920	7,638	74,916	73,490
May.....	427,406	418,614	8,792	227,947	227,947	0	0	126,734	120,201	6,533	72,725	70,466
June.....	486,854	469,321	17,533	261,072	254,555	3,857	2,660	140,168	129,585	10,583	85,614	76,181
July.....	535,647	529,577	6,070	272,997	272,669	0	328	168,799	166,618	2,181	93,851	90,290
August.....	566,058	537,554	28,504	301,603	299,875	1,728	0	180,121	155,059	25,062	84,334	82,620
September.....	559,118	553,344	5,774	309,120	307,173	1,947	0	160,190	157,294	2,905	80,799	88,877
October.....	603,255	596,548	6,707	347,509	344,079	3,490	0	167,750	165,856	1,894	87,936	86,613
November.....	499,642	480,243	19,399	269,195	262,343	6,847	0	164,230	153,140	11,090	66,217	64,755
December.....	479,567	452,672	26,885	232,853	229,915	2,930	8	177,162	155,180	21,982	69,542	67,577
1948: January ⁴	426,531	411,006	15,525	208,538	201,922	6,616	0	152,086	144,617	7,469	65,907	64,467

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates for building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits.

² Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based upon building permit reports received from places containing about 85% of the urban population of the United States; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded which are obtained from other

Federal agencies. Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940 and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

³ Includes valuation of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other non-housekeeping residential buildings in addition to housekeeping units shown in table F-4.

⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: Number and Valuation ¹ of New Family Dwelling Units Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas, ² by Type of Structure and by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Period	Number of new family-dwelling units						Valuation (in thousands)					
	All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed				All dwellings	Publicly financed	Privately financed			
			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴
.....	280,838	95,946	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	\$895,503	\$296,933	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283
.....	528,755	98,737	430,018	358,126	24,271	47,621	2,445,773	331,887	2,113,886	1,830,395	102,754	180,737
.....	506,416	5,155	501,261	393,463	34,119	73,679	2,914,544	34,573	2,879,971	2,360,705	156,152	363,114
January.....	25,383	1,084	24,299	20,537	1,496	2,266	131,771	7,264	124,507	108,433	6,342	9,732
February.....	27,074	0	27,074	22,156	1,615	3,303	138,443	0	138,443	118,613	6,375	13,455
March.....	37,649	491	37,158	30,615	2,448	4,095	206,511	1,586	204,925	176,084	10,763	18,078
April.....	42,862	328	42,534	35,214	3,142	4,178	240,390	1,949	238,441	202,847	13,478	22,116
May.....	41,138	0	41,138	33,670	3,085	4,383	224,951	0	224,951	189,254	14,068	21,629
June.....	46,999	1,005	45,994	34,627	3,478	7,889	259,350	6,517	252,833	198,400	13,984	40,449
July.....	47,153	36	47,117	36,943	3,053	7,121	271,188	315	270,873	221,040	14,269	35,564
August.....	51,304	192	51,112	39,226	3,519	8,367	298,637	1,728	296,909	238,135	16,416	42,358
September.....	52,179	275	51,904	40,865	2,988	8,051	305,041	1,947	303,094	251,224	14,750	37,120
October.....	56,279	490	55,819	42,716	3,536	9,567	344,118	3,490	340,628	275,643	18,032	46,953
November.....	41,949	020	41,020	30,305	3,316	7,410	263,575	6,847	256,728	201,262	15,724	39,742
December.....	36,447	364	36,083	26,591	2,443	7,049	230,569	2,930	227,639	179,770	11,951	35,918
January ⁵	33,235	820	32,415	23,700	2,278	6,437	204,273	6,616	197,657	150,847	11,402	35,318

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates of units to be started in urban places which do not issue permits. See table F-3, footnote 2.

² Includes units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.
³ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.
⁴ Preliminary.

TABLE F-5: Permit Valuation ¹ of New Nonresidential Building Scheduled To Be Started in Urban Areas, ² by General Type of Building and by Source of Funds (Total and Non-Federal)

Period	Valuation (in thousands)													
	New nonresidential building		Industrial building ¹		Commercial building ²		Community building ³		Government building ⁴		Public works and utility building ⁵		All other building ⁶	
	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal	Total (in-cluding Federal)	Non-Federal
	\$1,457,142	\$1,415,071	\$396,923	\$395,250	\$669,498	\$669,498	\$190,098	\$167,327	\$12,042	\$3,624	\$101,241	\$92,032	\$87,340	\$87,340
	1,688,490	1,577,767	320,584	320,584	683,968	683,968	387,716	302,702	40,542	14,833	143,596	14,833	112,084	112,084
January.....	83,506	76,522	22,889	22,889	31,439	31,439	16,323	9,339	257	257	7,719	7,719	4,879	4,879
February.....	86,376	79,562	20,080	20,080	30,785	30,785	17,727	11,033	659	539	10,136	10,136	6,989	6,989
March.....	109,887	102,830	26,813	26,813	38,780	38,780	26,310	19,322	358	319	10,665	10,665	6,931	6,931
April.....	123,558	115,920	22,907	22,907	45,458	45,458	24,461	21,598	7,399	2,624	13,883	13,883	9,450	9,450
May.....	126,734	120,201	25,366	25,366	47,863	47,863	28,155	24,015	3,246	853	12,157	12,157	9,947	9,947
June.....	140,168	129,585	28,119	28,119	54,882	54,882	32,233	28,000	7,545	1,195	8,295	8,295	9,094	9,094
July.....	168,799	166,618	25,763	25,763	72,685	72,685	37,483	36,637	2,770	1,435	18,228	18,228	11,870	11,870
August.....	180,121	155,059	40,407	40,407	69,108	69,108	48,422	25,679	3,399	1,080	7,452	7,452	11,333	11,333
September.....	160,199	157,294	26,829	26,829	82,029	82,029	23,100	22,205	3,637	1,627	12,889	12,889	11,715	11,715
October.....	167,750	165,856	25,186	25,186	78,420	78,420	36,951	36,014	1,767	810	12,127	12,127	13,209	13,209
November.....	164,230	153,140	22,701	22,701	66,928	66,928	46,727	38,450	4,919	2,106	13,104	13,104	9,851	9,851
December.....	177,162	155,180	33,524	33,524	65,591	65,591	49,824	30,410	4,556	1,988	16,941	16,941	6,726	6,726
January ⁹	151,740	144,603	17,453	17,453	72,609	72,609	34,309	28,220	5,340	4,292	16,284	16,284	5,745	5,745

¹ Includes value of Federal construction contracts awarded and estimates of building to be started in urban places which do not issue permits. See table F-3, footnote 2.

² Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

³ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, public garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁴ Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

⁵ Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, city halls, fire and police stations, army barracks, and naval stations, etc.

⁶ Includes railroad, bus, and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

⁷ Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁸ Preliminary.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Beginning with this issue, the previous table F-6, providing data on number of dwelling units started and completed in nonfarm areas, will be discontinued because of changes in the Bureau's program. (See the BLS Program for 1947-48, p. 413, Monthly Labor Review, October 1947.)

Data on new nonfarm dwelling units started (formerly table F-7) will continue to appear in the current table F-6, "Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)."

TABLE F-6: Estimated Number and Construction Cost of New¹ Urban and Rural Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Source of Funds (Private and Public)

Year and month	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands)		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas	Total nonfarm areas	Urban areas	Rural nonfarm areas			
1925 ²	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	
1941 ⁴	715,200	439,582	275,618	619,460	369,465	249,995	95,740	70,117	25,623	2,532,778	2,530,765	
1944 ⁵	169,400	114,875	54,525	138,779	93,173	45,606	30,621	21,702	8,919	560,715	483,231	
1946.....	776,200	493,963	282,237	662,526	395,642	266,884	113,674	98,321	15,353	4,103,251	3,713,776	
1947.....	859,000	478,915	380,085	851,000	473,760	377,300	7,940	5,155	2,785	5,260,859	5,204,581	
1947: January.....	40,100	24,611	15,489	38,998	23,527	15,471	1,102	1,084	18	235,105	227,682	
February.....	44,100	25,774	18,326	44,100	25,774	18,326	0	0	0	244,755	244,755	
March.....	59,100	33,674	25,426	58,397	33,183	25,214	703	491	212	329,710	326,456	
April.....	69,500	38,858	30,642	68,704	38,530	30,174	796	328	468	393,234	388,155	
May.....	72,700	39,376	33,324	72,544	39,376	33,168	156	0	156	418,008	416,875	
June.....	79,400	43,005	36,395	76,988	42,000	34,988	2,412	1,005	1,407	487,205	469,700	
July.....	80,100	43,962	36,138	80,064	43,926	36,138	36	36	0	488,925	488,610	
August.....	86,200	47,092	39,108	85,541	46,900	38,641	659	192	467	527,519	521,550	
September.....	92,000	49,313	42,687	91,706	46,038	42,668	294	275	19	561,535	559,370	
October.....	93,800	51,970	41,830	93,327	51,510	41,817	473	460	13	616,126	612,578	
November.....	80,000	46,185	33,815	79,060	45,265	33,795	940	920	20	536,859	529,970	
December.....	62,000	35,065	26,935	61,631	34,731	26,900	369	364	5	421,848	418,880	
1948: January.....	50,100	30,467	19,633	49,247	29,647	19,600	853	820	33	341,445	334,560	

¹ Covers both permanent and temporary new family dwelling units. Includes those family dwelling units in the Federal temporary re-use housing program provided by dismantling temporary war structures and their re-erection at new sites.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction

costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Housing peak year.

⁴ Depression, low year.

⁵ Recovery peak year prior to war-time limitations.

⁶ Last full year under wartime control.